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HISTORY OF SCOTCH COLLEGE

DEO PATRIÆ LITTERIS



HISTORY OF SCOTCH COLLEGE MELBOURNE

1851 - - - - - 1925



THE SCOTCH COLLEGE HISTORY
COMMITTEE MELBOURNE - - - 1926

*Registered at the G.P.O., Melbourne, for transmission
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Melbourne*

1926

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PREFACE

The idea of making a serious attempt to produce a book that could be dignified with the title of a *History of Scotch College* originated with an Old Boy. In October, 1925, he made a generous offer to guarantee the undertaking against loss to the extent of £500. The fact that there was no worthy record of the birth and early days of the School, and that the eye-witnesses of those times were fast disappearing, made the acceptance of this offer not only desirable, but even imperative. Moreover, the School would reach its seventy-fifth anniversary on the 5th day of October, 1926, and it was proper that such an event should be marked in a way that would be both fitting and memorable. After consultation with Sir John MacFarland, the Chairman of the Council, and with others, who, I knew, would be not only keenly interested in such a project but also willing to contribute to its fulfilment, I took it upon myself to nominate an editorial staff of seven, representative of the masters and the Old Boys. Their names are as follow: Mr. W. F. Ingram; Mr. C. E. Sandford; Mr. J. G. Bald; Mr. A. W. Dawes; Mr. N. C. Harris; Mr. K. L. Macartney; Mr. C. Wallace Ross. Mr. Ross was appointed Secretary, and Mr. Macartney, Treasurer.

The editorial staff set to work without delay. The contents of the History were planned in detail, and to each member was allotted his sphere of activity. The principal task was to elucidate the story of the early days. The late Mr. George Wood had, in 1911, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, published a booklet that contained a brief sketch of those times. The result of his research has proved to be wonderfully accurate. It was now desired to fill up the gaps and clear up points that were still obscure. The aims, the difficulties, the success of the founders, of the first principal, Mr. Robert Lawson, and of his successor, Dr. Alexander Morrison, must be adequately treated. To this end diligent search has been made among the records of the Church as far back as 1849, among Presbytery and College minute books, and among documents and letters from various sources. All Old Scotch Collegians will be glad to have the two pen pictures of Dr. Morrison, the one of the great headmaster in his school, and the other, contributed by Lady Mitchell, of the father in his home. The volume is further enriched by a reproduction in colours of his portrait by Mr. George Bell.

The story of later years has not presented like difficulties arising from dearth of material or obscurity of facts and names and dates. The problem has been to see the wood for trees and to set it in true perspective. A considerable amount of space has been devoted to brief biographies of Old Boys who have made their mark in various walks of life, and of some of the masters who set their feet in the upward path. Unhappily, there is no written mention of any but a few of the masters who served the School in the first fifty years of its existence. Tradition has been the only source of information with regard to their work and personality.

Other sections of the book give an account of the School at Work, the School at Leisure, the School at Play, and the School at War. The academic record has been entrusted to careful hands and can be regarded as accurate and complete. In the section dealing with the social and leisure activities of the boys there will be found adequate treatment of these modern developments of our school life, and principally two of them, in which we take some legitimate pride—*The Scotch Collegian* and the Annual Concert. The latter will always be associated with the name of its founder, the late Mr. George Wood.

The record of Sports and Games up to the time of the first issue of *The Scotch Collegian*, in 1904, owes its thoroughness to the late Mr. Donald Morrison. He had delved into the files of the Melbourne newspapers from the early fifties and had committed his researches to some dozen manuscript volumes. They are compiled with such meticulous care and with such a sportsman's love of fairness that one could wish it were possible to reproduce them in full. All Old Boys will appreciate the work of the editor of this section.

The compilation of the War Record has many a time been the despair of the editor. He frankly owns that it is still incomplete, particularly in respect of those who enlisted beyond the seas. It will probably never be complete

Till that great Day when at the Throne of Heaven
The books are opened and the Judgment set.

He has done what, I venture to believe, no one writing such a record of his School has ever before even attempted. He has produced a narrative of all the operations in which Old Scotch Collegians are known to have taken part and has indicated those who performed deeds of valour and those who laid down their lives in each event. He has made a thorough search of the Australian Base Records and has set down in brief outline the military career of those who went forth from our shores.

It was intended to include in the book a series of short articles written by Old Boys representative of the seven decades of the life of the School, particularly articles by those of the earlier times. Some of these have come to hand too late, unhappily, to find a place. Such of them as do appear have often dropped into the lighter vein. The editor here has left them untouched, feeling assured that the familiarities would not be taken for signs of any lack of respect and even affection.

The editorial staff desire me to convey their grateful acknowledgment of the help they have received from many quarters. They are ready to confess the inadequacy of their efforts, and they leave it to those that come after them to lengthen out their shortcomings and, most of all, to correct their unwitting errors of omission and commission. For myself, I think they have rendered a notable service, and in the name of all members of the School, past and present, I thank them for their labour of love.

Scotch College,
December 1, 1926.

W. S. LITTLEJOHN,
Principal.

CONTENTS

	Page
GENERAL NARRATIVE ...	13
FOUNDATION AND CONSTITUTION ...	45
SITES AND BUILDINGS ...	50
THE STAFF ...	82
INTERNAL ECONOMY ...	119
CREST, MOTTO AND COLOURS ...	134
CURRICULUM AND ATTENDANCE ...	139
SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS ...	158
SOCIETIES AND CLUBS ...	189
SONGS AND CONCERTS ...	202
SPECIAL FUNCTIONS ...	225
SCHOLASTIC RECORD ...	235
SPORTS AND GAMES ...	245
ATHLETIC SPORTS ...	251
CRICKET ...	259
FOOTBALL ...	287
ROWING ...	296
SWIMMING ...	315
TENNIS ...	319
THE CADET CORPS ...	320
SHOOTING ...	324
SCOTCH V. ST. PATRICK'S ...	326
THE OLD BOYS ...	327
WAR SERVICES ...	372
LET US NOW PRAISE FAMOUS MEN ...	443
APPENDICES ...	i
I SCHOOL OFFICERS ...	i
II EXAMINATION SUCCESSES... ..	ix
III SCHOOL PRIZEMEN ...	xxxv
IV UNIVERSITY DISTINCTIONS ...	xxxix
V ATHLETICS ...	lii
VI CRICKET ...	lviii
VII FOOTBALL ...	lxxvii
VIII ROWING ...	xciii
IX WAR SERVICES, 1914-18 ...	xcix

LIST OF PLATES IN COLOUR

THE COAT OF ARMS	...	...	...	<i>Frontispiece</i>
DR. ALEXANDER MORRISON	..	...	...	facing page 96
MR. W. S. LITTLEJOHN	...	...	...	.. 112
CAP BADGES AND MEDALLIONS	...	...	...	.. 144
MR. FRANK SHEW	...	...	...	.. 176
CAP-BRAIDS AND SPORTS COLOURS	...	...	...	.. 224
HOUSE COLOURS	...	...	...	.. 272

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Mr. Robert Lawson	... ..	facing page	16
The School on Eastern Hill	... ..	"	17
Mr. Robert Morrison	... ..	"	32
The Dining Hall...	... ..	"	33
The School and its Environs	... ..	"	48
The Senior School, Viewed from the Hill	... ..	"	49
Plan Showing Chalmers Church	... ..	"	64
The School on Eastern Hill, About 1880	... ..	"	65
The Science Block, East Melbourne	... ..	"	80
The Sports Pavilion	... ..	"	81
Mr. W. F. Ingram	... ..	"	128
Lieut. George Wood	... ..	"	129
The Foundation Stone	... ..	"	160
School House	... ..	"	161
The Second Foundation Day Concert	... ..	"	192
Glen House	... ..	"	193
The Main House, East Melbourne	... ..	"	208
United Speech Day Programme	... ..	"	209
The Rev. Dr. Alexander Marshall	... ..	"	240
Sir John MacFarland	... ..	"	241
The Preparatory School, Hawthorn	... ..	"	256
The Preparatory School, East Melbourne	... ..	"	257
The Sumner, Sargood and Cadet Cups	... ..	"	288
The Sports Programme, 1867	... ..	"	289
The Ndalo and Stradbroke Cups	... ..	"	304
The Bain Trophy and the Ndalo Shield	... ..	"	305
In the Cloisters	... ..	"	320
The Ndalo and Aitken Cups	... ..	"	321
Mr. Donald R. Morrison	... ..	"	336
The Main House, East Melbourne	... ..	"	337
Mr. Wm. Cattnach	... ..	"	352
Sir Arthur Robinson	... ..	"	353
Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Monash	... ..	"	384
Major-Gen. Sir James W. McCay	... ..	"	385
Lieut.-Col. Norman Marshall	... ..	"	400
Flight-Commander R. A. Little	... ..	"	401



General Narrative

SCOTCH College is the outcome of the old Scottish ideal of education. Wherever a group of Scotsmen came together in the early days of settlement in Victoria there arose first a church, then a school. The same men controlled them both; education and religion were inextricably connected in their scheme of life. They provided the first concerted scheme of education known in Victoria.

These first schools were primary schools; they were in the sturdy minds of the Presbyterians a step towards higher education, an ideal expressed in the infant Presbytery as early as 1842. The realisation of this ideal was delayed by the Disruption.

The Disruption

In the Church of Scotland a difference had arisen on the question of the rights of patrons to nominate to livings. The General Assembly of the Church, which met in Edinburgh in May, 1843, was overshadowed by this question. There was a large minority which claimed for the parishioners the right of veto. The difference was deemed irreconcilable and the breach widened. The consequence was that by an act of secession from the national church of nearly half the body, headed by Dr. Thomas Chalmers and other eminent ministers, the Free Church of Scotland was formed on the 18th day of May, 1843. This event in church history is known as the Disruption. Happily, however, the day has dawned when the breach between the sections of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland will be healed and forgotten.

In 1846 the Disruption found an echo in Australia, when half-a-dozen ministers, led by the Rev. John Forbes, "came out," and founded the Free Church Presbytery of Victoria. John Forbes was a man of earnest convictions, fertile brain, and somewhat sickly body; it was he who made the preliminary move towards the founding of an Academy. He tended the idea in its infancy, forced it to a healthy growth, and died as it was coming to fruition. He first brought it forward in John Knox's Church in Swanston Street, the headquarters of the Free Church, built for the Rev. John Forbes by his friends and adherents. The building is still standing opposite the Public Library; it is now a Church of Christ. The initial steps taken for founding

the Academy are recorded in the section dealing with the Foundation and Constitution. They resulted in the appointment of Mr. Robert Lawson as the first Principal.

Mr Lawson

The choice of Mr. Lawson was a stroke of fortune. He had studied at the Edinburgh University, but had not taken a degree—evidently from no lack of ability, as before he arrived in Australia he had held two high positions as a teacher, one at the Bridge of Earn, in Perthshire, the other at Dunoon. According to all reports he was a competent and scholarly gentleman. In appearance he was of fair complexion, well featured, with a bald, massive forehead, and soft, white hands; about thirty years of age, of medium height, strongly proportioned, and physically active. His portrait indicates a lurking sense of humour. He joined freely in the boys' games without losing his dignity. He was a strict disciplinarian, but kindly; "a great man with the cane, but in advance of his day in his occasional preference for moral suasion." It is significant that his old pupils recalled his real qualities and not his mannerisms; they remembered him with affection and respect. With Mr. Lawson came his wife; he had no family. Mrs. Lawson was handsome, somewhat masculine in appearance, and inclined to be domineering with small boys.

The Times

The condition of Victoria in the fifties shows the peculiar difficulties of the Academy's foundation and development, and the social necessity for such a school. The colony had just been granted self-government of a form exceptionally democratic for the period, though it still left the bulk of power in the hands of the wealthy and privileged classes. It consisted of a Governor and a Legislative Assembly, two-thirds elective, with power to change its own constitution. This fillip to democracy in a time of autocratic colonial governments found a social parallel in the emancipist convict or miner, and the gentleman squatter standing on his position and pride of birth.

The controlling influences of the decade arose from the discovery of gold, the wild extravagance of rumour, the influx of an adventurous and largely foreign population, and the sudden surge of business in a commercially stagnant community. The newspapers of 1851, the year in which the School was founded, were full of directions for reaching the new gold-fields; labour, materials and food reached famine prices. Everything was unstable. To obtain even a regular

supply of provisions was difficult; building was hazardous and expensive. It is certain that the spirit of the times was like a spark to the tinder of schoolboys' imaginations—there is at least one story of a Lawson scholar who ran away from school. What could hold an adventurous boy who had seen men digging for gold in Lonsdale Street?

The Opening

Mr. Lawson and his wife arrived in Melbourne on September 11, 1851; in *The Argus* of September 29 appeared an advertisement headed "Melbourne Academy," giving the opening date of the new school. it was repeated unchanged in further issues until October 24, when the sentence, "Wanted, a Drawing Master to give lessons at the Academy," was added. On October 10, four days after the school opened, "A Prospectus of the Melbourne Academy" was also inserted in the advertising columns of *The Argus*. Reproductions of both of these advertisements will be found facing p. 20.

From the former we learn that the School was to open in temporary quarters at Chalmers' School (in Spring Street, between Lonsdale and Little Lonsdale Streets), and that Mr. Lawson lived at 198 Stephen Street (now Exhibition Street). What Mr. Lawson's house was like we do not know; Chalmers' School was a squat, two-eyed bluestone building such as can be seen here and there through the older parts of Melbourne. It still stands, housing a Chinese cabinet-maker.

The School opened as prescribed on October 6, 1851. There is no available record of that first Monday, except a weather report—it was a fine, spring day, with the barometer at 30.12. Like the birth of genius or the foremost wash of a cataclysm it passed almost unnoticed. The building would be small and unimpressive; the scholars few, with the rawness and covert curiosity of boys who do not know each other, curbing their natural behaviour. Probably an uncomfortable day, with little hint of what it presaged.

At first, the only teachers were Mr. and Mrs. Lawson. The latter took the junior boys and taught French and German. Mr. Lawson covered the rest of the curriculum. One Old Boy, John Tait, refers to Mr. Lawson's instruction in writing, and his good penmanship, as things particularly memorable. In the second year Mr. Lawson had the assistance of a Mr. Lavarn, of whom no personal record remains.

Those first months left no distinctive mark on the history of the School. Near the end of 1851 pressure of numbers hastened a

move to better quarters, which were being prepared for the Academy at 61 Spring Street, on the southern corner of Little Collins Street. There the Academy re-opened on January 19, 1852. The building faced Spring Street, with a yard on its left, and a gate leading into Little Collins Street. Here there were frequent encounters with larrikins, who amused themselves by railing at the well-dressed Academicians.

School Life

Almost from the first lack of space was evident in the new quarters. Twenty boys overcrowded the largest room; in summer it became unbearably hot, and classes were held outside in the yard. School opened at 9 a.m., and continued until 4 p.m., with an interval of ninety minutes from 12.30 to 2 p.m. Periods varied from half-an-hour to two hours. It will be seen from the photograph of the first prospectus that "except once a month, when two hours will be devoted to revisals and examinations, Saturday will be an entire holiday. A vacation of four weeks will take place at Christmas, previous to which an annual examination will be held." The year was divided into four quarters, and there was a woeful dearth of holidays. It began in middle January, and classes sweltered through the hottest part of the summer.

To the east was virgin bush, alternating with patches of cleared land, used by the boys as playgrounds. On extraordinary occasions they betook themselves for their games to the site of the Fitzroy Gardens, then a waste, howling wilderness, through which ran a gully of considerable depth. The gully was six to ten feet broad in parts; a favourite pastime was to jump over it at risk to life or limb. One boy, Robert Jennings, big, heavy and uncouth, was noted for his daring in clearing the gully at its widest part.

Of present-day games there was only cricket, played on rough, bumpy pitches. In one match a boy received a blow on the head, from the effects of which he died. There was no football; its place was taken by Prisoner's Base, a game in which Mr. Lawson frequently joined. He is remembered as a fast runner when he put himself to it. The two champions were William McPherson and John Watson. They usually chose sides in all the big games, and one of the boys' great delights was to watch a tussle for supremacy between these two. Tops and marbles were universal; the scholars were graded, and according to their prowess was the size of the ring in which they played. Shinty (hockey) was also popular, though probably at a some-



MR. ROBERT LAWSON
First Principal of Scotch College, 1851-56



THE SCHOOL ON EASTERN HILL

Foreground, the original School, later known as Riley's; centre, No. I.; left, the Tower Wing

what later date. It was played on the site of the Treasury Gardens. The best player was Robert Ramsay, afterwards Premier of Victoria. In the Lawson period, as part of the ordinary curriculum, the boys were drilled regularly twice a week by Sergeant-Major Cleary, of the 12th Foot. They were taught balancing, the goose-step, full infantry drill, and how to handle firearms, though they had none.

How primitive those days were we may understand when we hear that in the bush not far from the Academy aborigines used to camp with their dogs and their gins. They were a source of fear to the younger boys, who would not venture too near them in their games. School-meals were as primitive as the times. Breakfast and tea consisted of thick slices of bread and butter, washed down with tea and milk; there was no meat for breakfast more than once a month. The midday meal was a good, substantial repast. Facilities for travelling were so few that day-boys could not have come from a distance except by riding or driving. There were no trams or trains—only steam-ferries plying up and down the river. Probably day-boys lived in the city or close by, and for the most part walked to school.

Other amenities of modern life were missing. There was no sewerage; the water supply was not good; typhoid was rampant in the town. It is interesting to read in the reminiscences of John Tait (1852-1856) how, once, when returning to the Academy after dark, he and his brother stumbled into an excavation in front of what is now St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Yan Yean pipes were being laid; Melbourne was soon to have a splendid water-supply.

Two anecdotes have come down to us from those days, each concerning a master. On one occasion a thief entered a bedroom on the ground floor of the Academy by a window facing Spring Street. Some small boys were sleeping there, and Mr. Hanson, one of the teachers. Mr. Hanson, a strong, muscular man, grappled with the intruder, but, on receiving a severe stab with a knife, had to relinquish his hold, and the thief escaped.

In the bush close to the Academy was the convincing ground, where boys used to settle their quarrels. It is related that one of the teachers, Mr. Andrew Burn, tried to discourage this practice in a novel manner. Coming unexpectedly on two boys who had been "having it out," he expressed his great regret that he had missed so interesting a combat, and urged them to renew it for his benefit. They had had enough, and showed reluctance. He thereupon urged them to renewed efforts with the aid of a healthy cane. In sheer desperation and exasperation they were driven to start pummelling one an-

other again, and any signs of flagging brought a further application of the cane. For some time thereafter boys thought twice before joining in a fight.

At the end of 1852 came the first annual examination. It was not only a searching personal trial for the scholar—it was a public exhibition of the Academy's accomplishment and capabilities, held by the Free Church Synod in force. The following is an extract minute of the meeting:

Thursday, 16th December, 1852.

8½ A.M.

The Synod met at half-past eight a.m., and was constituted with prayer. Thereafter they proceeded to the examination of Mr. Lawson's Academy, which being concluded, the Synod agreed to record their highest satisfaction with the state of efficiency in which they found the Institution, and their thankfulness for the success that had attended this endeavour to communicate a high style of secular education with sound religious teaching; and to convey to the Rector their cordial approval of the manner in which he had discharged his arduous duties.

To Eastern Hill

In August, 1852, the lease of 61 Spring Street was soon to expire: arrangements had to be made for a renewal of the lease, or for obtaining new grounds and buildings. The latter course was decided on by the Free Church Synod, and they applied to the Government for a grant of land for this purpose. The application was successful, two acres were reserved for a Grammar School on Eastern Hill, and on April 27, 1853, the Academy Committee made recommendations to the Synod in connection with new buildings to be erected thereon. The plans were approved, and authority was given to carry them out. They ultimately cost £10,000. This sum was covered in part by a government grant; additional funds were raised by friends of the School to meet the rest of the expense.

During the remainder of 1853 building went on steadily. Mr. Lawson walked across nearly every afternoon to mark progress; the boys from the second story windows of 61 Spring Street could watch him as he went. There was very little but a tree or two to interrupt their view.

The original buildings stand at the corner of Grey Street and Lansdowne Street, and from the front have undergone no change in appearance. The Academy was reopened there on Tuesday, January 10, 1854. The boys found the atmosphere less homely and more scholastic. In exchange for the smaller rooms there were long, rather bare, class-rooms, and an immense dormitory. The beds in the dormi-

tory were arranged in two rows from end to end, with a passage of about six or seven feet in the centre, and about two or three feet between the beds. The second master always slept in the same room to prevent rowdyism.

The Academy stood in splendid isolation surrounded by waste land until Chalmers Church, a temporary wooden structure, and St. Patrick's College were built. The playground was principally in the reserve now known as the Fitzroy Gardens. Cricket was played on the slope near Gipps Street. There was little change in school routine or games. On Saturday mornings the boarders first wrote letters home, and then set out on excursions to places of interest round Melbourne. They went under the supervision of a master, taking their lunch and spending their pocket money on the way. They frequently visited St. Kilda and Sandridge (Port and South Melbourne), bathed in the open sea, and played saddle-my-nag on the beach. A favourite resort was Dight's Falls, where there was a water-hole among the rocks, ten or twelve feet broad, and deep in the middle. There many boys learned to swim. Latterly about forty boarders went on these excursions.

The monotony of school-life was broken by many an exciting incident, one of which still lives in the memories of the boarders of that time, and must be related.

One night, at the time Mr. Coppin used to placard Melbourne with such advertisements as "Coppin's Olympic—Have You Seen Jacombs? My Last Night!" nearly all the boarders had been taken by the under-masters to see Jacombs, and returned in high spirits about 11 p.m. The door reached, we were, as usual, just bursting pell-mell into the upper school-room when a sight met our dazed eyes that made the foremost recoil

like boys

Who, ranging the woods to start a hare,
Come suddenly where a huge old bear
Lies amid bones and blood.

In the centre of the room, in a blaze of light, sat a painted Fiji Islander, naked to the waist, brandishing a terrible spiked war club, "and round his head a coronal of high, upstanding plumes, green as the spring grass in the sunny shower, or scarlet bright, as in the wintry wood, the clustered holly." He was talking pidgin English with a few of the older boys, Harry Grave, Bob Beveridge, and others, who had remained at home, and was uttering fierce threats, accompanied by a terrific swing of his hideous club, and an ear-splitting yell every minute or two. Some of the terrified younger boys flew upstairs and brought down the Headmaster. Into the room he strode, white, as was his wont when excited, not with fear, but anger. He paused for a moment as much astounded as the boys themselves, then right up to the savage he strode and seized him by the naked upper arm. The Fijian, nothing daunted, uttered one more war-whoop,

and made us shiver by brandishing his knotty club high above the master's shiny, bald head. Then, and not till then, the big boys, who alone were in the secret, stepped between, and explained that the painted savage was none other than our biggest school-fellow, 6 ft. 2 in. in height, broad-chested, and got up for the occasion. Thereupon the Headmaster strode out pacified, leaving orders to let the curtain fall.

Entertainments

Though until very late in the School history there was no Dramatic Society, plays and entertainments were produced by the boys in Mr. Lawson's time. Mr. John Tait tells us that one evening before the break-up, an entertainment was improvised by some of the senior boarders, and was held in the Lower School-room; Robert Riddle Robinson acted the part of Dr. Syntax very cleverly, and Henry Grave appeared as a Chinaman, who, at a particular crisis of the play, was shot, and instantly fell flat on the floor. "There were other actors, but I only remember one boy, a day scholar, who sang a comic song with good effect. I forget his name." So works history, dealing fame. Mr. James McLean, too, records a play which took place at the break-up of 1856. It was in the days of the bushrangers, and the play gave a very realistic view of the business. For a stage the actors and their assistants cleared out one end of the largest classroom, and for scenery they brought from the adjoining forest sufficient limbs of trees and scrub to represent the Black Forest at Macedon, where most of the gold stealing was done. The play itself showed the bushrangers at work, the pursuit, and, finally, the annihilation of the gang, with sufficient rattle of firearms to make a most impressive and satisfactory ending.

Mr. Lawson Resigns

Nothing whatever is known to us of the circumstances connected with Mr. Lawson's resignation. He opened a school in Nicholson Street, later moved to Mount Blackwood, and so passes out of Scotch College history. He was some time afterwards lost overboard on a voyage between England and Australia.

While Mr. Lawson was Rector of the Academy, his activities were much wider in scope than his duties required. He was prominent in church affairs, generous to help with both work and money. He was a member of the first Chalmers Church Committee of Management formed in 1853, and his name appears in a list of subscribers to a fund for settling new ministers in Victoria. It is noticeable that he gave £100, the greatest amount subscribed by any one person. He acted as precentor of Chalmers Church, at first gratis, later for a

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WM. HANE,
Pen-keeper.

Kathello Pound.
14th September, 1851. 4s

NOTICE.

THE red hallock advertised to be sold at the Burn Park Pound on the 24th September, branded J.C. near shoulder, is branded H.O. or H.D. conjoined near shoulder, and 88. If not released he will be sold on the 11th October according to the act.

T. GOODISSON,
Poundkeeper.

MELBOURNE ACADEMY.

THE Inhabitants of Melbourne and the surrounding districts are hereby respectfully informed, that an Academy will be opened (D.V.) on Monday, the 6th of October next, for the training of Young Men. In the course of instruction the Classical and higher departments will be systematically combined, with all the other branches of study which are essential to the education of any young gentleman; whilst such as have a view to the Ministry will have an opportunity of fully preparing for the Theological Curriculum.

The Rector has been appointed with a guarantee from a generous friend of education in Scotland, who was prompted to the undertaking by the solicitations of the late Pastor of the Free Presbyterian Church in this City, the Rev. James Forbes; and now in the establishment of this Institution it is hoped that the co-operation of all who are interested in the improvement of education in the colony will be readily accorded.

A complete set of Johnston's Large Maps and Globes, a Library, &c., have been provided for the use of the Pupils attending the Academy. Mr. Lawson, the Rector, will receive into his house Young Gentlemen as Boarders, whose Christian and mental training will be carefully superintended; and they will have the advantage of learning to converse in French and German.

A Prospectus, stating Terms and further particulars relative to the Academy, may be obtained by applying to Mr. Lawson, 198, Stephen-street.

N.B.—Until a suitable building, such as is now in contemplation, has been erected, the Pupils will meet in Chalmers's School, Spring-street.

Melbourne,
29th September, 1851.

NEW ARRIVALS

D. URQUHART,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND BOOKBINDER,
66, Collins-street, East,
Melbourne.

HAS just received a choice and varied selection of BOOKS. The following works will be found in the stock—

Abbott's Works, 11 vols., Beckmann's History of Inventions, Bowdler's Fables, Bosc, Hæcætic's Deucameron, 4 vols of Bridgewater Treatises, Byron's Poetical Works, Buermann's Napoleon, Countess of Wilton's Illuminated Novels

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use. Let those who doubt, give Bayley's house a trial, when of this truth they will feel no need that no Bush House in Melbourne, can compete with the City Eating House, in Swanston Street.

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MELBOURNE ACADEMY.

1851-52.

THE Public are now generally informed that the object contemplated by this Seminary is to impart a superior education to young men. The course of instruction is specially designed for pupils from eight or nine to sixteen or seventeen years of age. It will embrace the English Language in all its branches, the Latin and Greek Classics, French, Mathematics, and various other studies essential to a liberal education. Provision will also be made for giving lectures and exercises on Logic, Ethics, and Natural Philosophy, to those who may be desirous of studying for the Christian Ministry.

The Academy will be conducted on principles that will recommend it to the confidence and support of all who approve of an education, which, even in its highest departments, recognises, and is mingled with, Evangelical Christianity; but in the case of those parents who may prefer attending to the religious instruction of their sons themselves, arrangements can be made to meet their views.

The full curriculum for those commencing with the first class is a six years' course of study, but boys may be entered for any portion of that time, and at any stage of their progress. Except in particular cases, each boy will be required to study all the lessons appointed for his class.

The School hours are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., with an interval from half-past 12 to 2 p.m. Excepting once a month, when two hours will be devoted to revisions and examinations, Saturday will be an entire holiday. A vacation of four weeks will take place at Christmas, previous to which an Annual Public Examination will be held.

A full set of Johnston's large Maps and Globes, Illustrations of Natural Philosophy, a Library, &c., and other School furnishings have been provided for the Academy.

The fees are payable quarterly on the 6th October, 19th January, 13th April, and 17th July.

Junior Classes (quarterly) . . .	£	s.
Senior Classes (quarterly) . . .	2	10
	3	0
ORDER OF LESSONS.		
Daily.		
Religious Instruction . . .	9 h. m.	10 30 a.m.
Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping . . .	9 30	10 30 "
Latin and Greek, with the elements of General History . . .	10 30	12 30 p.m.
Interval	12 30	2 0 "
On Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, & Friday, Mathematics	2 0 p.m.	3 30 p.m.

Religious Instruction . . . 9 h. m. to 10 30 a.m.
Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping . . . 9 30 to 10 30 "
Latin and Greek, with the elements of General History . . . 10 30 to 12 30 p.m.
Interval 12 30 to 2 0 "
On Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, & Friday, Mathematics 2 0 p.m. to 3 30 p.m.

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HAS just received a choice and varied selection of BOOKS. The following works will be found in the stock —

Abbott's Works, 11 vols. Beckmann's History of Inventions, Bowditch's Tables, 8vo., Boccaccio's Decamerone, 4 vols of Bridgewater Treatises, Byron's Poetical Works, Bourrienne's Napoleon, Countess of Wilton's Illuminated Needle Work, Campar's Poems, Crabbe's Poems and

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The first advertisement of the Melbourne Academy, published in *The Argus* of October 1, 1851.

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Senior Classes (quatuorviginti) ... 2 10
ORDER OF LESSONS.
Daily.
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Religious Instruction. 9 0 a.m. to 9 30 a.m.
Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping. 9 30 " 10 30 "
Latin and Greek, with the elements of General History. 10 30 " 12 30 p.m.
Interval. 12 30 " 2 0 "
On Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, & Friday.
Mathematics. 2 0 p.m. 2 30 p.m.
On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

English Grammar and Geography. 2 30 " 3 0 "
On Tuesday.
French. 2 0 " 2 30 "
On Friday.
French. 2 30 " 3 0 "
On Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday.
English Reading, &c. 3 0 " 4 0 "
On Tuesday and Friday.
Lectures in Physical Science. 3 0 " 4 0 "

General Course of Study.

ENGLISH.—Reading, Grammar, Spelling, Recitation, History, and Composition.

LATIN.— Rudiments, Declensions, and Grammatical Exercises of the Edinburgh Academy; Cornelius Nepos, Cæsar, Ovid, Mair's Introduction, Virgil, Sallust, Arnold's Latin Composition, Livy, Horace, Juvenal, Roman History, and Antiquities.

GREEK.—Dunbar's Grammar, Grammatical Exercises, and Selecta Minora; Xenophon, Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides, Euripides, Sophocles, Plato, New Testament, Demosthenes, Arnold's Composition, Potter's Antiquities, &c.

GEOGRAPHY.—Political and Physical Geography, Construction of Maps, and Use of the Globes.

MATHEMATICS.—Plane and Solid Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration of Surfaces, Heights, and Distances, Land Surveying, Navigation, Algebra, Analytical Geometry, &c.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES.—Two Lectures Weekly. Mr Lawson, the Lecturer, will receive young gentlemen as Boarders, whose Christian and mental training will be carefully superintended; and they will have the advantage of learning to converse in French and German. In all cases respectable references will be required.

Terms for Board and Education

Under ten years of age. 45 0 per annum.
Above ten years of age. 50 0 "
Analysis of the Twenty-four Hours.
Dressing, &c. 1 hour
At the Academy. 54 hours
Devotional Exercises. 1 hour
Preparation of Lessons. 2 hours
Meals and Recreation. 54 hours
& Sleep (younger boys 10 hours) 9 hours.

Melbourne,
October 9th, 1851.

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The first prospectus, printed in
The Argus of October 10, 1851.

salary of £40 a year. At the end of 1853 an old friend of his, Dr. McIntosh Mackay, arrived in Melbourne to take charge of the Gaelic Church (St. Andrew's, Carlton). Mr. Lawson became its first secretary and treasurer, and later one of its trustees. At the same time he continued in his post as precentor of Chalmers Church.

The Church was not his only sphere of service. There is evidence to show that Mr. Lawson was a member of the infant Royal Society and of other societies that made for mental progress. He was a strenuous advocate of the University. Quite apart from such activities were his rural interests—he owned a farm at Keilor, to which he drove during the week-ends. He probably lived there in the school holidays.

The Change of Name

In the latter half of Mr. Lawson's term as Rector, the Melbourne Academy became Scotch College. The change of name was not accomplished in a moment. It was often thought to have been made in 1854, when the School moved to Eastern Hill; perhaps the new name was coming into general use even then. "Melbourne Academy," however, was used in 1855, both on the prospectus and in a prize given on June 29. "Scotch College" appears on prizes given at the end of 1855 and in the prospectus for 1856. But again, on September 1, 1857, "the Convener of the Educational Committee gave a report of their proceedings (to the Free Church Synod) and specially referred to the state of the *Melbourne Academy*." Probably the change was officially made between June and December, 1855, though the new name may have been in popular use before that, and the old one certainly clung on with the strength of habit for some time afterwards. At the time, many people felt that the name should be "Scots College," not "Scotch College." In the Free Church Synod minutes, under the date April 5, 1858, there is a reference to "the Free Church Academy, Eastern Hill, now known as Scots College." The dissident remnant of the Free Church, consisting of those members who refused to unite with the other Presbyterian denominations in 1859, consistently called the School Scots College until August, 1861. In the Presbyterian General Assembly Blue Book of 1862, we find both Scotch and Scots College used in one paragraph. Dr. Morrison seems to have used the former, but, apart from this, the name of the School was slipping into the speech of a people largely ignorant of the niceties of Scottish speech, and they gave it its final form.

Mr. Miller

Following Mr. Lawson's resignation came an interregnum during which the School was placed under the charge of a Rev. John Miller, a minister who for some time had acted as a schoolmaster. His appointment as Rector of the Academy was fortuitous: he left little impression on the minds of his scholars. Two circumstances account for that—the shortness of his reign, and his immediate eclipse by the striking personality of Alexander Morrison. Mr. David Ogilvy writes that “He was a short, stout man, who wore large glasses; he had a slight limp and used a thick walking-stick: he was a single man, and his sister kept house for him.” He arrived in Melbourne about June, 1854, “having completed two sessions at the Divinity Hall in the Home Country.” He appeared before the Presbytery of Melbourne on July 4, 1854; his presence and ambitions were approved, and a committee was appointed to direct his further studies for the ministry. He was shortly afterwards appointed to the superintendence of a Church school at Euroke, near Broadmeadows, and conducted it with great success. On May 6, 1856, he was examined in theological subjects and gave prescribed discourses before the Presbytery; “his appearance was creditable to himself and satisfactory to the committee” which examined him. He was to be taken on public trials, with a view to his being licensed as a preacher, in July of that year. Mr. Lawson's retirement occurring soon afterwards, John Miller was temporarily appointed Rector of the Academy, probably after completing his trials. He remained until Mr. Morrison arrived and took charge in August, 1857. The only hint of his further history comes again from Mr. David Ogilvy, who says he afterwards opened a school in South Yarra.

Mr. Morrison Appointed

In the meantime a commission had been appointed to select a Principal in Scotland. Choice fell on Mr. Alexander Morrison, who was at that time Rector of the Hamilton Academy. Mr. Morrison was first presented to the School on a July morning in 1857. Details of the first meeting were etched deeply on the boys' minds by their eager curiosity and his commanding figure; also, in some degree by his procuring them a half-holiday after inspecting the various classes at work. A few weeks later he took charge, and placid years of progress followed wherein the School changed little, except in material things, and in an accumulating tradition largely concerned with Mr. Morrison himself.

Additions

Scotch College had sunk in numbers during the interregnum, but it rose again, even in 1857, from some sixty boys to one hundred and two. This increase in numbers created the necessity for better accommodation, which was pressed on the notice of the Education Committee by Dr. Morrison, and satisfied by them. Two rooms were added to the first buildings, and were finished in 1858. The extensions were hardly made when increased attendance filled them to overflowing. Overcrowding, however, was not allowed to progress too far without appropriate remedy. In 1860, when the number on the roll was 284, sufficient additions had been made for Mr. Morrison to say in his annual report, "We are able to secure a separate room for every teacher during every hour of the day, so that two classes are never taught in the same room at the same time."

The continual increase in attendance and the growth of the buildings are the most striking aspect of the history of Scotch College in the years that followed. Of general history, which does not find a place in sections of the book dealing with special subjects, there is so little that systematic narrative is impossible.

The New Boy

Though boy nature has not changed in the last half-century, the atmosphere of the School has. Fifty or sixty years ago the boys were under a greater degree of repression, and there were so few outlets for their energies that manners were rougher and fights more frequent. The first day at school, for instance, might well be a painful ordeal to a new boy. To begin with, there would be an interrogation which in essence consisted of four or five questions: "New boy? What's your name? Who's your father? Can you fight?" Would follow, perhaps, a harrowing trial of his powers. When he went into class a yoke of heavy discipline was put on him. He had to learn his work with exactitude. Penalties were severer than of later years, and more rigidly exacted; the work done covered so narrow a range that there was little opportunity for a boy to follow his natural bent. Compensations, however, were not altogether lacking; one of minor importance in the early days was the excitement that could be obtained after the regulation geography lesson from guesses about that little known continent, Australia.

The Playground

Mr. Shew supplies an interesting note on the playground:

During the years that I was a pupil at Scotch College our oppor-

tunities for play were very limited. We ran at our will in Fitzroy Square, which was then somewhat of a wilderness. From one side to the other, between Albert Street and Bridge Road, ran a great gully, with unkempt and precipitous banks. There we played robbers and police whenever we got the chance. We had also many a game among the foundations of the Government Buildings which now rise in state between Scotch College and the Treasury Gardens. To those of us who were fond of thrilling adventure the slowly rising walls of St. Patrick's Cathedral were always a source of delight. How eagerly—yet with what fear—did we mount the spiral stone stair that led to the top of the tower! And yet how gladly we descended and breathed once more the fresh, sun-warmed air. Our playground in those early days extended from the College itself to far beyond its present limit, for it embraced all the land that is now covered by the Catholic Ladies' College. To the south stood the grand old Chalmers Church, under the control of a splendid Scottish minister, Dr. Cairns. He was a typical Highlander, massive of build and stately height and with a commanding mien. We boys stood in awe of him, but we liked him very much. He was a constant visitor to the classrooms and dearly loved to pat a little boy's cheek and smile kindly down upon him. In this playground we played many a stirring cricket match, during the dinner-hour, between Day-boys and Boarders. A match frequently lasted a week, for we had to stop each day when the two o'clock bell rang. The fence to the playground was not very high, and boys sat on the top, encouraging the players in true school-boy fashion. Many passers-by stopped to watch us at play. I can distinctly remember among them sometimes came John Pascoe Fawcner, the founder of magnificent Melbourne. He always, so far as my recollection goes, wore a red velvet smoking cap. He was, I suppose, living close at hand. Before the boarders came out from dinner we used to play Prisoner's Base—a game long since abandoned. Frequently, too, we devoted our energies to "Duck Stones;" the excitement in connection with this game was exceedingly great, as it necessitated agility and skill to "duck" the huge plate-like stones that were hurled by us at one another. We also indulged in Leap Frog and Fly the Garter, which were excellent sport for those who could jump well, but were by no means appreciated by such as were of weak physique and were poor jumpers.

Our more important cricket and football contests took place in the Richmond paddock in sundry different parts between Jolimont and the Police Barracks, which then occupied that part of East Melbourne

which is now covered with fine houses and hospitals between Vale Street and Wellington Parade and Punt Road.

The Boarding House

The number of boarders at Scotch College for most of the Morrison period ranged between forty and fifty. On one occasion the Education Committee recommended that not more than fifty boarders should be taken, and in practice this number was not exceeded. Until 1869 accommodation was rigidly limited. From 1854 the boarders had slept in No. 10, forty boys in a room fifty by twenty by sixteen feet. In addition, the accommodation for the Principal was very defective, consisting of one small parlour and drawing room, three bedrooms and nursery and one small room used as bedroom, library, and work-room. For the boarders in 1872 there were two large, well-ventilated dormitories and five bedrooms, altogether holding forty-two boys. A new block of buildings finished in 1873 included a house for the Principal, the boarders' dining hall, study, suite of bedrooms, bathrooms, etc., giving ample accommodation.

Order of the Day

The order of the day as given in the prospectus for 1865 is as follows:

6.30 to 7	Dressing.
7 to 8	Play.
8 to 9	Prayers and Breakfast.
9 to 11	Public Classes.
11 to 11.15	Play.
11.15 to 1	Public Classes.
1 to 2	Dinner.
2 to 4	Public Classes.
4 to 6	Play.
6 to 6.30	Tea.
6.30 to 8.30	Preparation of Lessons.
8.30 to 9	Indoor Amusements and General Reading.
9 to 9.30	Supper and Prayers.
9.30	Retire to rest.

In later years the boys rose at 7 o'clock instead of 6.30, and an hour was allowed for baths and dressing. Before breakfast they had prayers, the order of which was:

1. A blessing is asked on the exercise; 2. Then the boys, on being asked, recite a verse of Scripture, which they have prepared before leaving their rooms; 3. Then a portion of Scripture, generally the New Testament, is read, and questions occasionally asked in what is read; 4. The prayer, concluded with the Lord's prayer, in which all present join audibly.

A dressing bell was rung a few minutes before each meal, and the

boarders had to go to the dressing room to wash their hands, brush their hair, and in wet weather put on their slippers. During meal-time Mr. Morrison had a habit of asking boys their position in class and other embarrassing questions. During play-hours they were permitted to go to any place within the school bounds, which included "the Fitzroy Gardens, the Treasury Reserve, Botanical Gardens, Cricket Grounds, and the College Square." No boy could go outside the school gate after 6 o'clock except by special permission. On Saturday mornings the boarders were allowed to go into town, and on that day they were allowed to visit their friends on receipt of a written invitation. Also "On Saturday forenoon every boy must write a letter to his parents or other friends," which had to pass the eye of the censor before being sent. Other correspondence was private.

On the Sabbath after morning prayers, as usual on other days, the boys are allowed to go into the Fitzroy Gardens under the charge of a master, and must be in when Chalmers Church bell rings at a quarter before 10, generally in by 9.30, as they have to prepare Bible verses and catechism at this time, to repeat them before going to church, each boy being heard separately, and getting a mark for what is repeated. When they come in they repeat verses and the Shorter Catechism, either or both as time may allow. . . . In the forenoon, all the boys attend Church. . . . They are expected to take notes on the sermon, on which they are examined. After dinner they are allowed to go into the gardens, and return to the College in time for religious exercise at 3 o'clock. Though all are permitted to walk in the gardens after dinner, and after afternoon lessons, yet most spend but a short time there, as before afternoon lessons they have to read over the chapter read during the week at morning prayers, and after lessons they generally write their sermons. . . . There is a good library of Sunday books which are much read. In the evenings the older boys go to church, and the younger stay at home. Provision is made for their spending the evening profitably under proper superintendence, and interesting books are read till the others return from church. After supper there is family worship as usual.

Holidays

During the Lawson period holidays had been few and far between. Their gradual extension arose probably as much from the needs of administration as from consideration for the boys. Besides the "full holiday on Saturday," the 1862 prospectus tells us that there were five weeks at Christmas and two at midwinter. There were four quarters then, instead of three terms. No holidays divided them; their approach was noticed only by parents who had to pay school accounts. Quarter days were January 18, April 12, July 5, and September 27, or thereabouts. Easter probably provided a few days of reprieve in April.

In 1865 the Christmas vacation was increased to six weeks, and the School returned to work on January 25; in 1867 the two weeks at

midwinter were made three. In 1877 the Christmas holidays were again lengthened to about seven-and-a-half weeks, school going back on the seventh Tuesday after the Tuesday of Christmas week. From the calendar of 1882 we find that there was a week at Easter, a day in November for the Prince of Wales' birthday (the Queen's birthday evidently fell on a Saturday or Sunday that year), and that the term-days were February 14, April 26, July 25, and October 3. Terms were ten weeks in length. Speech Day was on December 15. This condition of affairs continued practically unchanged during the rest of the Morrison regime.

Water Supply

The domestic conditions of the School must have offered difficulties to those in charge during the first few years of rapid expansion after Mr. Morrison's arrival. Until 1857 the whole of the water supply of Melbourne was drawn from the Yarra, and reticulation was limited in extent. In that year the Yan Yean scheme first came into operation. Scotch College does not seem to have had a proper water supply or competent system of drainage until the beginning of 1860. On September 6, 1859, "Mr. Morrison brought before the meeting (of the Scotch College Committee) the necessity of introducing water into the Institution, and also of having proper drainage. These matters were remitted to the sub-committee already appointed, with instructions to see these necessary improvements carried out." The sub-committee referred to was that which saw to the erection of the historic No. 1 class-room. The further step of installing sewerage could not be taken until Melbourne's belated sewage system was established. It was done at the end of 1901, and before the School re-assembled in the following year.

The Junior School

On December 27, 1858, at a meeting of the Scotch College Committee, "the Committee agreed to a proposal of Mr. Morrison, principal of the College, to add one room to the present accommodation for the use of a juvenile class." The conditions of education in Victoria were forcing the School to extend its activities downwards. For years Mr. Morrison complained that boys entered the School with unequal and deficient grounding. The reasons for this were that there was no concerted State-controlled scheme of primary education, that the population of Victoria was largely unstable in location, and boys were often taught in a variety of schools as their parents moved from place to place. Sometimes for longer or shorter periods they were not

taught at all, and large gaps were left in their knowledge of primary subjects like English and arithmetic. To provide for this need, Mr. Morrison in 1861 put forward a plan for a Junior Department, consisting of an Infant School for children of kindergarten age, and a Preparatory School for boys not yet in their teens. To facilitate matters he also offered to lend the money required for the necessary buildings. Preparations were finished for the opening in 1862. The Prospectus for that year tells us that:

The Junior Department will be kept quite distinct from the other Departments of the College, and will be conducted in separate apartments especially fitted up for the purpose, having a separate entrance, and provided with the most approved apparatus and equipments. The hours of meeting and of play will also be different. The Infant School has been placed under the care of an experienced and thoroughly trained Lady Teacher, specially qualified for the work, while the whole will be under the direct superintendence of the Principal, who will make it his study by gentle and kindly influences, so to train the minds of the children that they shall be fully prepared to enter with advantage the more advanced departments of the College. The hours will be from 9½-12, and from 2-3½. In the Preparatory Department, Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Music, etc., will be taught. When boys are thoroughly grounded in these elementary branches, and fit to commence Latin, they will be raised to the Senior School.

The Preparatory Department was housed in the line of rooms which included Dr. Morrison's office, and in later years the bicycle shed and tuckshop. In 1878 it was decided to merge it into the Lower School, and place it under the charge of a master. The hours became the same as those of the older boys, "but in favourable weather a considerable portion of the school-day was spent at intervals in the playground under the direct supervision of a master." Their timetable was so arranged that their play-hours did not coincide with those of the senior boys, and the homework was as light as possible.

Later Years

The latter part of the Morrison period was a time of steady growth and sound development. It was largely devoid of incident, but it possessed a character, an atmosphere, quite its own. We have hence thought it better to substitute for detailed description two sketches from the pen of Old Boys of those days. Mr. J. W. Whyte has written of the 'eighties, Mr. Aubrey Richardson of the 'nineties.

In the Eighties

During the early months of a boy's attendance at a Public School he receives so many impressions and goes through so many strange experiences that the resulting picture is extremely vague, more like

the colours of a painter's palette than a properly harmonised composition, and after many years the record is very incomplete, at times resembling the picture produced by the superposition of many photographic negatives on one print, or as the vague markings on an ancient palimpsest. Perhaps in after years a boy's first day in school stands out most clearly, so that a description of the first day of any particular year is fairly typical of the first day in any year.

During the eighties the School assembled for prayers in No. 1 at nine o'clock to the sound of an old bell that perished in the early days of the twentieth century. Dear old No. 1 possessed every fault that a class-room could have. The seats were raised on a gallery, which acted like a sounding board: every sound, such as the movement of a foot, or the dropping of a pencil, was exaggerated. As a matter of fact, the acoustics of the room were as bad as they could be. The windows also were badly placed. During the spring and the autumn the morning light shone directly into the master's eyes. The No. 1 headache was a favourite topic of conversation among the masters of the time. Of ventilation there was none. The windows were Gothic in design with small diamond-shaped panes, in lead frames, of thick-ribbed glass, which could not be opened. By eleven o'clock the room was stuffy, and in the afternoon the atmosphere was so vitiated that on coming into the open-air one experienced the greatest relief.

On the second Tuesday in February, 1880, No. 1 was well filled by nine o'clock, the Doctor standing at the centre on a small dais. On his right was Mr. Morrison, then Mr. Shew, Mr. Page (a late addition to the staff from Geelong College), Mr. Moran, Mr. Sillett, Mr. McLean (afterwards Headmaster of the Malvern Grammar School), Mr. Moses, Mr. Towers, and Mr. Forman.

The senior boys occupied the back row. About the centre stood a short boy with fair, bristling hair, destined to be the Dux for that year, whose name rang round the world thirty-six years afterwards, when, with the cry, "Come on, Australia!" he led the charge of the Australians at Krithia. His name was James Whiteside McCay. Others were John Monash, destined to be Dux in the following year, and to lead the Australians in the push that broke the Hindenburg line; H. C. Elliott, now Councillor Elliott; a little further down, W. Cattnach, now Chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission; G. R. Farlow, for many years connected with the Melbourne Mint; and further down Norman Bayles, Lionel Robinson, S. McCulloch and his brother, Colin, George Lewis, W. M. Bayles,

J. G. Sutherland, F. J. Paton, E. A. Bates, C. D. Shew (brother of Frank), J. A. Bellair (the first of the family), George Aitken, F. W. Woolrabe, E. H. Permezel, E. B. Levy, and E. La T. Armstrong (afterwards Public Librarian). Among the smaller boys were A. McHarg, J. A. Patten, F. Read, J. M. McKenzie (the late City Treasurer), E. J. Armstrong (of the State Savings Bank), Bob and Urquhart Ramsay, M. Benjamin, B. Espinasse, H. D. Morrison (son of the Doctor), and W. Aitken.

Messrs. Moran, Page, Sillett, and McLean were masters in general subjects and Mr. Forman was Commercial Master, but the main teaching strength of the College consisted of the Principal and his brother, Mr. Shew, Mr. Moses, and Mr. Towers. The Doctor taught History throughout the School, and supervised all the Latin and Greek classes. Mr. Morrison confined himself to Mathematics. Most of the work in the Post-matriculation Class was done by the learned and gentle Mr. Moses. Mr. Shew took the Matriculation Class for English, Latin, and Greek. Mr. Towers was capable of teaching anything. He had the faculty of tearing the heart out of a book and enclosing it in a small notebook, and yet the lessons lasted three-quarters of an hour. At the end of every lesson, the class-rooms were emptied for five minutes to ensure ventilation. Mr. Morrison kept the time and rang the bell, and it was a favourite device of the senior boys to engage him in conversation with the object of delaying the bell—a ruse, however, which was not always successful.

There was no sports ground in those days. The schoolyard consisted of coarse gravel, and was surrounded by a high paling fence topped by a *cheval de frise*, consisting of sharp spikes about four inches long. By 1880 not one of the spikes was upright; the previous boys had seen to that. In 1876 the Doctor took a trip to the Old Country and returned full of schemes for beautifying the precincts of the School. For that purpose a row of pines was planted in the schoolyard parallel with Grey Street, each one surrounded by a substantial tree-guard. The trees reached a height of about ten feet. By that time the tree-guards had been pulled to pieces; the trees themselves lasted a few years longer. In 1879 the Council of the School acquired the sports oval in Yarra Park.

The Nineties

What a trickster memory is! How is it that one readily remembers unimportant things, while he just as readily forgets those things that really matter? I clearly recollect being taken into the book-room

at East Melbourne to be enrolled. That was in 1893, and I have not seen the College register since. Is it only a fancy, or does the name Julius Conradi stand near mine in the book? Who Julius Conradi was, where he came from, what he did at school, what has become of him—memory answers nothing. Perhaps his number was 49. Just that, and Julius Conradi.

Glaucumque, Medontaque, Thersilochumque—

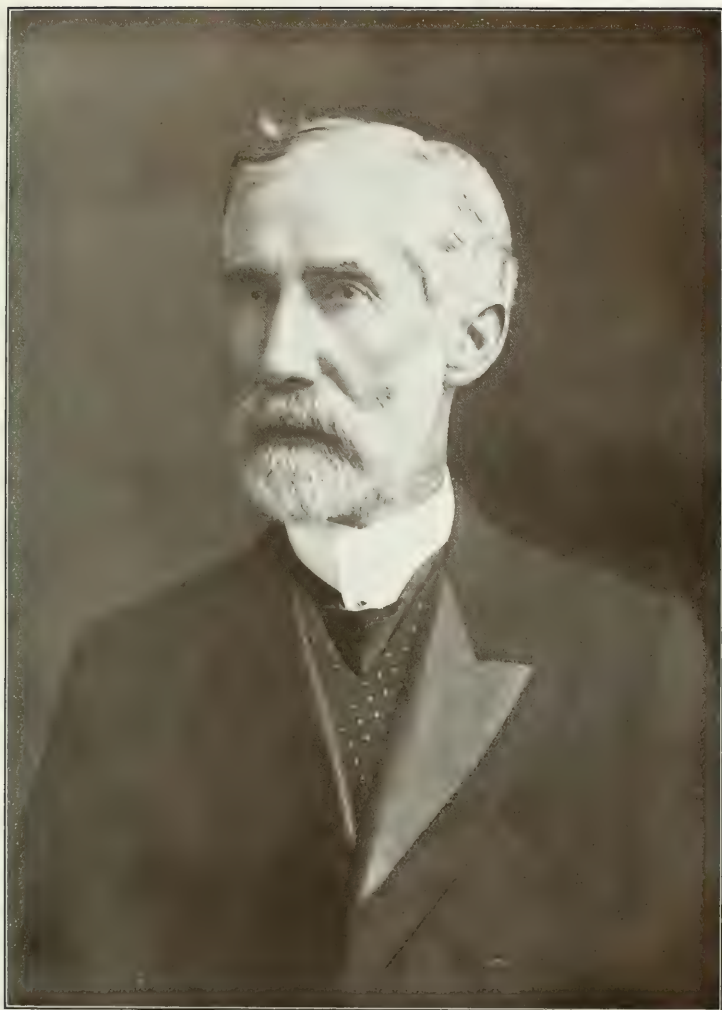
I suppose that during my four years at Scotch, I must have listened to dozens of Scripture lessons, but from them all only two incidents remain. One was my introduction to the interesting Anglo-Israel question. The Doctor dashed into Number One through the south door, bell-topper pushed back at a precarious angle, took the lesson—which had resolved itself into a reading lesson against time—out of Mr. Whyte's hands, and began to expound. Suddenly, in what connection I know not, this was hurled at us: "There are some folk who maintain that the British are the Lost Ten Tribes." Then, hands in pockets, and coat-tails sent flying: "Boys! I don't believe a wor-rd of it!" No explanations, no arguments, no proofs one way or the other. Had there been, I might have forgotten them, too. But Anglo-Israelism began to interest. The other incident concerned a big fellow named Cocks. We were having a Scripture lesson with the Doctor in Number Two, which in those days was a gallery room without desks or book-rests. The Doctor was hearing the Psalm which we were supposed to have committed to memory. Cocks, in his turn, hesitated, then stumbled, and before he knew where he was, he was "tawsed." Protesting against the unfairness of the procedure, he maintained his ability to say the verse, and the Doctor, standing back somewhat aghast, gave him the opportunity to proceed. Whereupon Cocks repeated the verse like the book. "Right!" exclaimed the Doctor, "I'll let you off the next flogging you deserve!" This case of Cocks was surely one of those exceptions we were later taught to call "sporadic." Generally, when we had been tawsed by the Doctor, we had no power to protest.

The first morning at assembly in Number One! How clearly that stands out! After having been rounded up by Mr. Robert, we new boys were shepherded into a seat near the front of the room. This was just before the bell rang, and when it did ring, pandemonium seemed to be let loose. Everybody seemed to be desirous of getting to his seat first, laughing, jostling, shouting meanwhile. In later days, I, too, looked forward to that mad rush, our greatest desire being to cheer the others as they came in. Sports heroes some of them, others

general favourites or members of the famous Sixth. The Doctor's hand went up, and silence fell at once. Then the prayer and general announcements. In those days the Doctor made it a custom to read through the names of all those who had passed matriculation in the previous December, and of Old Boys who had distinguished themselves at the University. That first morning, I remember, the Doctor finished his list-reading with the following remark, accompanying it with a wave of his hand, "And many other names I see here, due to my friend at my left." At that time Mr. Ingram was tutoring at Trinity. Then followed the reading of classes. "All those boys who were in the Sixth last year, and all those boys who have passed matriculation, will be the Sixth, and will go to room 7." With what wonder we new boys viewed the stalwarts as they went forth. Greek Winneke, now known to evil-doers as the Judge; Jack Latham, lately sitting with the League of Nations at Geneva; Danny Yule, now the Reverend Alexander, lecturer to divinity students; Bruce MacLaren, sometime professor of mathematics at Reading, killed in action; Ernie Hick, LL.B., of Williamstown; Harry MacDonald, son of the Professor; his brother, J. G.; my own brother, C. H.; and others I have forgotten.

My own life at Scotch was lived under the cloud of that elder and cleverer brother of mine. He had done well before I entered, and my own poor efforts were always being disparagingly compared with his brighter success. Through that overhanging pall one or two bright rays filtered. That very first morning Mr. Williams asked me if I had a brother at the College. "Yes," answered I, at once, proud of the fact, "he's in the Sixth!" "Oh!" said the master, "I was thinking of *another* fool." Mr. Robert was giving us a geometry lesson, and my puny attempts to solve a rider were not encouraged by the remark, "You're not as clever as your brother was," to which he added, *sotto voce*, "It ran the other way in *our* family," and the edge was taken off. Once when I was in the matric. class, I managed to earn 68 per cent. in English under Mr. Shew. Imagine my amazement when I found my paper blue-pencilled, "Vile! Despicable!! Wicked!!! A disgrace to the family!!!!" and I had made 68 per cent. Ah, me, the shadow of an elder brother!

Looking back on those days, and knowing the full life Collegians now live, I wonder how circumscribed they were. The '90's were the lean years; the boom had burst; the banks had failed; few boys and a small staff; little Science, no honours English or French, nothing but classics or mathematics, no debating or literary or dramatic



MR. ROBERT MORRISON, M.A.

A member of the Staff for 47 years, Mr. Morrison was Vice-Principal from
1869 to 1904



THE DINING HALL

clubs, no magazine, no concerts, and no prefects. If I remember rightly, the staff, in addition to the Doctor and Mr. Robert (with his ever-green red socks), consisted of Messrs. Ingram, Watt, Shew, Whyte, Bell, Nance, Ostermeyer ("precisely, exactly"), J. P. McCabe Doyle, Geelong's leading barrister, but to us "Paddy," Williams, and, towards the end of my time, F. I. Grey, now at Prince Alfred. Mr. Bell took French and Writing, which I never did, so I escaped his classes. Third hour in the morning was French period, and the non-French folk had a spare in Number One, when we remembered to go in, but I fear me we spent many a one elsewhere until Mr. Williams thought it would be a good idea for us to take extra maths. with his matric. class, and our ewe lamb of a spare was killed.

Mr. Whyte was our form master during my first year in the class corresponding to Remove A of later days; at his feet we imbibed English and History and Geography and Latin; *non est dubium quin* and its construction is firmly imbedded in my "hide." His voice was then at its best, bulls of Bashan being sadly outclassed; his natural strength had not abated; he kept himself in trim by long cycling tours, and our poor bodies felt the force of his strenuous left. Mr. Shew, in Number Three, was much milder. From him I learned my Greek alphabet along with Les. Latham (afterwards dux), Bob Hay, Murray (of the straw hat), W. S. Laurie, and a famous quartette in Marshall, Cooper, Yule, and Field. I can still see Mr. Shew juggling with empty hands, explaining meanwhile some "nice point" in the Anabasis (Book 4), and making sudden sallies to kick some unfortunate front-desker on the shins. Dear old Mr. Shew! How we used to annoy him, loving him all the time! But of all, we liked best first period in the afternoon. Mr. Williams took us for mathematics in the long room by the north boundary fence. Field and I always made it a practice in the cricket season to go down to the grounds, and we timed our arrival for 2.15 instead of 1.45. Mr. Williams at that time was, I believe, writing musical critiques for *The Herald*, and an Italian opera company was playing at the Princess. At any rate, during that maths. period he sat at the table working through "Ahn's Italian Course," and we were set to work through as many algebra problems as possible. Who would not rather play cricket for an extra half-hour, especially as we knew nothing would be said but "Why this thusness? Sit down."

It was a custom of the Doctor's to hold a master's meeting every Friday at lunch hour. This generally lasted till two o'clock, and frequently later than that. Then the whole school would troop into

Number One, and Judgment Day would take place. Boys with a bad record for the week were listed and arraigned before the Doctor; their delinquencies would be announced to the assemblage, and a long line of culprits would stretch from one end of the room to the other. Then the flogging would commence. The Doctor always started at the north end of the room; consequently, everyone's desire and effort was towards the south. The old man was past his best, and by the time a dozen or so boys had each received "a round dozen," he had begun to tire, and the rest were reserved for another occasion, before which time they were forgotten. The whole proceedings, however, were not unpleasant, especially for those happy mortals who were not called up. Woodroffe, a youth of sallow complexion, had a pretty turn for verse, and he wrote a long poem entitled "Judgment Day," in which no one escaped his sarcasms. Had there been a magazine at that time, his efforts would certainly have found a place in "The Lighter Side." Two lines remain:

Marshall, Cooper, Yule and Field,
On you next week the tawse I'll wield.

My own particular cronies were Les. Latham, Hick (whose death I saw announced just recently), J. G. MacNichol (who once beat Latham in a geography exam, and has not yet forgotten the fact), and Peter Crawley, whom I last saw in the Metropolitan Board of Works. Mr. Shew once set us an essay on "Salt," and Crawley wrote: "There are three kinds of salt—rock salt, common salt, and basalt." Consequently he became known as Basalt Crawley. Latham and I went through the school class by class. For work and results he was a Triton among the minnows—a perpetual case of Eclipse first, and the rest nowhere. His later University career proved the truth of that. It was an interesting link to find his son and nephew in my English classes at Hawthorn in 1923, upholding the family name and traditions.

The saddest incident in my time was Wally Creber's death. We were in the Sixth, and had been back to Saturday morning classics just a few weeks before the honours examinations were to take place. On the Monday he was not at school, and he was laid to rest on the Wednesday. He was one of the finest we had, bright and clever, industrious and happy, a general favourite. Had he lived he would surely have done great things. Mr. Ingram expected him to win an exhibition that year, and his death saddened all our work. The impression it made must have been deep, for I can still hear the organ at St. Luke's playing "Peace, Perfect Peace."

The Boat Race had not assumed its present-day proportions, but was a tiny affair. Football reigned supreme. There were giants in those days; yes, I believe there were. What names crowd one's memory; Dave Mailer, Wimmie Cooper, Ben Baxter, George Moir, Dodds, Alf. Johnson, Cyril Staples, Frank Rolland, Snowy Robinson. Certainly Alf. Johnson looked no giant when playing against James, of Geelong Grammar. What a huge fellow he was! But Dave Mailer and Ben Baxter were the champions, Baxter being, perhaps, the best footballer we ever had. I remember one great match we played against Melbourne Grammar on the Fitzroy Ground. It had rained all night and all day, and the ground was practically under water. Herring, of Grammar, had his shoulder broken, and they played a man short. Cold! How cold it was! But Benny's father was there with something in a bottle to warm up the team at half-time. Frank Rolland kicked a beautiful goal from a place shot from near the grandstand, low and straight. One other wonderful goal comes to mind, kicked by Reid on the Melbourne ground. He was a "left-footer," and took a mark on the line just beyond the behind post. Had it been a right foot kick it would have been impossible, and it was almost so as it was, but home it went to the joy of us all. Those football matches were played long before the days of "regrettable incidents," and if the team did not win inside, we did our best to win outside. Carefully and clearly would the Doctor each match morning announce his instructions concerning the manner in which we were to pass from goal to goal. But in column of fours, headed by Old Boys from the University, we would march from the grandstand to the railway end, meeting the enemy half way. Valiantly would the Doctor strive to separate us. Just as valiantly would "Bob" try to stop him. Heroically would Jack Whyte play his part. What glorious scrimmages they were, and when the prizes of victory, in the shape of enemy caps, would be used by the masters next day to clean the boards, how we enjoyed it all, and worked all the better for it!

What would Scotch have been without the Fitzroy Gardens? Hundreds of boys have loved the walks, and the talks, and the spare hours spent lying in the long grass, and the confidences of hopes and ambitions. Acorn battles were all the rage at one time, and much damage was done to faces and eyes. There were no picture theatres in the '90's, but we found other, if milder, reasons for absenting ourselves from the path of duty.

Perhaps the big fellows were not as big as they seemed to be, but I think they must have been much older than senior boys are

nowadays. More than one fellow sported moustaches of no mean size, and I can yet remember the shock when one Saturday morning, in Collins Street, I passed a member of our matriculation class, be-decked in top hat and frock coat. Even a modern prefect is not man enough for that. But

*si prima repetens ab origine pergam,
et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum,
ante diem clauso componat Vesper Olympo,*

and time and space call a halt. Even though the '90's may have been lean years, they were our years. It is the Scotch of those years that we remember. My own associations were renewed when in 1916 I returned to join the staff, after an absence of twenty years. That return was the fulfilment of an ambition. It renewed my youth, and happy though my schoolboy days had been, my teaching days were happier far. Now that I am again away from those ivy-covered walls, the double memories make life happy still, and because of all my associations with the College,

*gratior it dies
et soles melius nitent.*

Then glides the day more sweetly by,
The sun a richer radiance spreads.

The death of Dr. Morrison in May, 1903, was a great blow to all connected with the School. In his forty-seven years of Principalship he had raised Scotch College to a prominent and honourable place among the schools of the Empire, and his going left a great gap. During the remainder of 1903 the School was carried on by Mr. Robert Morrison, who retained control until Mr. Littlejohn took charge in January, 1904.

The Littlejohn Period

Life within the School has changed very profoundly of late years. It has acquired activities and interests so varied and so important that it has been necessary to devote special sections to many of them. In view of this fact we must confine ourselves in this narrative to the mere mention of outstanding incidents. Following fast upon Mr. Littlejohn's arrival were the initiation of the Prefect System and of the *Scotch Collegian*—innovations which have since exercised a profound influence on the life of the School. Innumerable societies have sprung into being, and without exception have flourished greatly. The growth of the School has been incredibly fast. From about 250 the attendance rose in twenty years to 1250, making Scotch the largest Public School in the Empire at the time. Striking changes have been

made in the curriculum, too. A detailed account of these will be found in the appropriate section. In 1914, when the call of Empire was heard, the response on the part of Old Scotch Collegians was magnificent. The War Record is the most glorious chapter in the story. Of special interest are three events—the celebration in October, 1911, of the Diamond Jubilee, the foundation in that year of the Old Scotch Collegians' Association, and the laying of the Foundation Stone of the new School at Hawthorn on March 5, 1920. Accounts of all these things will be found in their appropriate places.

Eastern Hill, 1922

At the close of 1922 the Senior School left East Melbourne for the new buildings at Hawthorn, and at the close of 1925 the property on Eastern Hill passed into the possession of the Social Services Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, for use as a Hospital, a Hostel and a Home. The grey walls that had been Scotch College for seventy-two years were Scotch College no more. It is fitting that we include here a sketch of school life in 1922—the last year of the Senior School at East Melbourne—by a boy of the time.

The Close of Eastern Hill

I often wonder if the new School at Hawthorn will ever be quite as dear to us Old Boys of East Melbourne as were—and still are—those quaint, old-fashioned buildings standing so bravely on the slope of Eastern Hill. I must confess that at Hawthorn I sometimes feel a little like a stranger in a strange land. I know that the traditions of Scotch, all that was fine and true in the School, are there, but I miss the atmosphere of home which I loved in the old place. Those who have passed their school-days in wide rooms, shining with white walls and fresh paint and open to every breeze, will perhaps wonder at our affection for the small, grimy, ink-bespattered class-rooms of East Melbourne. Of course, some of the rooms were quite large—those of the new red-brick building which stretched across the middle of the school grounds were really monstrous modern—but I am sure that, when we think of the old School, we think rather of the tinier, dirtier, older, but more characteristic rooms of the original buildings.

I remember that I thought them mighty queer during my first days at school. It took me some time to get used to the steps down into this room and the steps up to that passage, and the way you had to plunge from outside light into a half-darkness if you wanted to enter some of the cubby-holes in Riley's. Who will ever forget that dreadful winding staircase which led to the masters' common-room?

To ascend it was a nerve-racking experience—a regular “North-West Passage”—and to come down was perhaps worse. I remember the masters descending one by one as I waited outside Mr. Littlejohn’s door on my first morning. They seemed rather like gods, who were deigning to have a little intercourse with us poor, straying mortals, and I scanned each face anxiously, for I knew that much of my school-happiness lay in their hands.

I was very lonely for the first few days. I did not arrive until some weeks of the first term had elapsed and the new boys had already lost their strangeness. I felt that every eye was upon me—the more so because the shops had run out of the standard school headgear, and I had to wear a miserable felt hat in a world of cardinal caps! Of my first day I have two vivid recollections. The first is of a French period. Mr. Bowden was making each boy translate a couple of lines from French into English. I was in the back row and I fervently hoped that my bit would be fairly easy. The moment came, and, with as much calmness as I could muster, I managed to get through a sentence about some unfortunate youth who had “tears eternally in his eyes.” The words themselves did not augur too well, but I did not think of that in the joy of achievement. The second reminiscence is of the “spare” period. I was told to go to College House, so I crept into a room there and sat meekly down. Soon I discovered that a blind-cord was being knotted around my head and neck. I did not know what to do—it was so fatally easy to do the wrong thing and be forever damned! As I did not struggle I was released, and the knoter himself became later on one of my chums.

When I wrote the words “College House,” that ancient edifice seemed to rise before my eyes. Very few classes were held there and the rooms on the lower floor were usually occupied by boys who had spare periods. During my first two years little attention was paid to “spares,” and many and merry were the games that those old rooms witnessed. If it was fine weather, we used to migrate to the lawn in front of College House. This was a lawn by courtesy only, for, except in a few spots where some hardy blades of grass lingered, it was as bare and shining as a man’s bald head. There was, indeed, a small flower-plot, but it was a red-letter day when a rose bloomed in that battered *parterre*. Many heated discussions were held on that lawn; we talked of all things from cabbages to kings and the “spares” were never long enough for our eloquence.

Besides the noise of the rollickers of spare periods, music of infinite variety would issue from College House, for the music-room was

tucked away there. Appalling were some of the sounds which came into being in that room, but the music master never lost his *joie-de-vivre*. He was always genial and bright, liked by every boy. He would hail us with a "Morning, Alec!" or a "Hello, Mac!" and we would run across the yard for a jolly chat.

The most important room in College House was the prefects' room. I used to look with awe upon the door behind which those mighty men lived and moved and had their being, and, when I myself became a prefect, it was not without a distinct feeling of reverence that I made my first step across the threshold. It was a shabby, stained room, but it was rich with tradition, and it seemed to all of us a fit scene for the weighty conclaves—and the valiant ping-pong battles. Just opposite to it, on the other side of the drive, stood a tall post with a face weirdly carved upon it. I never knew exactly what it was, but it resembled an Indian totem pole and, when I gazed at it, I always had a sense of the transitoriness of school-time, the realisation that all too soon we must lose our care-free happiness.

The life of a prefect was not all ease. Many duties, some of them unpleasant, had to be done. Each morning at prayers a lesson from the Bible was read by one of the prefects. Prayers were held at that time in the open air. At first the Senior School was divided from the Junior, but during the last year everybody gathered outside No. 1. We had only the Bible lesson, the Lord's Prayer and another simple prayer from Mr. Littlejohn or Mr. Ingram, but the spirit of true religion and thanksgiving was there. I often think that prayers offered out in the wind and the sun have perhaps more sincerity than those murmured in a church. Prayers were always exciting on a Monday morning after a good victory in some sport. Every boy in the School then made a point of being early and, as each member of the triumphant team or crew appeared, there was a gallant burst of applause. I distinctly remember the Monday morning after the great success in the Boat Race of 1921. Everyone was chock-full of pride at the thought that Scotch was leading in the number of victories, and cheer after cheer echoed and re-echoed in the nooks and corners of the old buildings.

We were summoned to prayers by the clang-clang of the old bell opposite the tuck-shop. Often the first note would catch us well down in the Treasury Gardens and then there would be a mad scamper, helter-skelter up the gravel paths. As we ran we listened anxiously. Would the bell last us out? Panting, we dashed round the Treasury buildings and up the last slope. Through the gate

across the road we could see the prefect coming down, note-book and pencil in hand, to "nail" the stragglers—Yes, we could do it! Through the gate just as the bell stopped and safe for another day!

Mention of the tuck-shop calls to mind another duty of the prefects. Each day at recess and lunch-hour they had to be on guard at the shop to see that the boys formed a proper queue and did not carry away counter, edibles and helpers in one mad rush. The tuck-shop at Hawthorn is a palace compared with that of the old School. It was merely a stable-like room with a counter thrown across the front of it, and no shelter when it rained for the line of hungry boys, but it gave us all we wanted—and more sometimes! I remember the splendid ice-creams we used to get there. I can still lick a cone with enjoyment, but the ice-cream doesn't taste quite as "spiffing" as it did then.

When I think of school examinations, I think at once of No. 1, dearest of all rooms to Old Scotch Collegians, for there the heart of the School seemed to beat. A long and fairly wide room, it was full of funny, rickety desks which rose in stages to the diamond-paned windows, grimy with dust—but why describe it, when its every feature is printed indelibly in our minds? Many, many are the boys who have passed through it and many are the weary and the happy hours we have spent there. It was used for all things from examinations to detentions, and any appreciation of literature that I possess was born and fostered there in the English classes of Mr. Richardson, of the kindly ways and caustic tongue. Even now I can hear him reading Browning and the mighty verse of Milton. I remember the excitement in the English class when a window was blown in one gusty day and smashed to atoms on the desk beneath, where, fortunately, there was no boy at the time.

Who does not remember the singing practices held in No. 1? All the second term we used to give up half our lunch-hour to prepare for the Foundation Day concerts. Into the room we would troop, crowd all over the desks, and, packed like sardines, sing merrily for half-an-hour. When we stamped with approval of our own vocal powers, the dust would rise from the flooring and the whole room grow as hazy as a dream-chamber. But some days the singing was weak and Mr. Whyte would throw down his baton—crash!—and roar till it seemed as if the very pictures and honour lists must fall: "Rotten! Disgusting! Worse and worse every day and every year! Concert must be cancelled!" . . . But it never was, for we all knew when the time for frivolity was over and then we sang with a

will. Even Mr. Whyte admitted that, when we liked, we could put vim and *verve* into the old songs. In these practices, as in the senior cadet drill, Mr. Whyte's bark was much worse than his bite. Sometimes on a Wednesday afternoon he would terrify us with threats of dire punishment for missed parades. We imagined ourselves in a stone dungeon at Queenscliff, with bread and water our sole nourishment for days and days. But nothing ever happened at the end of the military year. I cannot say that we loved those parades. It was dull work padding up and down Lansdowne Street when the scoffing non-drillers were running off to the city or through the Fitzroy Gardens to the playing fields.

I think we were always fairly well-behaved in public places. The old era of gory fights at football matches was past and gone, and the two groups of barrackers followed each other, clockwise, round the M.C.G. without ever coming face to face. But we put all our energy into the cheering on of our team, and many of us went home, sadly or gladly as the match turned out, with parched and aching throats. I remember that, after the thrilling match with Xavier in 1921, I was unable to speak above a whisper for two days. And what a huge row we could make at the Boat Races! Scotch always made a point of forming a solid mass right at the winning post, and there we would stand—or rather, sway—for an hour or so, chanting our own glories in stentorian voices while we counted out in perfect good-humour the boasts of every other school.

When I look back, I rather marvel at the great zest we had for everything. The old School was cramped for space, but within its grey walls we played and worked hard. What we did for the various clubs and societies might be termed "play," but we were as earnest about it as we were about our regular study. Papers and speeches were carefully prepared, and the audiences were patient and appreciative to the *n*th degree. We would have been annoyed if we had been told to stay in class until half-past five, but the meetings of the societies often lasted until that hour. And there were societies for all things, from literature to photography, from science to chess. The Chess Club had its quarters in one of those quaint little rooms in the basement of Riley's House. I was never in the room, but I wonder how the members of the club got enough light to play their intricate and fascinating game.

The study shared by the Captain of the School and the Editor of the *Collegian* was next door. It opened off a narrow passage with walls from which the paper was peeling and the very plaster would

sometimes fall. There was no extensive view from the window. You could see a couple of iron rails, a bit of asphalt, a few withered shrubs—and, if you were very lucky and looked in a slanting direction at the right moment, the feet of those making the pilgrimage to the headmaster's room above. That study may have been stuffy and unhealthy, but it had its reputation and we were only too pleased to be invited to it. I remember that five or six of us once spent a whole day there, thinking and writing furiously in an endeavour to produce a complete house paper in that short time.

We had every incentive to study hard, for there was a tradition of good and careful scholarship in the Senior School. New boys soon found that it was expected that each should give of his best, and that the masters were eager to help and encourage. We of the Ninth Literary had our home in one of the top rooms of the modern block, but in 1921 we were expelled thence to make room for a junior form. How grieved and angry we were! The indignant *pow-wows* must have lasted quite a week. Our new *pied-à-terre* in College House brought compensations, for then we had every right to lounge in easy or magnificent attitudes upon the entrance steps. This could be done only by the privileged. In 1922 we were back in our old quarters and could again make full use of the "library." This was a tiny room right over the archway and was not as big as most boat-cabins. Literally, we could *not* have swung a cat in it. A few tattered volumes sat upon the shelves—hence, I suppose, its magnificent name. But whatever its shortcomings, it was a sort of refuge to us, a place where we could do a composition, discuss the wagging of the world, or knock each other about. There I had to sit when Mr. Ingram, dear to us all, took the form for Latin, and I could hear the subdued murmur of his voice as he taught my classmates in his own inimitable way. I always regret that I did no Latin at Scotch.

On rare occasions, when several of the masters were absent, we older boys would be given charge of their classes. We felt a conscious pride as we entered the room and informed the boys that *we* would take the lesson. It was easy to control the young ones, but those of the Middle School played up in every possible way. They were old enough to know how inexperienced we were, and before long we had lost most of our dignity and composure. Annoyed and harassed, we were only too glad to hear the bell announcing the end of the period.

In the morning, between second and third periods there was a recess of fifteen minutes. Then every classroom disgorged its quota of vigorous, young Australians, and in a moment every yard and open

space was filled with rushing, surging boys of all ages—the men of to-morrow. Certainly we were cabined in and confined, but we could work off some of our energy in a stampede to the tuck-shop, a mad dash round the many corners, a gallop up and down the worn stone steps by the gymnasium. If the day was very hot, we of the Ninth Literary would sit on the wide window-sills of our room and shout sarcastic remarks down to the *hoi-polloi*, the less fortunate brethren in the yard below. From the windows on the south side we could gaze down on the kitchen, where the boarders' meals were prepared. At times we saw dishes of food put at the windows to cool—custards, puddings, and other interesting things. And, when school was over, we might watch the boarders going to get their cakes or pastry. It always seemed such a quaint procedure to have your afternoon cookie handed out through a window like a railway ticket.

Such were the buildings in which we passed our school years. We knew how cramped, how inadequate, how shabby they were, but the atmosphere, the very fragrance of them made up for all that. Age and experience seemed to rest upon them like a benediction. They had weathered every storm and they were ever ready to receive and shelter us. Whenever I pass within sight of a tip or corner of the old School I gaze wistfully at it and wonder what has become of all the dear, funny little rooms and stairways. Do they still remain gloriously unchanged?

Life was fair and good in that little world; we had our trials and tribulations, but they only gave a salt and savour to our happiness. There we learned the traditions and the spirit of the true public school. There we were taught the principles that would guide us in after-days. There we came to realise that to "play the game" in all things was the only real victory. These were our lessons of life, given easily and abundantly. And how we hated to leave behind this school-time! The last speech night may have brought with it some honour and glory, but we were sad—sad. We knew that

Working days or holidays,
And glad or melancholy days,
They were great days and jolly days
At the best school of all!

—and those days were no more.

Prospect

It is early to write of Hawthorn. There the School has taken a new lease of vigorous life. The open, beautiful premises are a source of unending delight. The spirit of the School is as strong and as pure

as ever it was. Surely we may trust to see her far excelling the glories of the past. And we pray that the great Principal who has for twenty-three years been the source of all her inspiration may long be spared to continue his magnificent work.

Foundation and Constitution

THE Free Church of Australia Felix, the parent body of Scotch College, was formed in 1846 after the disruption of the Presbyterian Church. The first business of its leaders was to constitute a Synod, draw up a statement of the Free Church principles, assert its entity, and secure its property. This occupied them for about two years. Having consolidated their position, on February 1, 1848, the members of the Synod, "impressed with a sense of duty incumbent on them to take measures for increasing the means of Divine Worship and Religious Instruction of Old and Young throughout the Territory, Resolve that a Committee of Ministers, Elders and Lay Members of the Church be appointed, who shall be called the Church Extension and Education Committee." Briefly the educational activities of this body were general propaganda work, the formation of local sub-committees, and the introduction and maintenance of school-teachers. Members were to continue in office until the first meeting of the Synod after September 30 of the next year, when they would present their report; thereafter election to the Committee would be annual. The Synod appointed the following for the first eight months: Revs. James Forbes, Thomas Hastie, John Z. Hine, and Messrs. Henry Bell, William M. Bell, Thomas Learmonth, Charles Wilson, Robert Allan, Sommerville Learmonth, Peter Drummond and S. W. Bowden. Mr. Forbes was convener.

The Church Extension and Education Committee was concerned with primary education. The idea of a public school in connection with the Church, which was already expanding in the brain of the Rev. John Forbes, found ingress to the Synod's counsels in August, 1848, on the stimulus of the visit of a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, the Rev. Alexander Salmon. The Synod was called together to discuss with him various matters in which the Free Church of Scotland might help the Australian Free Church. One session was devoted to the discussion of educational questions, "and Mr. Salmon was requested to point out to the Colonial Committee of the Parent Church the necessity of two additional schools for the common branches of education, and of a Gymnasium or High School in the city of Melbourne."

On November 20, 1849, it was resolved that the Synod compose the Church Extension and Education Committee for the current year,

"and that further arrangements be postponed in the meantime." On March 5, 1850, the Committee was dissolved, and its records were deposited with Mr. Forbes as Clerk of Synod. It seems that its work was done for the time being, as a minister and two teachers had arrived in Melbourne as a result of Mr. Salmon's representations.

On March 6, 1850:

It was resolved unanimously that the Synod return their most sincere thanks to the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland for the appointment to this part of the great Colonial field of the Rev. John McLachlan, and the teachers, Messrs. McMaster and McDonald. They request Mr. Forbes to express to the Committee the gratitude felt by the Synod, and at the same time to state that in the Synod's opinion, the only further measure which it seems necessary for the Parent Church to adopt on behalf of Education in Australia Felix would be to send out an accomplished teacher to take charge of an Academy for instruction in the higher branches of science and literature, and in which young men might pursue their preparatory studies with a view to the office of the ministry. . . . The Synod request Mr. Hine, should the Lord conduct him safely to Scotland, to press these views on the attention of the ministers and members of the Free Church, and to use all practicable means for making known the condition and wants of this part of the Lord's vineyard.

The Mr. McMaster here mentioned for a time conducted a Free-Church School in Spring Street, and it has been suggested that this was Chalmers' School.

The representations of Mr. Hine to the Colonial Committee resulted in the appointment of Mr. Lawson to the Rectorship of the proposed Academy, and the generous offer of an anonymous benefactor in Scotland to guarantee his salary. His arrival in Melbourne, some eighteen months after the decision of the Synod, is recorded in the following minute, dated December 9, 1851:

Mr. Robert Lawson having been appointed by the Colonial Committee of the Free Church to the Rectorship of the new Academy to be established in Melbourne in connection with this Church, and having arrived in the colony on the 11th September, was introduced to the Synod by the Moderator, who laid on the table the Instructions drawn up by the Committee for the conducting of the Institution. The Synod resolved to express their high satisfaction with his appointment and safe arrival, and instruct their Moderator to convey their cordial thanks to the Colonial Committee for the great boon they have thus conferred on them, and appoint the Moderator (Rev. Thomas Hastie) and the session of John Knox's, Melbourne, to co-operate with Mr. Lawson in forwarding the objects contemplated in his appointment. Mr. Miller to be Convener.

It is to be noted that the method of conducting the Academy was decided by the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, also that the advisory (or governing) body of the Academy had no direct connection with the other educational activities of the Church. John Knox's Church was formerly Mr. Forbes's charge; he died before

Mr. Lawson's arrival, and his successor, the Rev. William Miller, was nominated Convener of the first Academy Committee.

There are no reports extant of the Committee's activities; it evidently attended to routine business with few changes in its personnel.

On April 4, 1854, the Synod considering the importance of having all the educational interests of this Church under one Committee, resolved that the business formerly committed to the Academy Committee and the College Committee respectively should now be entrusted to one Committee, to take under its charge also all matters affecting the interests of our common schools and the extension of the same, and to consist of the following members: The Moderator (Dr. Cairns), Dr. McKay, Messrs. McDonald, Miller, Martie, Divorty, Tait (Ministers), and Messrs. Dickson, Bonar, Armstrong and Drummond (Elders). The Moderator to be Convener.

The affairs of the Academy were directly controlled by a sub-committee, which gave in a yearly report to the Synod independent of that submitted by the Educational Committee. Dr. Cairns presided over the committee and sub-committee, and at the end of his term as Moderator he was retained as convener instead of retiring in favour of the incoming Moderator. There was little change in the personnel of the Committee for some years. In 1855, after submitting its report, the Committee was re-appointed "and instructed to watch over the Educational interests of this Church as regards provision made or to be made for Education out of the Public Funds." In 1856 it was appointed to examine the Melbourne Academy.

In April, 1859, the first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria was held. Among the Standing Committees appointed was the following:

On the Scots College, Eastern Hill: The Moderator (Rev. James Clow), Dr. Cairns, and Messrs. I. Hetherington, J. Tait, D. Macdonald, G. Divorty, James Ballantyne, D. Ogilvy, J. Macqueen. Dr. Cairns, Convener.

At the Assembly in November of the same year the committee was reappointed with the addition of Dr. Wilkie, and Messrs. J. S. Ogilvy, James Balfour, and B. Budge. In 1860 the Committee was materially reduced in size, the members being the Moderator (Rev. James Ballantyne), Dr. Cairns (Convener), the Revs. J. Clow, D. Macdonald, G. Divorty, and Mr. D. Ogilvy. This Committee continued practically without change until December, 1865, when in place of it there was appointed a Colleges Committee, to control the affairs of Scotch College and Ballarat College. The members were: Dr. Cairns (Convener), Revs. I. Hetherington, J. Ballantyne, D. Macdonald, T. M. Fraser, J. Nish, Dr. D. E. Wilkie, Messrs. H. Budge, J. Guthrie, D. Ogilvy, J. Balfour, C. Wilson, J. Bennie.

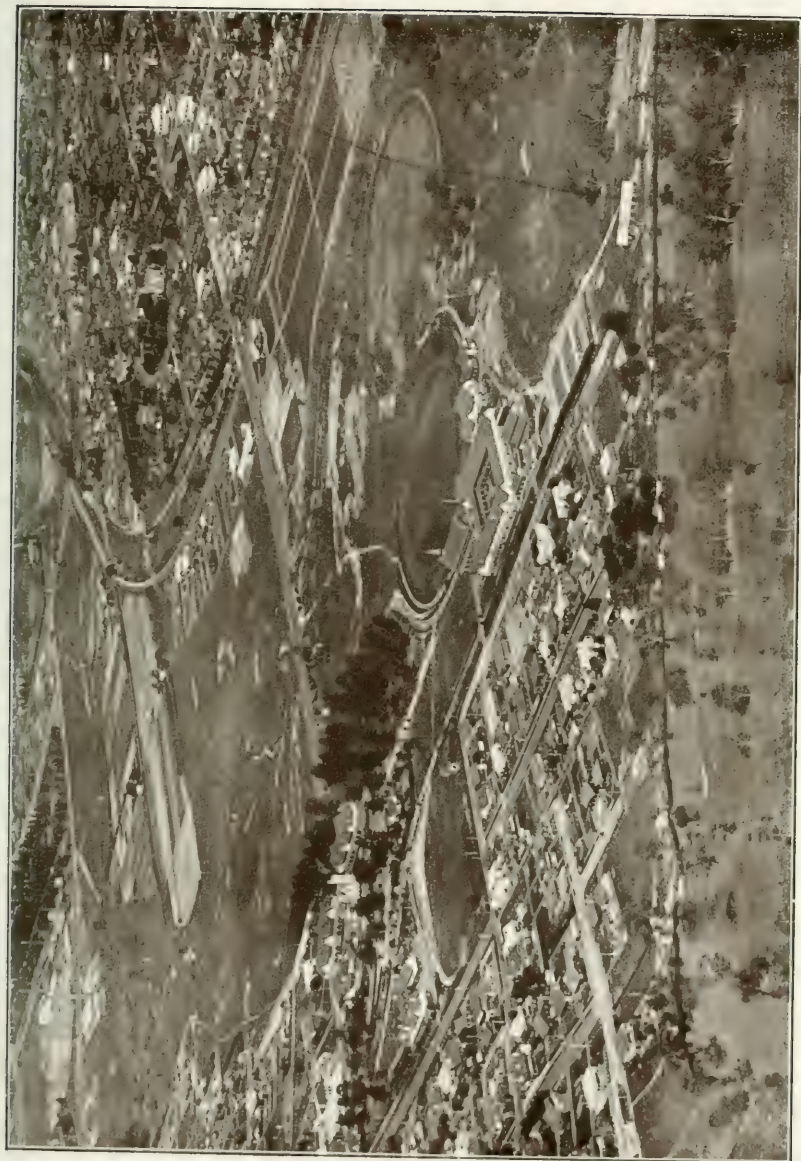
This Committee continued to function till 1868, when it merged

with the Education Committee. This latter had been in existence from 1859, its business being the co-ordination of all the educational activities of the Church throughout the State. It was a large committee, having representatives from all the presbyteries.

In 1872 a special sub-committee was appointed to consider building extensions, and other matters concerning Scotch College. This sub-committee was the beginning of a considerable confusion. It was often referred to as the Scotch College Committee, and, indeed, seems to have taken over most, if not all, of the College business; and on the other hand, from its origin it was often termed the Education Committee, this confusion being rendered more acute by the circumstance that the Education Committee proper rarely had any business of public interest, and shortly passed out of existence. The Committee was for many years appointed by the Assembly as the Scotch College Committee. From 1878 until 1882 the body was termed the Scotch Colleges Committee. In 1883 it was the Theological Hall, Colleges and Examination Committee, and it remained the Theological Hall and Colleges Committee until 1888. From that date until 1890 it was the Theological Hall and Scotch College Committee. In 1890 it became the Scotch College Council, and included five representatives of the Trust Funds Corporation of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria. In latter years this number has steadily dwindled.

After the marked activity of the early 'seventies in connection with the additions to the College buildings, meetings of the Committee were infrequent, most of the business which arose being of a routine type, such as the Principal easily dealt with.

In October, 1904, the Council received a letter from the Old Scotch Collegians, asking for representation on the Council. It was agreed to recommend the General Assembly "to allow two Representatives on the Council, to be approved by the Council and appointed by the Assembly, nominations to be sent in to the Council at least three months before the meeting of Assembly." As a result, in November, 1905, it was reported that "the Hon. J. Whiteside McCay and Mr. Donald R. Morrison had been duly elected. It was agreed to recommend the confirmation of the election to the General Assembly." In 1915 the Council recommended to the Assembly an increase in the representation of the Old Boys from two to four. This step was approved. The constitution as it stands to-day is concisely stated in the *Constitution and Rules and Forms of Procedure* of the Presby-



THE SCHOOL AND ITS ENVIRONS



THE SENIOR SCHOOL, VIEWED FROM THE HILL

terian Church of Victoria. The following statement of the constitution is taken from that source with but little modification.

The property of the College is vested in the Presbyterian Church of Victoria Trusts Corporation, and the current financial expenditure shall be under the guidance of the Council of the College.

The Governing Body shall be the College Council, whose members shall be appointed by the Assembly in the manner following:

Fourteen members nominated by the College Council; four members nominated by the Old Scotch Collegians; half to retire annually, but to be eligible for re-election.

The Council shall nominate annually one of its members for appointment by the Assembly, to act as Chairman. The Chairman shall have power to act in matters of urgency, reporting afterwards to the Council. He shall have a deliberative and a casting vote.

The function of the Council is defined as follows:

- (a) On behalf of the Church, to take all measures necessary for the welfare of the College; and in particular to provide for the more efficient teaching of the Holy Scripture, and the development of Christian ideals of citizenship and of personal character, and, in co-operation with the Principal, to promote a spirit of reverence in the entire life and work of the School.
- (b) To recommend to the Assembly a Principal for appointment.
- (c) To ratify or veto the Principal's recommendations as to staff.
- (d) To administer the finances of the College, and to fix salaries and determine fees.
- (e) To make regulations dealing with the nomination of members of the Council.
- (f) To report annually to the Assembly.

The Council shall meet once during each School term, at such a time and place as it shall determine, and may regulate its own proceedings. Meetings shall be summoned by not less than four days' clear notice.

Five members present at any meeting, duly convened, shall constitute a quorum.

If, without special leave of the Council, any member absent himself from three consecutive meetings, his office shall become vacant, and the Council may elect a member (from the class of persons whom he represents) to fill the vacancy. Such member shall hold office for the balance of the term, subject to the confirmation of his election by the following Assembly.

If any vacancy occur on the Council, other than as stated above, the Council may elect, to fill such vacancy, another member of the class in respect of which such vacancy exists. Such member shall hold the vacant office for the balance of the term, subject to the confirmation of his election by the following Assembly.

The Council may appoint Committees of its own body, and delegate specific powers to such Committees, provided such powers be not in excess of the powers of the Council.

Sites and Buildings

AT first glance it might appear that the actual buildings of a school were of comparatively little interest beyond their utility; but just as the scenes of great deeds remain for centuries permeated with the spirit of heroes long-departed, so the rooms and halls and playing-fields of a school or a university remain in the memories of those who have known them as the tangible form of their *alma mater*. The constituents of a Public School are boys, masters and Old Boys, but the school grounds and buildings are the setting for all their joys and sorrows, their tender memories and their deeds of valour. It is therefore without apology that we give a fairly detailed account of the sites and buildings occupied by the School.

The Opening Years

The first advertisement of the opening of the Melbourne Academy concluded with an interesting note:

N.B.—Until a suitable building, such as is now in contemplation, has been erected, the pupils will meet in Chalmers' School, Spring Street, Melbourne.

The same advertisement contains statements that "Mr. Lawson, the Rector, will receive into his house young gentlemen as boarders" and that "further particulars relative to the Academy may be obtained by applying to Mr. Lawson, 198 Stephen Street." Obviously, therefore, the first classes were held in Chalmers' School, Spring Street, while the first boarding-house was at 198 Stephen Street (later known as Exhibition Street).

In a Directory of 1851 there is the entry:

Chalmers' Free Church School, Spring Street North.

This school was named after one Chalmers, who was a teacher, and who subsequently conducted a school in the country. A search in the rate records of the City of Melbourne reveals the facts that a school-house stood in Spring Street, between Lonsdale and Little Lonsdale Streets, and that the rates for it were paid in 1851 by Mr. George Knox, and in 1853 by the Rev. Wm. Miller, who arrived in the colony on the same day as Mr. Lawson and evidently by the same ship. He was the minister of the John Knox Free Church in Swanston Street. In 1851 he was appointed by the Free Church Synod to act as Convener of the Academy Committee. It seems clear, from all these facts, that the Chalmers' or Free Church School-house was

the first Scotch College. The premises are now occupied by a Chinese cabinet-maker. Mr. Joseph Cade has distinct memories of being instructed there by Mr. Lawson.

There is no definite evidence as to the cause of Mr. Lawson's removal from these premises. According to the Rev. C. S. Ross, pressure of numbers demanded more extensive accommodation. However this may be, in December, 1851, the following advertisement appeared in *The Argus*:

Melbourne Academy, 61 Spring Street, will be reopened on 19th January, 1852, when Mr. Lawson will be prepared to receive a few additional boarders.

There remains no doubt at all that 61 Spring Street is the site of the New Treasury Hotel, on the south-west corner of Spring and Little Collins Streets. The Academy, including the residence, must have been at this address for some part of 1851, for Mr. William Tait boarded at 61 Spring Street in that year.

In the rate-book of 1851, No. 61 is described as "House, 11 rooms, kitchen, stable, gig-house, and loft." According to the evidence of Old Boys, it had been designed as an hotel, and "the main classes were held in the room intended for a bar, the corner door of which had been bricked up. The boarders' rooms were upstairs."

According to the minutes of a meeting of the Synod of the Free Church held on August 5, 1852, the Treasurer was instructed to pay "the portion of the rent of the Academy now due;" so that the Spring Street premises were only leased.

To Eastern Hill

The first indication of the intention to move from 61 Spring Street is afforded by the following extract from the minutes of the Free Church Synod, dated August 5, 1852:

The Synod then received a verbal report from the Convener of the Committee on the Academy, and proceeded to take into consideration what it would be necessary to do for its accommodation after the lease of the present building had expired. When it was resolved that in the meantime the Synod would become responsible for one-third of the rent of any house Mr. Lawson might be able to secure, not exceeding the sum of £400, and that it be remitted to the Committee to take immediate steps for securing ground, and procuring plans for the erection of buildings suitable for the Academy, and capable of being afterwards used as a College. And, further, that the Moderator be instructed to apply to the Government for a grant of land for this purpose. But that, without trusting to this, the Committee should look out for a suitable site which might be purchased, and make arrangements for the raising of funds for the erection of a Schoolroom which would serve for the double purpose of accommodating the Academy, and being a temporary place of meeting for the Second Congregation when they leave the Protestant Hall.

It is interesting to note in this connection that at a meeting of Synod held some two years previously, resolutions were carried against the policy of making application to the Government for support of any kind, but at the same time it was laid down:

That these resolutions are not to be held as precluding the acceptance of assistance, either in money or land, or both, for schools, if the Legislature of Victoria should decide on giving aid to schools connected with the Church in consideration of the secular education imparted, and without interfering with their management and discipline.

Accordingly, then, on October 29, 1852, application was made to the Government for "two roods at East Melbourne for an Academy." The application was successful, and on December 27, 1852, allotments 10 and 11 of Section IV were appropriated as a grant—although a deed of grant was not issued—and allotments 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13 were reserved for future extension (see Plan i. opposite). On February 9, 1853, Mr. Miller submitted to the Synod the report of the Academy Committee, recommending the appointment of Rev. Wm. Miller, Rev. D. M. Sinclair, Rev. John Tait (Geelong), Archibald Bonar and John Armstrong (Geelong) as Trustees for the land. These gentlemen were appointed, and were instructed "to proceed with the building, expending on the same a sum not exceeding £2,500." On April 27 of the same year, the Academy Committee made recommendations to the Synod regarding new buildings, and received authority to proceed. The question of expense was satisfactorily settled by the allocation to the Presbyterians of £6,500 as their share of £40,000 voted by the Government to assist the five leading denominations in erecting necessary buildings. The allotment was made on a *per capita* basis, according to the census returns.

On January 4, 1854, the Rev. Wm. Miller reported to the Synod that the School-rooms and teachers' dwelling "at Richmond" were nearly finished; and on January 2 the following advertisement appeared in *The Argus*:

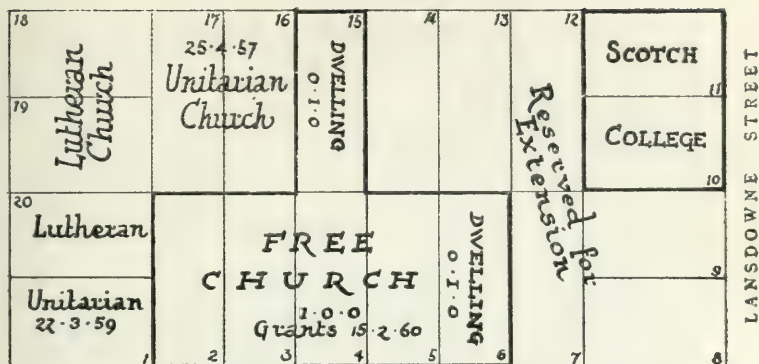
The Melbourne Academy will be reopened on Tuesday, 10th January, in the buildings recently erected on the Eastern Hill, south-east of St. Peter's Church.

These buildings, known in an enlarged form to later generations as "Riley's," cost about £10,000, the bricklayers employed receiving about two pounds per day. The difference between this sum and the amount of the Government grant was made up by private subscription.

The new School stood at the corner of Gray and Lansdowne Streets. The upstairs rooms latterly used as masters' common rooms were Mr. Lawson's private apartments. The boarders slept in a large dormitory, afterwards No. 10, and took their meals in the correspond-

GRAY STREET

PARLIAMENT PLACE



GIPPS STREET

Plan i, showing the original grant to Scotch College, and the reservation for extension.

(From Lands Department M325, of 1864.)

GRAY STREET

PARLIAMENT PLACE



GIPPS STREET

Plan ii, showing the grants to Scotch College and Chalmers Church, as finally arranged.

(From the current Lands Department Plan.)

ing room on the ground-floor, latterly a junior physical laboratory. The main class room was on the north side—No. 14—and was entered by a door subsequently covered by the blackboard.

Land Adjustments

Having installed the School on Eastern Hill, we are free to pick up the land situation once more. At various times, in 1853 and later, Mr. Miller sought to have the grant to the School extended, so as to cover the reserved allotments 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13. He was not successful; but in May, 1855, Dr. Cairns secured the Minister's consent to the extension.

Meanwhile, in September, 1854, allotments 2, 3, 4, 5, 14 and 15 had been granted to Chalmers Church, although a deed of grant was not issued at the time. Of this grant, lots 14 and 15 were intended for the manse. In July, 1855, however, the Church Committee decided that it was desirable to erect the manse beside the Church on land having a frontage to Gipps Street. It was therefore arranged with the Academy Committee to seek the Governor's consent to the exchange of lot 6 (of the School-ground) for lot 14 (belonging to the Church). As deeds of grant had not yet been issued for either property, this was possible, and the Governor's consent was conveyed in the following letter:

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 31st August, 1855.

Revd. Sir,—

In reply to your letter of the 30th ult., I am directed to inform you that, although His Excellency the Governor is averse to the alteration of church sites when finally determined, yet under the circumstances of this case he has been pleased to allow the exchange of Allotment 14 of Section 4, East Melbourne, originally set apart for Free Church purposes, for Allotment 6, same section, at first appropriated to the Free Church Synod for educational purposes.

I have the honour to be,

Rev. Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. MOORE, A.C.S.

To the Moderator of the Synod of the Free Church, East Melbourne.

The subdivision of Section IV at this stage is represented in Plan ii. (above), which has been reproduced from the current plan of the Lands Department. It must be remembered that official plans take no cognisance of private adjustments, and the arrangement shown is in accordance with the actual official records.

The Iron Manse

In October, 1855, Chalmers Church was opened, and in January, 1857, the Committee discussed ways and means for erecting a per-

manent manse. Up to this time, Dr. Cairns had been living in an "iron cottage," built at a cost of £1,349/15/8, which was situated on the School grounds, and which was the subject of negotiation between Dr. Cairns and Mr. Lawson. It was valued by arbitrators at £565, and the Church Committee offered to sell it to Mr. Lawson at that figure, or to rent it to him. Under date of September 18, 1855, it is recorded that Dr. Cairns had accepted an offer by Mr. Lawson to hire the cottage at a rental of 20 per cent. of its value, *i.e.*, £113 per annum. Dr. Cairns then took a house in George Street, East Melbourne, at £280 per annum. It is interesting to note, too, that on May 7, 1855, Chalmers Church Committee gave authority for the erection of a "cheap building of not less than two apartments, to serve meantime as a house for the Beadle, and such as could afterwards be connected with the Manse . . ." This structure cost £85, and was erected on lot 14, prior to the arrangement for the exchange of lots 6 and 14. It was later removed to a position at the western side of the Church.

The arrangement entered into between Dr. Cairns and Mr. Lawson as to the sale of the iron manse does not seem to have been a success. Several times it came up for consideration by the Church Committee, and finally the Committee paid to Dr. Cairns, as a portion of his manse rental, the sum of £113, which apparently he had not received from Mr. Lawson. Subsequently there is evidence that the Church Committee sought to recover this sum from the Education Committee.

This iron manse acquired considerable interest from the fact that it was the residence of Dr. Macadam, the first science master in the school. It contained, too, his lecture-room and laboratory. Its situation may be seen in the photo. facing p. 65. It stood between No. 1 and the main boarding house, and was removed when, in later years, these were connected by the erection of the tower wing. The original architect's drawing of this wing is reproduced on p. 69.

The "Exchange"

While the Chalmers Church Committee was still considering the erection of a permanent manse, Dr. Morrison arrived in the Colony to succeed Mr. Lawson, and about the middle of 1857 Dr. Cairns and Dr. Morrison made an arrangement which was to cause a vast amount of trouble a few years later—namely, that Dr. Cairns might have the use of lot 7, adjoining the proposed manse site on lot 6, as a garden, provided the Scotch College boys were permitted to include lot 15 in their playing-area. This arrangement does not appear in the minutes,

either of the Education Committee or of the Church, nor was it notified to the Government. However, this may be, according to a *Narrative of Facts* (of which we shall have more to say anon) issued in 1870 by the Chalmers Church Committee, "in consequence of this exchange," the manse was erected on lot 6, facing east and south, and having its front wall only twenty feet from the eastern boundary of that lot; and the adjoining block 7 was "trenched and planted with vines and ornamental trees." The manse was completed in March, 1858.

The First Additions

The School was evidently in a prosperous state at this time, for on September 7, 1857, following upon a report from Dr. Morrison and Mr. Hurst, the Committee authorised those two gentlemen, as a sub-committee, to proceed with the erection of two additional rooms, according to a design by Mr. Kerr, at a cost not exceeding £600. The same sub-committee was authorised to expend not more than £200 in placing the buildings in repair. Again, on December 28 of the same year, the addition of another room was sanctioned, the expenditure being limited to £150.

On March 9, 1858, further consideration was given to the advisability of enlarging the premises, Dr. Morrison having stated that "it was impossible to regulate the classes properly with the present accommodation, or to receive the pupils who were being offered as boarders." A sub-committee was appointed to go into the matter of raising funds to build extensions, and also to have the Scotch College grounds fenced in. They were instructed to confer with the Chalmers Church Committee on the latter point. Suitable financial arrangements having been made, a contract was agreed to on April 14, 1858, between the Committee and Messrs. Hood and Taylor, for the erection of four rooms at a cost of £1,114 8s. 0d. The fencing referred to above was carried out by Mr. Threlkeld. It enclosed lot 7 as belonging to the School, and lot 15 as part of the Church grounds. The amount of the contract was £77 4s. 6d.

On July 21, 1858, the Committee inspected the new buildings, received the certificate of the Clerk-of-Works as to the completion of the work, and passed for payment the contractors' account, including extras for £1,353 2s. 4d. The additions made previous to this had all been enlargements of the original house. These four rooms, however, were placed behind the house, and detached from it. After a varied career, they were finally used as bicycle-shed, tuck-shop, two

shelter-sheds and lavatory. The apartment ultimately used as a bicycle-shed served for many years as Dr. Morrison's office.

Free Church Claims

It should be noted at this stage that the Union of the Churches was accomplished in April, 1859, when the first meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria was held. The property of the Free Church now became the property of the Presbyterian Church, and the control of Scotch College, of course, passed from the Free Church Synod to the General Assembly. The first Moderator was the Rev. James Clow, and it was his duty to secure to the Assembly all the properties of which it had become possessed. Accordingly, in July, Mr. Clow sent in to the Government the names of five trustees for the Scotch College property—Messrs. David Elliot Wilkie, Henry Budge, John Guthrie, David Ogilvy and James Bennie. The appointment of these gentlemen was approved by the Assembly on November 4, 1859. In registering the trustees, Mr. Clow did not give any accurate description of the property; but in November he applied for the issue of deeds of grant covering the sites of Scotch College and Chalmers Church, and in this letter he described the Scotch College property as lots "7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14," which is interesting in the light of later events.

Members of the Dissentient Free Church held that they were entitled to one-quarter of the property of the Free Church, and, while they did not dispute the grant to Chalmers Church, very strongly opposed the issue to the Presbyterian Church of a deed covering the Scotch College site. The Minister issued the Church deed, and with regard to the Scotch College site, advised recourse to arbitration; but, as his advice was not taken within the prescribed period, he decided to issue a deed to the Presbyterian Church. There now ensued a long correspondence, the Dissentient Free Church still disputing the grant. Notwithstanding these protests, the trustees mentioned above were gazetted on September 3, 1861. Correspondence continued until March, 1862, and then lapsed for a time.

Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4

To return to the buildings, the growth of the School must have continued unabated, for even the enlarged buildings were not adequate for long. We quote from a minute dated August 4, 1859:

Mr. Morrison made a statement to the following effect, viz.: That the Institution was at present so full that he had no accommodation for any increase, either of Boarders or Day Scholars: That if additional class rooms were not provided

he would be obliged to refuse both Boarders and ordinary pupils: That from the central position of the College it offered greater facilities for the education of boys to the Inhabitants of Melbourne and its suburbs than any other institution now existing: And that he had no doubt that there would be a very large increase of pupils, and also of Boarders, provided there were suitable accommodation. He suggested as the more desirable plan that the present building should be entirely devoted to the Boarding Establishment, and that new Class rooms of a large size should be built quite separate from the present House. As to these Class rooms, his idea was that these should be at least four in number, of the size of 50 ft. by 30 ft. each, and, if possible, a common Hall connected with them in which all the pupils could be assembled at stated times.

The Committee, after deliberating on the subject, were of opinion that an effort should be made to carry out the above suggestion, and instructed Mr. Morrison to procure a Lithographed plan, together with an estimate of the expense; and further instructed the Convener to prepare an explanatory statement to be sent with the lithographed sketch to the leading Presbyterian gentlemen, and request them to meet with the Committee on some convenient day to confer upon the subject.

On August 22 the Committee examined several plans, and finally adopted one according to which they intended to build by degrees, the first step being the erection of the four rooms later known as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at a cost of £2,500, with extra out-house accommodation to cost £200. An illuminating glimpse of the early days of the School is afforded us in the fact that a fortnight later "Mr. Morrison brought before the meeting the necessity of introducing water into the institution." It was decided to attend to this, and a few days later Mr. Reed, an architect, was instructed to carry out all these works. On February 20, 1860, "Dr. Cairns and Mr. Morrison were appointed as a sub-committee to make arrangements for the opening" of the new buildings, which was performed on April 4. It should be particularly noted that these rooms were erected partly on lot 7, No. 4 (the gymnasium) occupying several feet of this allotment.

The next move for expansion seems to have been a suggestion made in September, 1861, by Dr. Morrison as to the "desirability of having a Junior Department in connection with the College to embrace both an Infant and Preparatory School." The suggestion was adopted, and certain improvements and alterations were made to the buildings in consequence.

An early example of the generosity and confidence of the friends of the School is to be found in the minutes of 1864. The total expenditure on buildings from Dr. Morrison's appointment to this date had been £4,744 6s. 10d. Of this amount, £1744 6s. 10d. had been paid off, and it was necessary to make some new arrangements with regard

to the remaining £3,000. An appeal was made to friends of the School, and this resulted in the receipt of one-year promissory notes to the value of no less than £4,100.

Lot 7

In June, 1866, the Committee of Chalmers Church discussed the question of renewing fences, and in this connection there arose a suggestion that it would be advisable to have the exchange of allotments 7 and 15 (mentioned above) made formal and legal. It was understood that the deeds of grant had not been issued, but on Dr. Cairns' waiting upon the Minister for Lands (Mr. Grant), he was informed that the Church deed had been issued, and that an Act of Parliament would therefore be necessary to legalise the exchange. Mr. Grant suggested that the matter be allowed to stand over until a bill on a similar subject should be going through the House, when a clause covering the particular case could readily be inserted.

Up to this time the Scotch College Committee and the Education Committee had been separate bodies. In 1868, however, the two were amalgamated. The name of the Committee was the Education Committee, but it seems to have been given quite a variety of unofficial titles, even in its own minutes.

In July, 1869, Messrs. Malleson, England and Stewart applied for the issue of the deed of grant for the Scotch College property. This evoked further protests from the Dissident Free Church, but they do not seem to have availed. In August the Rev. Irving Hetherington sent in the names of seven trustees, of whom five were gazetted on September 3, 1869—the Hon. James McCulloch, the Hon. Robert Simson, and Messrs. John Matheson, James McBain and James Wilson. It will be remembered that five trustees were gazetted in 1853. These gentlemen were never removed from office, nor did they resign.

Late in the year 1869 the Church Committee decided to erect an iron railing and stone parapet fence in place of the palings then standing along the Gipps Street frontage of the Church property. This fence was duly erected, and included lot 7.

In April, 1870, after negotiation, a deed of grant was issued to the five new trustees of Scotch College, the Lands Department evidently overlooking the original appointees. The text of the deed is given on pp. 61-3 from a draft copy which is still in existence.

About this time Dr. Morrison was considering plans for new buildings, and as a result, on May 20, 1870, the Education Committee wrote to the Chalmers Church Committee as follows:

The Presbyterian Church of Victoria,
The Manse, Emerald Hill,
Melbourne,
20th May, 1870.

Mr. Davies,

Secretary of the Board of Management of Chalmers' Church, Melbourne.

Dear Sir,

I am instructed by the Education Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, to inform your Board of Management that the portion of the site of the Scotch College, which is now occupied in connection with Chalmers Manse, will soon be required as a site for the additional buildings about to be erected as part of the College.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

D. MACDONALD,
Convener of Committee.

A study of the tinted plan facing p. 64 will render what follows much clearer. The main block of the College buildings shown on the plan was to be the subject of discussion, encroaching as it did on lot 7. It will be noticed that the south-west corner of the gymnasium, erected ten years previously, also occupied a small part of that allotment. The Church and College properties are tinted in this plan in accordance with the respective grants.

On May 23 the Chalmers Church Committee met and appointed a deputation to wait upon the Education Committee "to explain the facts of the case, of which it was presumed they were ignorant." The Church Committee held that the Scotch College had no moral claim at all to allotment 7. This deputation met the Education Committee on two occasions for long periods, and as a result the Committee held, by a majority of one, that the Church had no moral claim whatever, and resolved "now to proceed, irrespectively of any such claim, to the erection of Scotch College Buildings, in the position which shall be deemed most conducive to the interests of the Scotch College." Mr. Balfour dissented, and appealed to the ensuing General Assembly in November. To avoid delay, however, he agreed that the dispute be referred to a *pro re nata* meeting of Assembly, and this course was unanimously adopted.

The *pro re nata* meeting was held in July, and decided that Chalmers' Church congregation had a claim to the continued possession of lot 7. The Education Committee was instructed to reconsider its plans, to determine whether any part of lot 7 was indispensable; and the Chalmers Church Committee was instructed to enter amicably into any necessary arrangement for the division of lots 7 and 15. The

Victoria *by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith and so forth —*

To all to whom *these Presents shall come Greeting Know Ye That in order to promote sound learning in our Colony of Victoria in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Victoria We of our special Grace Have granted and for Us our heirs and successors Do hereby grant unto The Honorable James McCulloch of the City of Melbourne in our said Colony Merchant The Honorable Robert Simson of Toorak near the said City Gentleman John Matheson of the said City Bank Manager James MacBain of the said City Gentleman and James Wilson of St. Kilda near the said City Gentleman their heirs and assigns* **All** *that piece or parcel of Land in our said Colony containing by admeasurement two acres be the same more or less situated in the County of Bourke Parish of North Melbourne being allotments seven eight nine ten eleven twelve thirteen and fourteen of section four Melbourne East bounded on the north by Grey Street West bearing east five chains on the east by Lansdown Street bearing south five chains on the south by Gipps Street West bearing west three chains on the west by allotment six bearing north two chains fifty links again on the south by allotments six and five bearing west and again on the west by allotment fifteen bearing north two chains fifty links and shown with the measurements and abbuttals thereof in the map drawn at the foot of these presents and therein colored yellow with all the erections and buildings now being upon the said piece of land And all the rights members and appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining* **Reserving and Excepting** *nevertheless unto us our heirs and successors all such parts and so much of the said land as may hereafter be required for making public ways canals railroads sewers or drains in over or through the same to be set out by our Governor for the time being of our said Colony or some person duly authorized in that behalf and also all Mines of Gold and Silver and of Coal with full and free liberty and power to search for dig and take away the same And also the right of full and free ingress egress and regress into and out of the said land for the purposes aforesaid* **To hold** *the said land and premises (except as aforesaid) unto the said James McCulloch Robert Simson John Matheson James MacBain and James Wilson their heirs and assigns for ever upon Trust that they the said James McCulloch Robert Simson John Matheson James MacBain and James Wilson their heirs*

and assigns shall at all times hereafter permit and suffer the said land to be used for educational purposes in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Victoria under the direction jurisdiction and control in all respects of the General Assembly of such Church and for garden pleasure and recreation grounds respectively in connection with the School buildings for the time being standing thereon and for no other purpose whatsoever **Provided always** And we do hereby declare that for the purpose of erecting buildings on the said land for the objects of the said trust it shall be lawful for the trustees or trustee for the time being of the said land subject to the condition hereinafter contained to raise from time to time at interest upon the security of the said land and the buildings thereon or the rents and profits thereof or of any part of the same respectively such sum or sums of money and in such manner as the General Assembly aforesaid may authorize and to execute and do under such authority all such assurances and things as they or he shall think fit for giving effect to any such security And no Mortgagee or other person advancing any money upon such security shall be bound to see that such money is wanted or that no more than is wanted is raised or that the money lent is properly applied **Provided also** And we do hereby declare that this Our Royal Grant is made on condition that notwithstanding any Mortgage or charge which may be made in pursuance of the preceding power the said land and the buildings for the time being standing thereon shall be always used for educational purposes in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Victoria and shall be always subject to the trust herein before declared and not used for any other purposes than those hereby permitted **Provided also** And We do hereby further declare that if the said Trustees or Trustee shall permit or suffer the said land or any part thereof or any of the buildings for the time being standing thereon at any time to cease for the period of six consecutive calendar months to be maintained for educational purposes or in connection therewith as herein before mentioned or shall permit or suffer the same or any part thereof to be used or applied to any other purpose whatsoever or shall except as herein before provided by way of security demise or otherwise dispose of or in any manner part with the possession of the said land or any part thereof without the consent in writing of the Governor for the time being of our said Colony It shall be lawful for us our heirs or successors by any person or persons duly authorized in that behalf by our Governor or other officer for the time being administering the Government of our said Colony to re-enter upon the said land or any part thereof and thenceforth to hold possess and enjoy the same as fully,

and effectually to all intents and purposes as if this Grant had not been made **Provided always** and we do hereby declare that it shall be lawful for our Governor for the time being of our said Colony to remove the said trustees hereby constituted or any of them or any trustee or trustees appointed as hereinafter mentioned from being a trustee or trustees of these presents and if such trustees or any of them shall be so removed or shall die or be absent from the said Colony for a period of three calendar months at any one time or desire to be discharged or refuse or become incapable or unfit to act then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria by resolution to nominate and for our Governor for the time being of our said Colony to appoint a new trustee or new trustees in the place of the trustee or trustees so removed from office or dying or being absent from the said Colony for the period aforesaid or desiring to be discharged or refusing or becoming incapable or unfit to act as aforesaid And upon every such appointment the said land shall be so transferred that the same may be vested in the surviving or continuing trustee or trustees jointly with such new trustees or trustee or in such new trustees solely as the case may require And every trustee so appointed as aforesaid may as well before as after the said trust premises shall have been so vested act or assist in the execution of the trusts and powers of these presents as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if he had been hereby constituted a trustee

In Testimony *whereof we have caused this our Grant to be sealed with the Seal of our said Colony*

Witness *our Trusty and well beloved The Right Honorable John Henry Thomas Viscount Canterbury Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath Governor and Commander in Chief of the said Colony of Victoria at Melbourne this*
day of *in the thirty-third year of our*
reign and in the year of Our Lord One Thousand
eight hundred and seventy.

two Committees were empowered to appoint arbitrators and to take any necessary legal steps.

In due course the Committees agreed that the Church should have thirty-four feet of lot 7, the Scotch College thirty-four feet of lot 15 in exchange, and that the necessary legal steps should be taken. This was reported to the Assembly in November, with the result that a committee was appointed to go into the legal details. This committee shortly reported that a bill would be necessary, and a Bill Committee was therefore appointed to attend to this matter.

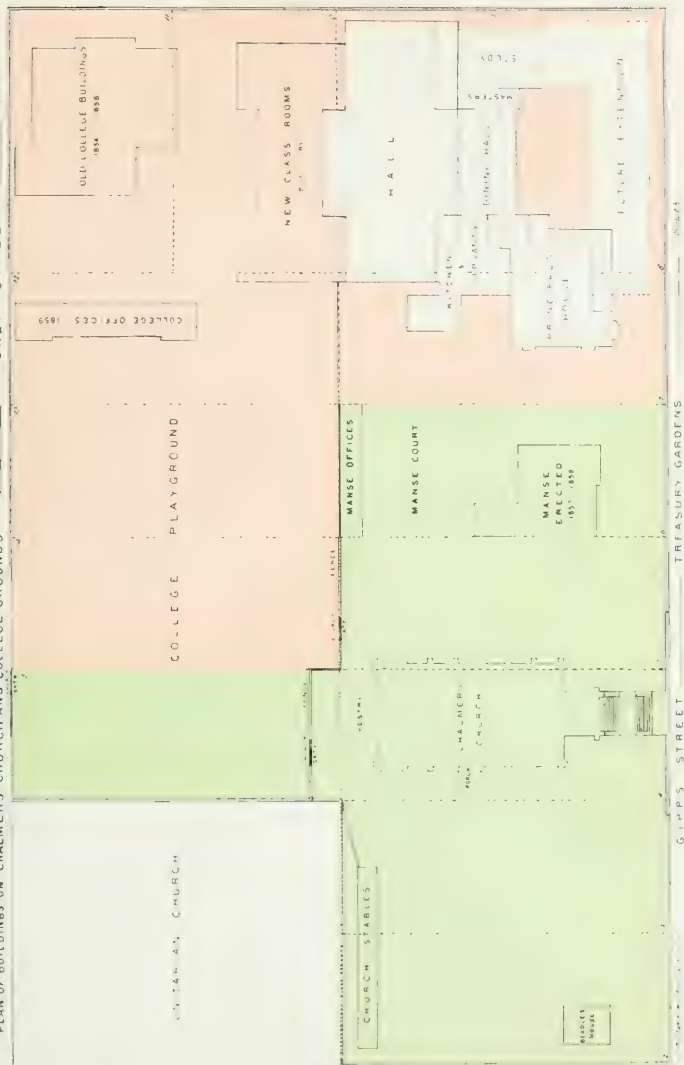
In April, 1871, the Education Committee, being desirous of extending the Scotch College playground, offered to buy the remaining thirty-two feet of lot 15 for money, contingent upon the above-mentioned exchange being satisfactorily legalised. Chalmers Church Committee agreed to this with certain conditions, including the reservation, from both the exchange and the sale, of fifteen feet (of depth) of lot 15, which had been fenced in as Church property. The value of this small piece of land was to be deducted by the Education Committee from any cash payments made to the Church Committee. There was also to be an adjustment in the matter of the fence on the Gipps Street frontage of lot 7. It was agreed by both Committees that each should pay half of the cost of a bill on these lines.

The Bill Committee having approached the Chief Secretary, that gentleman offered to effect the necessary adjustment without the expense of a bill if both parties desired it. The Scotch College Trustees declined, however, to make the necessary application, stating that while they did not desire to hold up the proceedings, it was no part of their function to assist in the alienation of Scotch College property. This being so, a bill became necessary. At this stage, some opposition arose, from persons for the most part outside the two interested bodies, on the ground that the two allotments were not of equal value, land in Gipps Street being worth much more than that in Gray Street. Notwithstanding this opposition, since the interested parties were agreed, a bill was prepared, and representatives of both Committees appeared before the Chief Secretary to seek his assistance in securing a speedy passage for the bill.

A strong opposition was now opened, an attempt being made to have the decision of the *pro re nata* meeting of Assembly set aside, and to show that the Chief Secretary had been misled. There ensued a heated correspondence, published in *The Argus*. But despite all this the bill was read for the first time. It was now opposed in Parliament by an interested member, who circulated a printed state-

PLAN OF BUILDINGS ON CHALMERS CHURCH AND COLLEGE GROUNDS

GREY STREET 35' 4"





THE SCHOOL ON EASTERN HILL, ABOUT 1880
(Showing Chalmers Church and Manse and the Iron Cottage)

ment for the information of members. The Bill Committee held that this statement contained some inaccuracies, and published a counter-statement. A move was now made by the Bill Committee to secure the remission of the usual fees, since the Bill was merely one of adjustment; but this application was declined on the ground that the bill was opposed. Despite two influential counter-petitions, the bill was read for a second time.

The Education Committee now made a rather surprising move, taking exception to the difference of fifteen feet in the depth of the two allotments (mentioned above), although this matter had been freely discussed and settled. The Bill Committee pointed out the inconsistency, but recommended that an adjustment be made in the frontages to be exchanged, the Scotch College receiving rather more than the originally proposed thirty-four feet, to make up for its loss in depth.

Legal advice was now received, that the bill was likely to be a matter of much greater expense than had been anticipated, on account of the opposition. The Bill Committee had received £20 each from the Church and the Education Committee to date. It now sought a further £100 from each. The Church Committee was willing to pay this, but the Education Committee favoured the course of leaving the bill to the next session. It transpired, however, that a motion to bring the bill up next session would be a matter of further considerable expense. The bill was therefore abandoned, and the whole matter was referred to the General Assembly.

The Assembly, having received the report of the Bill Committee, appointed a committee to draw up the reasons for the abandonment of the bill. The report of this Committee was amended, the reasons finally adopted being that the expense was disproportionate to the object, and that the strong feelings aroused were prejudicial to the interests of religion. It was resolved also that the grants should be fenced, and that the Education Committee be instructed to maintain lot 7 as a shrubbery, and to see that the boys did not play on it. Chalmers Church Committee was recommended to permit the Scotch College to use lot 15 for a playground as before. Both Committees were authorised to endeavour to collect their legal expenses from their friends. An excerpt from the Scotch College report for 1872 is interesting:

The order of the General Assembly, that the boys of the Scotch College should be kept from occupying Allotment 7, and that said allotment be maintained as a shrubbery, has occupied the anxious consideration of the committee.

It was considered necessary, in order to carry this into effect, to erect a fence on the eastern side of the allotment, but this has not yet been done.

Further Expansion

All this time, the School had continued to grow very rapidly. Indeed, its growth, coupled with the difficult question of finance, was a source of considerable anxiety to the Committee. It had been obvious from about 1869 that extensive additions were needed; but it was by no means obvious how they were to be paid for. In 1872 a sub-committee was appointed to inspect and report on the School. As an interesting contrast with present conditions, we quote their report on accommodation *in extenso*:

Without pronouncing any opinion on the action which the Church should take at present, the Sub-committee were painfully impressed by the insufficiency of the accommodation. Several of the classrooms are temporary structures, far too small for the number of the boys, and would be condemned by any Government inspector as below the standard requirements of the Board of Education. One classroom, in which 16 boys were present, measures only 14 feet \times 10 feet, with a height of 10 feet. A second, with 27 boys, measures 14 feet \times 15 feet, with a height of 10 feet. A third, with 30 boys, measures 24 feet \times 14 feet, with a height of 10 feet; and a fourth, with 40 boys, measures 24 feet \times 20 feet, with a height of 10 feet. The space is far too limited, the ventilation bad, and the light defective in all these; in fact, the whole of the present premises, including dormitories, are required for classrooms. To the larger classrooms no exception can be taken. The gymnasium and commercial rooms (each 50 \times 30 \times 20 feet) are spacious, airy, and well lighted, and the two rooms between these are amply sufficient for their purposes (30 \times 25 \times 20 each).

There are two dormitories, with ample space and good ventilation, the one (50 \times 20 \times 16 feet) containing 18 beds, the other (30 \times 20 \times 12 feet) containing 10 beds. Each boarder is provided with his separate washing-stand, shoe-shelf, &c., and there is a large and commodious bath, 9 \times 6 feet, with two showers. Besides the dormitories there are 5 bedrooms for 14 boarders, each 12 \times 12 feet. The Sub-committee are unanimous in their disapproval of the system of large dormitories, and recommend the substitution of bedrooms for the accommodation of 3 or 4 boarders each. The dining-room is a spacious and airy apartment (50 \times 20 \times 18 feet), leaving nothing to be desired in the shape of improvement.

The accommodation for the Principal and his family is extremely defective. It consists of one small parlour (11 feet \times 16 feet) and drawing-room, three bedrooms and nursery, and one small room used as a bedroom, library, and work-room. Even the office is utilised in the evenings for the practice of music. There is no study, nor any room which the Principal can regard as exclusively his own, and all these apartments are as defective in size as in number. The kitchen is far too small for such an establishment, its dimensions being 20 feet \times 10 feet, with a height of only 8 feet. The storeroom is so small and damp that only a small quantity of stores can be kept in it at one time, and these must be spoiled if kept there long. . . . There is no laundry in the establishment. The ser-

vants' accommodation, too, is so small that, in the event of its being found necessary to engage additional assistance, any such addition would be impossible.

Notwithstanding these defects, Scotch College has never been in a more flourishing condition. There are 360 boys upon its rolls, with 335 in actual attendance; and were the Church to sanction and effect an extension of the premises, there is every reason to believe that it would be unequalled, or at least unsurpassed, by any educational establishment in Victoria.

At the *pro re nata* meeting of Assembly in July, 1870, to deal with the land question, the Trustees had been empowered to raise £6,000 for the further execution of the building scheme; but for various reasons nothing had been done. The General Assembly of 1872, having before it the report, part of which is quoted above, instructed the Education Committee to proceed at once with the erection of the necessary buildings. As a result, on December 23 of that year, the Committee instructed its architect, Mr. Reed, to call for tenders, and on March 10, 1873, that of Mr. Pigdon was accepted.

It was presently found that the buildings undertaken—comprising the Principal's House, dining room and the greater part of the Main House of later years—were not sufficiently commodious to permit of the removal of all the boarders from the old house. However, "the Principal submitted a proposal to erect an additional story on the part of the building to be occupied by the boarders estimated to cost £1,300, and offered to pay the cost of erection, provided the Church should agree to pay him . . . 4 per cent. per annum so long as he remains Principal." This proposal was accepted. There was some difficulty in obtaining building materials, with the result that an extension of time was required by the contractor. These additions cost in all £10,048 4s. 10d., exclusive of architect's fees. Of this, £1,450 was the cost of the third story, paid by Dr. Morrison. The occasion of the opening of these buildings was celebrated by means of a large *déjeuner* on November 14, 1873. A photograph of the group of buildings as they now stood will be found facing p. 65.

The Playing-field

In March, 1876, the Committee gave its attention to the necessity for extending the playing area. A sub-committee was appointed, with instructions to endeavour to purchase or lease lot 15 from Chalmers Church. (This ground had not been placed at the disposal of Scotch College as suggested by the Assembly of 1870, but had shortly afterwards been fenced off.) Efforts in this direction were unavailing, however, and no relief seems to have been obtained until 1879. Help then came from an unexpected quarter. We quote from a minute dated March 14:

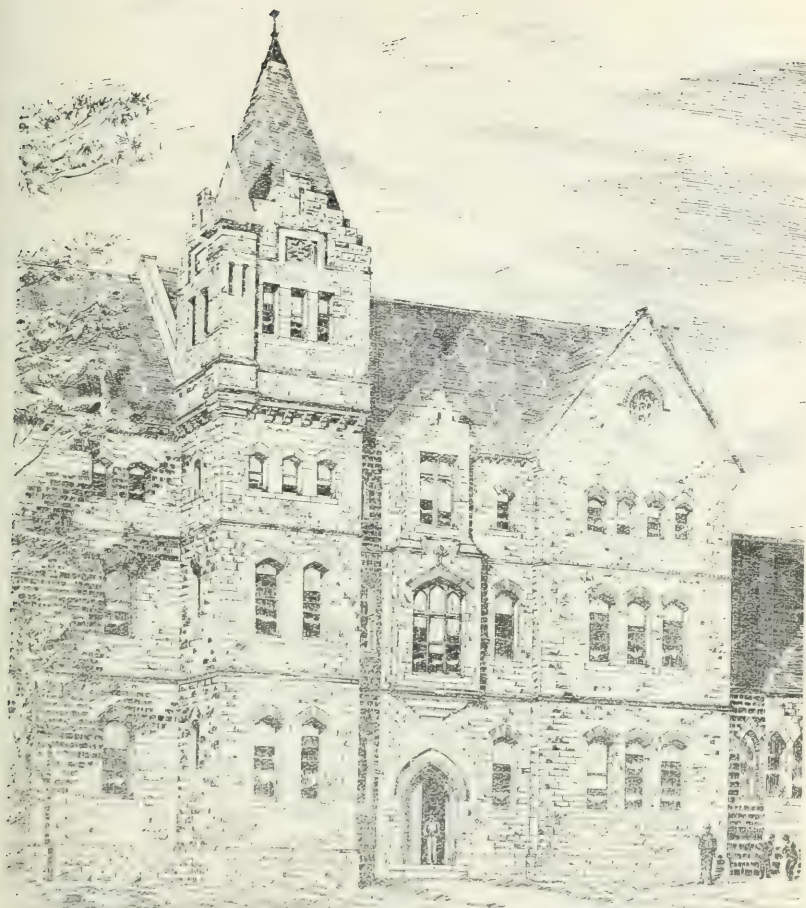
Dr. Morrison stated that the Honorable Mr. Mackay and the Honorable William Wilson had called upon him with reference to the land known as the Civil Service Cricket Club Ground. It appeared that the club had fallen into difficulties, and were unable to meet their liabilities, and that they were willing to transfer their right and interest in the ground to the Scotch College for the sum of £1000. These gentlemen further expressed their willingness to use all their influence with the Government to get the transfer effected on the best terms possible. It appeared that the land in question forms part of the public reserves, and by a Crown grant has been conveyed to joint trustees, consisting of the Board of Land and Works and the Corporation of the City of Melbourne, and that the only tenure by which the Civil Service holds its ground, and which could be transferred to the Scotch College, is that of permissive occupation, said permissive occupation, however, having been granted before the Crown grant was issued. It appears, further, from the Records in the Lands Office, that the management of the ground so conveyed is vested exclusively in the Board of Land and Works for the first ten years after the issue of the Crown grant—viz., till 1883—thereafter the sole management will be vested in the Corporation of Melbourne. The question which the Committee has to decide is whether the tenure is sufficiently good to induce the Trustees to accept the ground for the sum of £1000. Dr. Morrison further stated that the ground in question contains 6½ acres, was well fenced, and laid out for recreation purposes, and that a pavilion had been erected on it, and a home for the caretaker. . . . The Committee approved of the proposal.

This matter was immediately followed to a conclusion, and the well-known ground at Yarra Park became the School's first real playing-field. It was in continual use until the close of 1925, when, with the completion of the removal to Hawthorn, it was no longer required, and the permissive occupancy was sold to the Melbourne Cricket Club.

The Tower Wing

The School continued to grow, and in 1890 it was found necessary to provide further accommodation. The buildings at this stage were in three blocks—the Main House, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and Riley's House. The new wing was designed to unite the first two of these, and to provide additional bedrooms (the North Wing) and studies, and many other conveniences. Three new class-rooms—Nos. 5, 6 and 7—were also added. The total cost of the buildings exceeded £5,000. The architect's original elevation is reproduced opposite.

A reasonable degree of comfort was now possible for all departments, and according to the report for 1891, "only one thing is now required to render the accommodation complete, and that is the erection of a large hall, capable of holding all the pupils, and suitable for public ceremonials." As we shall see, however, the School was not to enjoy the use of such a hall for some thirty years yet.



ADDITIONS TO SCOTCH COLLEGE
EASTERN HILL
MELBOURNE

W. M. G. 1887

The Morrison Laboratory

The next stimulus to building activities was the arrival in 1904 of Mr. Littlejohn. Extensive repairs and additions were immediately undertaken, including the provision of adequate chemical and physical laboratories. The chemical laboratory was No. 9, the original dining-room, while the physical laboratory was specially built (to the south of Nos. 2 and 3, and between Nos. 1 and 4) as a memorial to Dr. Alexander Morrison.

The Preparatory School

The Preparatory School now called for attention. At this time it was housed in No. 10, above the new chemical laboratory. In order to provide ideal conditions for this important department, a new building was erected in line with Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, but considerably to the west of them. It consisted of two rooms, for senior and junior classes respectively, giving accommodation for some sixty boys in all. It was opened on Friday, December 7, 1906.

College House

The next addition was of an unusual type. In the early nineties Chalmers Church fell on difficult days, and finally the premises were taken over by the Assembly. It happened that at that time the Assembly was anxious to acquire a building suitable for use as an Assembly Hall, and at first it was hoped to convert the Church building to this purpose. It was found to be unsuitable, however, and site and buildings were sold in 1896 to a gentleman in Sydney, acting in the interests of the Roman Catholic Church. Shortly afterwards, however, the manse and lot 6 were re-purchased. It was a natural development, therefore, that in July, 1907, in order to relieve congestion, it was taken over by the School. In the following years, under the name of College House, the old building gathered a new and remarkable history. For a long period it was the residence of the senior boarders, it contained the Prefects' Room, and in its small class-rooms there were taught some of the senior classes of the School.

The Science Block

The expansion of the School in these early years of the new regime was phenomenal. In February, 1908, Mr. Littlejohn reported to the Council that the "boarding establishment was full; that the School was crowded . . . and recommended the Council to provide more class-room accommodation" immediately. Steps were at once taken for the erection of two new class-rooms, with a large chemical

laboratory above. This building was placed parallel with, and south of, the Preparatory School. In May, 1910, the Council accepted a tender for the erection of two additional rooms at the east end of this block; these rooms were completed in October, 1910. The block thus completed came to be known as the Science Block.

The Glen Site

In connection with the Diamond Jubilee celebrations in 1911 there arose a suggestion that the Old Boys should provide a School Hall. The project was warmly received; but perhaps its deepest significance lay in the fact that it led the Old Scotch Collegians' Club to send a deputation to the School Council to suggest the desirability of removing the whole School to more suitable premises. This idea was so obviously commendable, and yet so difficult of execution, that there ensued a period of deliberation.

On April 26 of the following year the Principal reported that further buildings were urgently needed. In view of this it was thought advisable to build an assembly hall, with attached class-rooms, facing Gray Street. About the same time an extra room required by the Preparatory School was erected, in contiguity with the existing building, at its western end. At a meeting held in February, 1913, the Council decided that the assembly hall scheme could not be carried out in the meantime. To provide the necessary accommodation it was decided to erect two more rooms at the eastern end of the Science Block. A photograph of this block in its completed form will be found facing p. 80.

At this time the Glen Estate was before the Council as a suitable site for a new School. After prolonged negotiations, the purchase of the property was sanctioned, conditionally, by the Commission of Assembly sitting on November 10, 1914, and shortly afterwards the Council purchased the property.

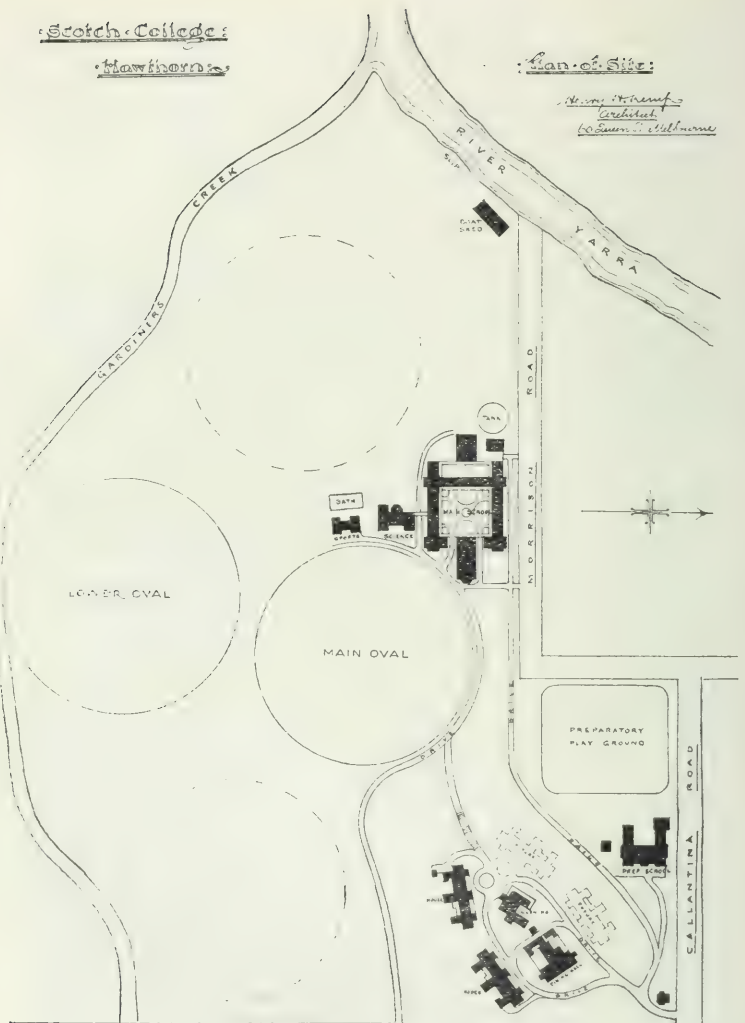
In all there are sixty acres of land, bounded by the Yarra and Gardiner's Creek, and Glenferrie and Callantina Roads. The contour is undulating, rising to a plateau in the north-east corner. In the centre of this stood the picturesque old Glen House. The task of adapting the premises to the needs of a great school was at the outset a colossal one, and it is matter for congratulation that in essence it has been achieved in ten years. The first step taken was to draw up a plan for entire building programme, such that it could be completed part by part as opportunity offered. The ground-plan reproduced on p. 72, and the aerogram facing p. 48, give a survey of the general

Stotch College:

Northward

Plan of Site:

Rev. H. Kemp
Architect
60 Queen's Buildings



GLENFERRIE

ROAD

Scale of Feet:



arrangement as far as it has been worked out. Further houses, a cottage hospital and a Principal's residence have yet to be added.

The Preparatory School

A year after the purchase of Hawthorn Glen a move was made for the establishment of a Preparatory School, and the Glen House was suitably renovated and altered for this purpose. The new venture prospered greatly, so that in July, 1916, the Principal recommended the erection of a permanent building for it. On April 4, 1917, a tender of about £5,000 was accepted for this work, and a few months later a similar step was taken with regard to the Lodge, the cost in this case being about £1,000. So marked was the success of the Preparatory School that in May, 1918, an extra room was added at the south-west corner of the main building. Three additional rooms were brought into use in first term, 1920. The ground-plan printed on p. 76 shows the Preparatory School in its completed form. It provides for 300 boys. With the transference of the day-school to the new building at the beginning of 1918, opportunity was taken to convert the Glen House into a junior boarding house.

The Senior School

The next great step in the development of the School at Hawthorn was the laying of the Foundation Stone of the main building by Sir John Monash on March 5, 1920. The inscription on the stone reads as follows:

SCOTCH COLLEGE NEW BUILDINGS

DEO PATRIAE LITTERIS

THIS FOUNDATION STONE

**OF THE MEMORIAL HALL ERECTED BY THE OLD BOYS
IN HONOUR OF THOSE WHO SERVED IN THE WAR 1914-1919**

WAS LAID BY

**LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN MONASH G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.D., M.C.E.
DUX OF THE COLLEGE IN 1881**

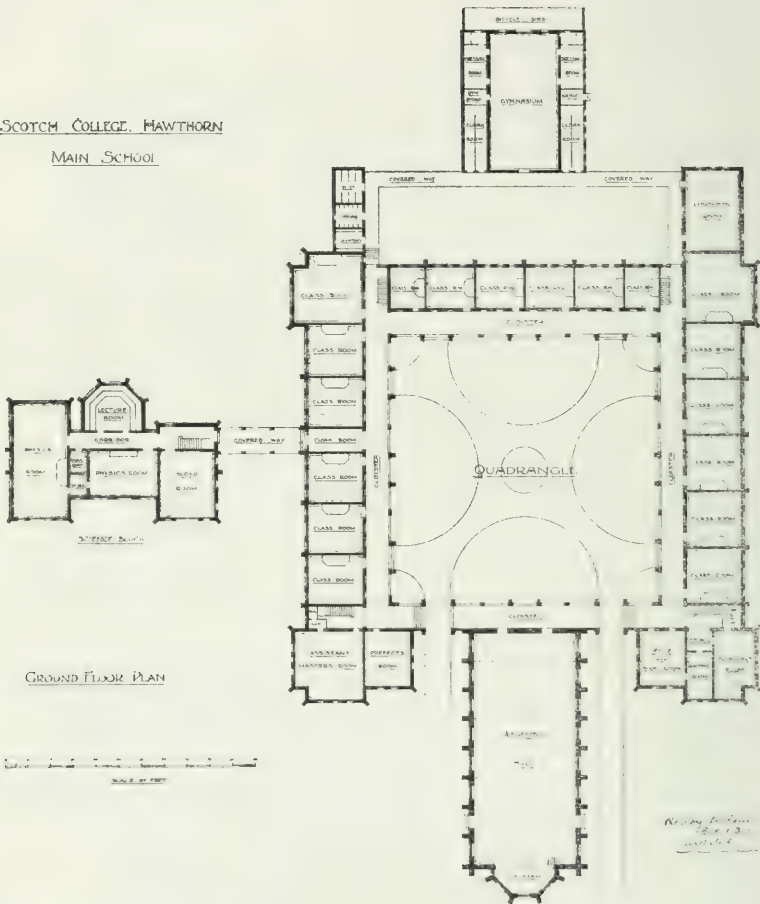
5TH MARCH 1920

"THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE"

At the commencement of 1921 intermediate classes were inaugurated at Hawthorn. It had been intended to house these classes in

SCOTCH COLLEGE, HAWTHORN

MAIN SCHOOL

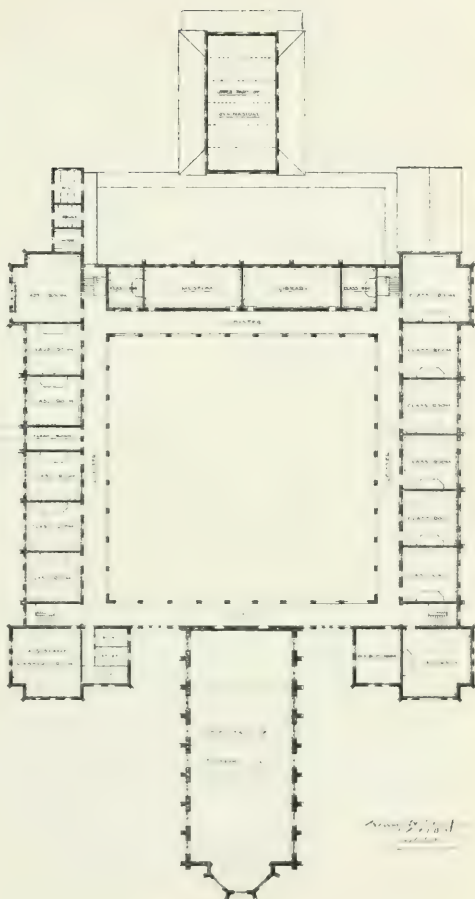


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Revised to form
12 x 13
unstable

$$S_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{C_{\text{CO}_2}}{C_{\text{CO}_2} + C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}} \approx 0.0003$$
$$N_{\beta} = N_{\beta_1} + N_{\beta_2} + \dots + N_{\beta_n}$$

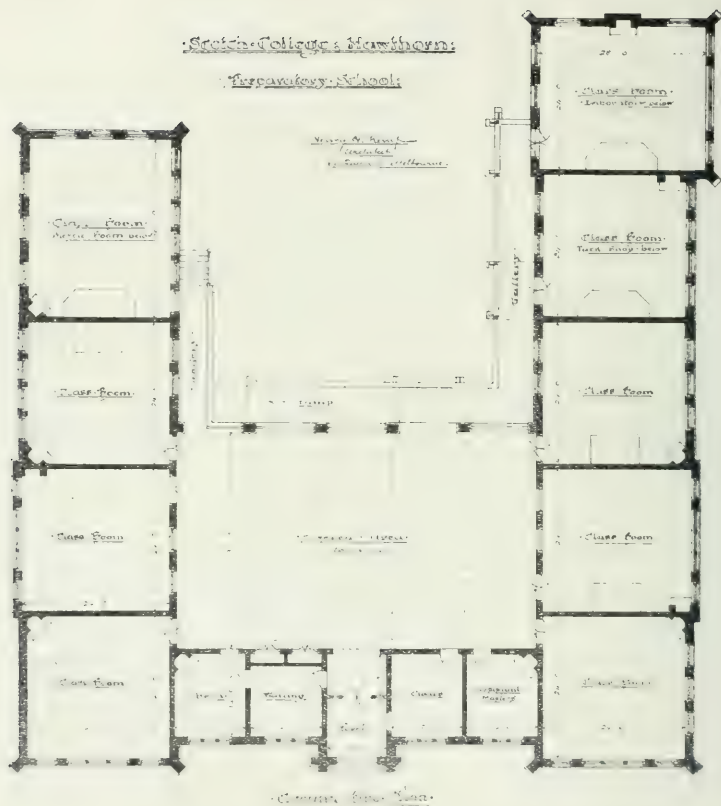

11251 10000 1000



Am. 27.11

St. John's College, Hawthorn:

Preparatory School:



Class Room, 20 x 30.

the Science Block, which was to be completed in advance of the rest of the buildings; but on the appointed day the rooms were not ready, and five marquees had to be brought into use as temporary classrooms. This inconvenience, however, lasted for one term only.

With the expansion of the Hawthorn day-school, it became necessary to provide extra boarding accommodation also. To this end the Council acquired "Leighwood," a house on the east side of Glenferrie Road, about midway between Callantina and Riversdale Roads, and carried out the necessary alterations to provide for about forty boys.

In first term, 1922, the main buildings were sufficiently far advanced for occupation, and accordingly the Senior School was able to assume a more settled and satisfactory condition. At the beginning of 1923 the Upper School moved out from East Melbourne, leaving behind only a small number of sub-intermediate boys. At the close of 1925 the East Melbourne premises were handed over to the Social Services Committee of the Assembly. The transfer of Scotch College to Hawthorn had been accomplished.

Although the plans of the Senior School are reproduced on pp. 74 and 75, some description of the buildings will be of interest. They were given to the School by the Old Boys as a memorial to those who died serving their King, their country and their God in the Great War. The central feature is the Memorial Hall, destined to become the home of the spirit of Scotch. Already its walls bear School flags, the lists of School Captains, Duxes and Editors of the *Scotch Collegian*, and the portraits of two great Principals. We quote from the Prospectus:

The main building is a two-storeyed structure arranged in the form of a quadrangle. The most prominent feature is the War Memorial Hall, seated for 1200 boys. Ranged round the quadrangle are the class-rooms with accommodation for 850 pupils. In addition, there are the Principal's rooms, Masters' Common room, Prefects' room and the studies, Library, Museum, Art room, Music room, and Lunch room. Cloisters run round the interior of the quadrangle on both floors, giving access to the various rooms. A large Gymnasium, with dressing and cloak rooms, adjoins the main building, and is connected with it by a covered way. A detached block, consisting of six Laboratories, two Lecture rooms, with store and balance rooms, is designed for the Science work of the School, including Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

During 1922 a spacious boat-shed was erected on the river-frontage. As the result of a Carnival held by the boys in October of the same year, the Sports Pavilion, constituting the boys' contribution to the War Memorial, was erected. It was opened for use early in 1923. A photograph of the Sports Pavilion will be found facing p. 81.

SCOTCH COLLEGE HAWTHORN

BOARDING HOUSES



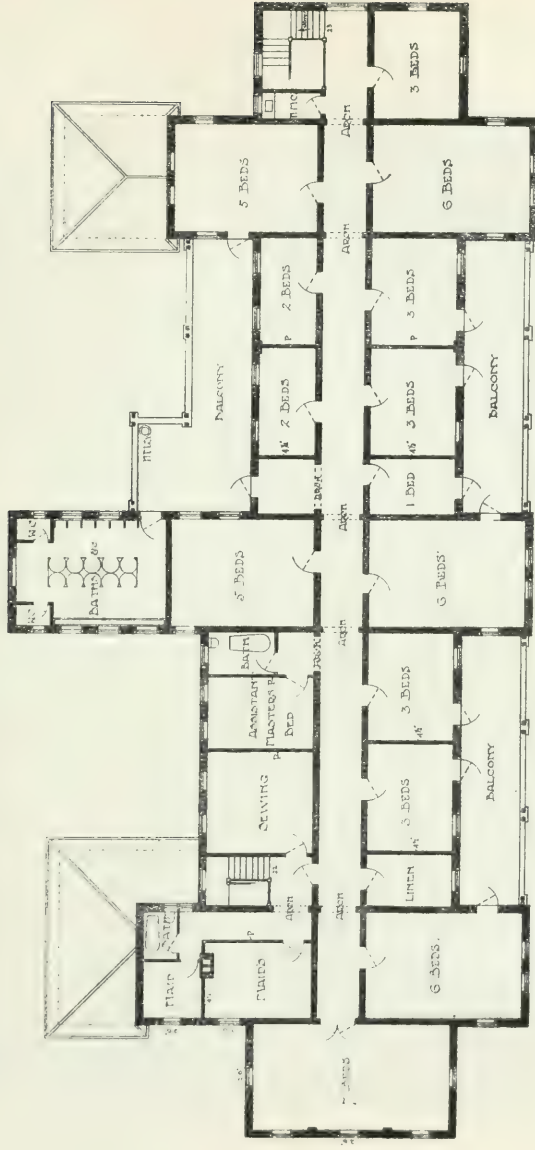
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

November, 1924

W. J. H. H. H.
Architect
11, Queen St. W. H. B.

BOOTH COLLEGE HAWTHORN

BOARDING HOUSES



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

December 1914.

W. H. H. H. H.
Architect
Hawthorn, Victoria.

The McMeckan Endowment

In October, 1922, the Council received unexpected aid in its work of providing boarding-houses at Hawthorn. In memory of their uncle, Captain James McMeckan, Mr. Anthony Mackie and the Misses Grace and Helen Mackie presented to the School the sum of £10,000, to be applied to the erection of a house, to be called "McMeckan House." This house and another—School House—were erected during 1925, and came into use at the beginning of the following year. The result of a great deal of careful planning, the design of these two houses has been found admirable in practice. Each provides for forty-five boys nominally; but it is possible to accommodate sixty without any crowding, the spacious balconies being used as sleeping-out places. In addition to the ample provision for the boys, each house has apartments for a resident master and family, and an assistant master. Central heating systems are provided, and with the exception of kitchen and dining-hall, each house is self-contained. We quote again from the Prospectus:

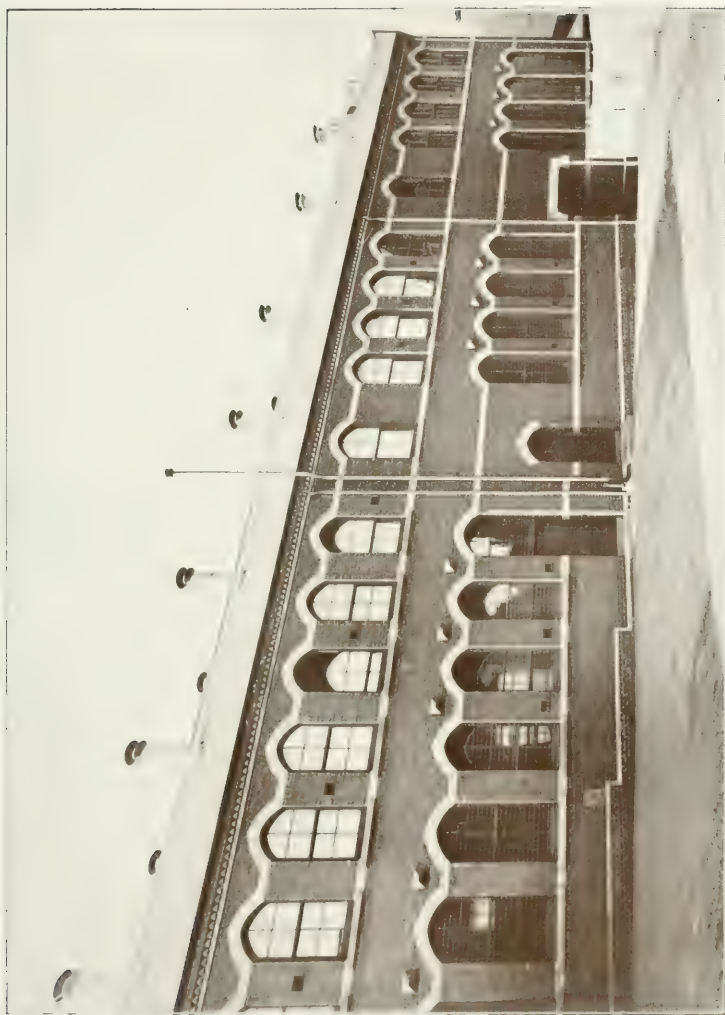
The rooms on the ground floor assigned to the boys consist of a common room, a reading room and library, two private studies, two music rooms, boot, cloak and bicycle rooms, and lavatories. The whole of the upper floor is reserved for the boys. The bedrooms are designed for two, three, four or five boys. There are three commodious sleep-out balconies. Hot water is laid on to the lavatories. The house is lit by electricity, and the day rooms are warmed by central heating.

The boys from all the Houses have their meals in the dining hall, which has 250 places, and provides room for any day boys who wish to have their midday meal at school. The adjoining kitchens are equipped with modern appliances; the cooking is done by electricity and steam.

Although nominally a temporary structure, the dining-hall is an exceedingly massive building, likely to supply all requirements for many years to come.

Ground Improvements

Ever since the premises were acquired, attention has been given to ground improvements, and although very much remains to be done, a great deal has already been accomplished. The Main Oval is an exceedingly fine ground, and the lower one serves excellently for any but the most important fixtures. In addition to these there are two other ovals in prospect—one in the angle of Glenferrie Road and Gardiner's Creek, the other to the west of the Main Oval. A great deal of road-making has been done, and tracks that were once impassable in winter are now weatherproof. Three lawn tennis-courts have been provided, and more recently the efforts of the Dramatic Society resulted in the construction of three asphalt ones.



THE SCIENCE BLOCK, EAST MELBOURNE



THE SPORTS PAVILION

The latest improvement is the swimming-pool, which, at the time of writing, is nearing completion. This undertaking was rendered possible by the generosity of Sir John MacFarland, Chairman of the Council, who donated £1,000 for the purpose. The pool, which has a length of a hundred feet and a width of forty feet, is situated behind the Sports Pavilion. It is not difficult to imagine what a boon it will be in the summer months. The water used in it will be pumped from the river into the reservoir for settlement. It will then gravitate to the pool.

Spacious, undulating, commanding a prospect of the most beautiful suburbs of Melbourne, with river, trams, trains and an arterial road at its boundaries, Hawthorn Glen must some day be the educational show-place of the Commonwealth. For those who were privileged to share the last years in the old premises and the first in the new, it is indeed difficult to doubt that the School must go on and on, from strength to strength, in the years that are to come.

The Staff

THERE can be no doubt that the success of a Public School is always due in generous measure to its masters. The very being of the School is little more or less than the realisation of its principal's ideals; and that realisation is never possible without the fullest co-operation of vice-principal and assistant masters. In the pages that follow much is said of activities of the boys themselves; but the possibility of these activities is in itself a tribute to the previous work of the staff. It would, therefore, have been our desire to give a detailed history of the staff, but, from the absence of adequate records and the limitation of space, we must be content with relatively brief notes on a number of prominent personalities. And let us here remark that our difficulty has been to find adequate apology for numerous omissions; in that direction we must crave indulgence.

Principals

With regard to the first principal, Mr. Robert Lawson, it is to be regretted that only scanty details remain. What little we have will be found in the General Narrative at page 14. To him belongs the honour of actually bringing the School into being, and of establishing it on Eastern Hill. From the limited sources at our disposal, it seems clear that he laid the foundations for future development with skill, foresight, and a deep earnestness of purpose.

Dr. Alexander Morrison

Contributed by Lady Mitchell

Alexander Morrison was born at the Ardoch Farm in the Parish of Edinkillie near Forres, February 3, 1829. My grandfather, Donald Morrison, married Catherine Fraser of Inverness, and they had a family of eight sons and two daughters; Alexander was the sixth son. Donald Morrison, like his father before him, was a farmer in Morayshire all his life. He had received a very fair education, and was a good mathematician and penman, fond of reading and very well informed, with a natural taste for engineering and mechanics. He became factor to Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, for whom he planned and

formed walks on the beautiful banks of the Divie and Findhorn Rivers. He also became factor to Major Cumming Bruce of Dunphail, for whom—after Dunphail House foundations had been undermined by floods—he constructed bulwarks or walls with such scientific skill that the work received great praise from an English engineer of high standing. He also contracted for and made public roads in various parts of Moray, Banff, and Inverness Shires. His work took him frequently from home and thus the greater part of the management of the farm and the upbringing and care of the large family devolved on the mother. She was a woman of strong Christian character, to whose ceaseless activity and wise management her children owed much of the opportunity which came to them of obtaining the education which fitted them for the positions they afterwards attained. My father always spoke in terms of the deepest veneration and affection of both of his parents, but especially so of his mother. He maintained that to her he and his brothers owed almost everything they ever had or had achieved. Of the eight sons one died in infancy, one entered commercial life and six received University education—five followed scholastic careers and one, the eldest, entered the Ministry. The family was a united and happy one. It is characteristic of my father's chivalrous nature that his favorite was the little sister some four years his junior. He was her champion and defender in the rough-and-tumble games—and probably—attendant quarrels to be expected among such a party of lusty young people. And to the end of her life she thought and spoke of him with a peculiar tenderness and gratitude. The same protective spirit was evidenced in his relations with his youngest brother, Robert, never so robust as other members of the family, and so closely associated with him in his life's work. Notwithstanding widely differing temperaments, the tie between these two remained to the end a very deep and affectionate one. The boys took their share in the work of the farm. My father often recounted to us as children the trouble he got into when on one occasion, having been set to watch the cows and to learn his "chapter" at the same time, he fell asleep and awoke to find that one of the cattle had made short work of the Gospel of St. John!

Alexander received his first education at the Parish School of Edinkillie, and often in later years spoke in terms of admiration of his schoolmaster, of the latter's knowledge of the Classics and of the sound teaching received from him.

From this school my father went to Elgin Academy, and thence in 1847 to the King's College, Aberdeen University, taking his M.A.

degree in 1851. His mother died in that year. He had a successful University career, during which he maintained himself to a great extent by bursaries and by teaching in the intervals between University terms. For two years he was a teacher of classics at Elgin Academy, and in 1853 was appointed Rector of St. John's Grammar School, Hamilton. He married, in 1855, Christina, daughter of Donald Fraser of Inverness, and had a family of five sons and three daughters.

He was appointed Principal of the Scotch College in 1857, arriving in Melbourne by the *Somersetshire* with his wife, infant son and sister-in-law on July 26, and began his work at the College on August 3.

In 1864, having acquired some land at Mornington, he built a country house—an investment which provided him, to the end of his life, with unmixed enjoyment, health-giving recreation and interest, and opportunities in which he took special delight, of showing hospitality to his friends. In the little Presbyterian Church at Mornington a brass tablet to his memory is placed opposite the seat which he very rarely failed to occupy during the vacations.

In 1867 H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh visited Melbourne and presided at the combined Speech Day of the Public Schools of Victoria. In his speech of welcome to T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (our present King and Queen) at a similar function thirty-six years later my father alluded to this occasion.

The "New Buildings," consisting of boarders' accommodation and the Principal's house recently vacated at East Melbourne, were opened with a large *déjeuner* to mark the occasion—on November 14, 1873. In the following year my father had a severe illness and left early in 1875 with my mother for a year's holiday in Europe. Among their fellow passengers was Mr.—later Lord—Forrest, with whom my father and mother formed a warm friendship. They made a short visit to Cairo, and I still have in my possession a note from my father written to myself and my sisters from the top of the Great Pyramid. We answered that note from the same spot in April, 1881, and read the name "Alexander Morrison" carved among many others on the ancient stones! Having in mind his views regarding the cutting of names on historic monuments—not to speak of school desks!—we often subsequently taxed him with vandalism. During the year he travelled fairly extensively in Italy, Germany, Austria and Switzerland, and spent some happy months in Scotland. His health had benefited very much by his trip, but when in Rome on his way home he contracted Roman fever—while visiting the Colosseum by moonlight—and was very ill

during the voyage—landing in Melbourne in January, 1876, in a very weak state. Mornington for a week or two and his fine constitution soon made him quite himself again, and he took up the reins once more.

The University of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1876, and he was admitted *ad eundem* at the University of Melbourne in the following year.

He was much interested in the International Exhibition held in Melbourne in 1880, and in 1882 was made an *Officier de l'Instruction Publique* by the French Government.

A great sorrow befell him in 1883 in the death of my mother. This was rendered more poignant by the fact that one of my sisters, my brother and I, as well as my mother's much loved sister, were on our way out from Europe after an absence of two years, and only arrived some weeks after the sad event.

At the end of that year the Earl of Rosebery visited Melbourne and presided at the Annual Speech Day of the College—giving also a prize of five guineas.

At Mornington, during the midwinter vacation in 1895, my father met with a serious accident while out driving. The horse bolted and he was thrown from the buggy, breaking several ribs. This kept him a prisoner for some five or six weeks. But once again his wonderful recuperative powers soon brought complete recovery. His patience and fortitude in illness were remarkable, and his gratitude to and consideration for those who tended him were touching in the extreme.

The Federation Movement and the Referendum in 1898 are noted in his diary in earnest terms, and he rejoiced greatly in the result of the vote in Victoria.

One of the most interesting public functions in which he was ever called upon to play a leading part was the combined Speech Day of the Public Schools held in the Exhibition Building on May 14, 1901, and at which T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (now King George and Queen Mary) were present and distributed the prizes. Tall and erect in scarlet robes and with his silvered head, he was a striking and picturesque figure, and his short speech of welcome to T.R.H. was admirable both for its literary style and for its loyal and patriotic spirit.

Early in 1903 he gave valuable evidence before the University Commission, spending many hours in arduous work getting up facts and materials.

Of the manner of his death on May 31, 1903, only those who knew

and loved him best can realize the mercifulness and beauty. No signs of failing health save those inseparable from advancing years had shown themselves. His natural force apparently unabated, his spirit young and bright as ever, and his faculties practically unimpaired, "God's finger touched him and he slept."

He took his grandchildren, as was his usual custom, for a walk on that Sunday afternoon, having attended Scots Church in the morning, walked from my house across the gardens to the College, and sitting in his easy chair before his study fire, chatting to a friend, sighed, and passed "from death into Life."

I have not touched to any extent upon my father's many public activities. Chief among these, after the Scotch College, were the University and Ormond College. He was the senior member of council of the former at the time of his death, and all its concerns were of vital and perpetual interest to him. He had to fight some difficult causes, and to such contests he brought to bear all the energy, conviction and rectitude which were characteristic of him. His enthusiasm for scholarship as such never abated, and his own early training led him to place much stress on the "humanities." His work for and pride in Ormond College are too well-known to need recapitulation, but it can safely be said that it was largely owing to his enthusiasm, driving force and powers of organization that Ormond College came into being.

No account of my father's life would be complete which omitted reference to his long and close connection with Scots Church, which he joined about 1873, and of which he was inducted as an elder in 1889. To the end it remained one of the chief determining influences of his life. He frequently conducted the Mission Services at the Hall on Sunday evenings, and in other ways gave freely of his time and means in support of church activities and in guiding the destinies of the congregation. He was chairman of the Board of Management of the Normal College of the S.S. Union from 1878 until his death. He was also a member of the Board for the Protection of Aborigines, and a Director of the National Mutual Life Association.

Chief among his personal characteristics were his undeviating devotion to duty, his keen sense of justice, and his abhorrence of anything mean or underhand. He was generous to a fault and never spared himself in his desire to help others. Added to his deep religious convictions and to what might now be considered his stern Presbyterianism was a kindliness and toleration for the failings of others that were very touching. His understanding of young people—of

their troubles and temptations—caused him to follow with a lively interest the fortunes of his “Old Boys”—more especially of those who, in early youth, had been handicapped by straitened circumstances, and whose worldly prospects had not been of the brightest. A favourite phrase, which indeed became a family joke—“It’s character that tells”—often finished off a story dear to his heart, of difficulties overcome and honourable success attained.

His love for quite young children and the responsive affection which he evoked in them were among his most endearing traits. All children trusted him instinctively, and in their company his years seemed to slip from him and he became himself a child among them. He had all the Scotchman’s “clannishness” in the best sense of that word, and retained to the last the deepest affection for the land of his birth and for the Church of his Fathers.

Contributed by Mr. Frank Shew

Sixty years have passed away since I first saw Alexander Morrison, yet I can, in my mind’s eye, see him now as clearly as I saw him then. He was standing in the room that in later years was called No. 14. In the early days it was the morning assembly room. As one may easily imagine it was densely crowded. I listened in trembling fear to the words that issued from the lips of a tall, fierce-looking man with black hair and beard, but with clean-shaven upper lip, as was the custom in those days.

After a few short and simple words of prayer the Scottish chieftain—for such he seemed to me—proceeded to administer chastisement to sundry big boys who had apparently been guilty of some serious misdemeanour. Then we were sent to different rooms.

In the years which followed I came to know our Headmaster more and more intimately, and gradually my fears subsided, and intense respect and reverence followed.

Though he was a stern disciplinarian he was absolutely just, and if he were “severe in aught, the love he bore to learning was in fault.”

During my last year as a boy at the College he took the matriculation class in English and history, physical geography and Bible. We studied for the English examination *Morell’s Grammar* and *Crombie’s Etymology and Syntax*. For history, *Smith’s Smaller History of Greece* and *Collier’s History of England*. *Mrs. Somerville’s Physical Geography* was the text-book for that subject.

The essence of our Headmaster’s teaching was the impressing upon our minds that we must know every little fact with absolute

accuracy. For illustration, let me state that every boy in our class could say the Ten Commandments and the Books of the Old and the New Testaments without a moment's hesitation. We could also give with the same ease all the essential details of the earlier chapters of Genesis. We knew the history of ancient Greece better even than the history of England. From Mt. Olympus, at the north of Thessaly, to the southernmost point of the Peloponnesus we were familiar with every leading feature. Names of the famous generals and legislators were as familiar in our mouths as household words. So far as *Crombie's Etymology and Syntax* was concerned, no examiner could have puzzled us, and such terms as solecism, barbarism and impropriety were mere child's play. The study of physical geography presented no difficulty, though words of learned length and thundering sound abounded in Mrs. Somerville's learned treatise. Every boy in the class could give the dates of the Kings and Queens of England from 1066 to 1837 as accurately as if he were reading them aloud from the pages of the text-book. The dates of such events as the Signing of the Great Charter by King John at Runnymede, on the bank of the Thames between Staines and Windsor, the Field of the Cloth of Gold, the Petition of Right, the Declaration of American Independence, were impressed upon our memories so indelibly that for years after we had left school we could still rattle them off. All this we owed to Dr. Morrison's powerful teaching. Needless to say that when we presented ourselves at the matriculation examination, each of us passed in these subjects.

When I returned to the College to become a teacher I was still quite a boy, and all the success that I afterwards achieved I owed to Dr. Morrison's kindly guidance. He was always ready to help me in any difficulties that confronted me. He cheered me up when I became discouraged and, so far as he could, made me eager to surmount my troubles. His consideration for me was wonderful. When my parents died he did all my work for me during the days in which I had to be away from my work, and begged me not to come back till everything was in order at home. Moreover, about the year 1878 he allowed me, without the slightest hesitation, to go to Geelong with the University crew to compete in the Maiden Eight race on the Barwon, though it necessitated much extra work for himself.

When he established his seaside home at Mornington, he used frequently to spend the week-end there. It was a treat to see dear old Riley—in those days a young and joy-loving Irishman—sitting in the driver's seat with his beloved master behind him. The carriage

was what we called a phaeton, and it was drawn by two splendid horses. Riley was a great lover of horses and knew all their good and bad points. He was, too, a magnificent driver, and one could not wish to see anyone looking more radiantly happy than he, when the doctor gave the signal to start and the horses bounded away.

I was privileged to see Dr. Morrison in his beautiful garden at Craigie Lea. There he donned the dress of a working man, tending his bonfire, coatless, and wearing a rough-looking wideawake. It was hard to realize it was the Dr. Morrison whom everyone knew as the stately ruler of Scotch College.

But all his life was changed when in 1883 his dear wife died. He was broken-hearted, and he called me to his office a few days after her death and said that he had at first determined to resign his position as Principal and end his days in a retired private life. I did my best to induce him to alter this resolve and to continue to rule the College while he was still in his prime. His friends, Sir James McCulloch and Sir James Macbain, finally persuaded him to go on with his work while he was able, not only for his own sake, but also for the good of his State.

And so the years glided peacefully along until he had reached more than the allotted three-score years and ten. Every day he seemed to me to grow gentler and gentler. Yet his form was erect as when he was quite a young man. On the Friday before his death he passed through the room in which I was teaching and said a few kindly words to the class. When I heard the news on Monday morning next that he had died so peacefully on the previous evening, I could scarcely believe it. He had always been to me a wise counsellor and a kind, true-hearted friend. I felt towards him as a loving son to his father.

After the funeral service in Scots Church the boys followed the cortege to the Boroondara Cemetery, having formed fours, with Mr. Coad and myself in front. When we came to the Victoria Street Bridge the boys from Xavier College fell in behind our own, the Rector of Xavier having said that he would be proud to have this opportunity of showing how much he respected and honoured his dear friend, Dr. Morrison.

Now I often stand beside the granite column that marks the last resting place of a great and good man, who did so much for the State in which he had spent the greater part of his life, and the tears come into my eyes when I remember all his many acts of kindness and love.

Surely he might say with St. Paul: "I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith!"

Mr. W. S. Littlejohn

Mr. W. S. Littlejohn, like his predecessor, is a graduate of Aberdeen University, having been educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School and at King's College in the University of Aberdeen. After two years of boarding-school life at Melrose, in Scotland, he was appointed, in 1881, to a mastership in Nelson College, New Zealand. Becoming Principal there in 1899, he achieved such success that in five years the number of boys on the roll had been doubled and the number of boarders had been trebled. The result was that, when the vacancy occurred in the Principalship of Scotch College, he was invited to apply, and from the moment that his application was lodged it was known that the successor to Dr. Morrison had been found. He assumed office on January 1, 1904, and from that day the story of Scotch College has been the story of a continuous and unprecedented expansion. The number of boys on the roll has grown from 240 to 1200 and the number of boarders from 27 to 160, straining to the utmost the capacity even of the new buildings at Hawthorn Glen; the curriculum has been extended until it includes practically all the subjects listed for Honours at the Public Examinations; the organisation has been improved at this and the other point, whenever an idea suggested itself which seemed likely to be of advantage to the boys. Throughout Mr. Littlejohn has concentrated his thoughts on one object, that Scotch College shall be a better place for master and boy, and it is not the least part of his achievement that he has brought the boys to share, consciously or unconsciously, in his aims.

It may be said at once that the outstanding feature of Mr. Littlejohn's regime is the modernisation of the curriculum. Under Dr. Morrison every boy was supposed to take Classics and Mathematics, partly because the Principal himself had a strong leaning to the Classics, partly because these subjects constituted the traditional curriculum in Public Schools. The question at once arises whether the change made by Mr. Littlejohn is justified. Even now there are not wanting those who adhere to the old view. The *laudator temporis acti* still declares, though perhaps less confidently than of yore, that no man can have real culture who has not studied the ancient writers of Greece and Rome; in particular, he asserts that a writer like Milton must be largely unintelligible to those who have not studied the Classics. Finally, to the objection that the study is largely a waste of

time to those who have no aptitude for it, he replies that a boy who has overcome the difficulties of Latin will find it easy to overcome the difficulties of other subjects. To all this we make answer that, if culture is to be defined as the discriminating appreciation of the beautiful, the good, and the true, it is strange, indeed, that it can be garnered only from the writers of one brief period in the world's history. Wherein have our own writers fallen short that we can glean from them no sure criterion of truth to Nature, beauty of construction, or nobility of sentiment? Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, Tennyson, Browning—to say nothing of our philosophers, essayists, and historians—surely it is a slur on our own poets to say that there is nothing in them to lead the aspiring soul to truth and goodness and beauty. Again, if Milton embodied in his poems a multitude of recondite allusions, so did Propertius, and if editions of Milton were annotated with the same diligence as those of Propertius, we should hear no complaints that he is unintelligible. Finally, granting that a boy who masters Latin can master any subject, what of the untold number who flounder all the time and never master it at all? Will it be denied that they would have been better employed on a subject which was congenial and within their powers? So Mr. Littlejohn's attitude is briefly that Greek and Latin must be retained in the curriculum for the benefit of those who have an aptitude for these subjects or declare a preference for them, but no boy is to be urged to take them up against his will. At present boys aiming at the medical course must take Latin to the Intermediate stage, those thinking of the legal profession must take it to the stage of First Year Arts, while Greek must be taken by those who have in view the ministry of the Church. Others who take these subjects do so of their own free will.

Mr. Littlejohn made it a condition of his acceptance of the Principalship that the School should be equipped with Physical and Chemical Laboratories. Thus early it was made clear that Science was to hold a more prominent place in the curriculum than it had hitherto done. Presently, when it was seen that the science students had too many spare hours on their hands, Mr. Littlejohn organised, and for some years personally conducted a class in Biology for the benefit of boys who had in view the medical course at the University. It is one of the secrets of Mr. Littlejohn's success that he never hesitates to carry out a project which he believes will be of advantage to the boys, even if it may cause him personal inconvenience. This particular class became so popular that he had eventually to allot the subject

three periods a day. Senior masters were also appointed for English and History, and for French and German. German has been out of favour since the war, but the other departments have attracted a strong contingent of our ablest boys. From time to time the curriculum has been further widened by the addition of subjects like Agriculture, Geography, Geology, Commercial Principles, Commercial Practice, Drawing, Economics, and European History. As candidates present themselves for Honours in all these subjects, it will be seen that such a wide curriculum is possible only in a school which has a large and specialist staff.

With the widening of the curriculum and the possibility of choosing congenial subjects, one would expect that the general standard of attainment would be raised. The expectation is borne out by the remarkable increase in the numbers of passes at the Public Examinations in recent years. But while the increase may be partly explained by the choice of subjects, another and not less important factor is the personality of the Principal. Mr. Littlejohn has always made it clear that in his estimate of values work comes first. While realising that all boys are not equally clever, he insists that all must do their best: he has no patience with the boy who makes his work a secondary consideration. And it is the best tribute to the influence which he wields that the leaders in our sporting activities have, during recent years, taken a creditable place, many of them even in the Honour Examinations.

In the government of the School he took an early opportunity of saying that he looked to the senior boys to set an example in work and conduct. The Prefect system which he introduced in 1904 with this object in view has succeeded beyond all expectation. The prefects, who are selected by the Principal after consultation with the masters and the prefects of the preceding year, owe their position to their prominence in the Honour lists or in the sporting and social activities of the School. They form a committee to advise the Principal on all matters of concern to the boys; they are also empowered to inquire into and deal with offences which need not come under the Principal's eye. They have so carried themselves under their responsibilities that they have won the confidence and respect of the School, and the Principal would be the first to admit that the hopes which he rested on them have been more than realised. Another innovation with the same end in view was the school magazine. The working of the *Scotch Collegian* is discussed elsewhere: here it will suffice to say that it has been eminently successful in one of its prime objects, which was

to form a public opinion among the boys so that they would be enlisted on the side of all that was orderly and honourable and true. Here, again, it is a striking tribute to the influence exercised by Mr. Littlejohn that, though he does not see the *Scotch Collegian* till it is delivered from the printer, the paper has, from its inception, breathed the spirit of the informal addresses which he delivers from time to time before the assembled school.

In his personal dealings with the boys, Mr. Littlejohn's methods are quiet but impressive. Perhaps the only time he raises his voice is when from the quadrangle he sends loiterers to their work. A strong, silent man, he stands before the boys their unquestioned master, exacting from each and all a high standard of conduct and absolute fidelity to truth as due not only to the School but to themselves. As the source of all privilege, he must be satisfied of the justice of their claim before he can grant it; equally as the source of all punishment, he must be satisfied of their guilt before he exacts retribution. Thus the basis of his system is mutual confidence: there must be a working partnership between master and boy, if the wheels are to run smoothly. That they do run smoothly is best known to those who see the working of the School from day to day; in fact, it is Mr. Littlejohn's greatest achievement that under his gentle rule so vast an army of boys has enlisted under the banner of honour and truth.

As a teacher and an organiser, Mr. Littlejohn stands alone. If a master happens to be absent from his post, he at once steps into the breach, taking classes in any subject and at any grade from the lowest to the highest. If the reader will reflect that the Scotch College curriculum includes over twenty subjects up to the Honour standard, he will perhaps realise what must be the attainments of the man who would undertake such a task. It could be done only by a born teacher, and by one who has taken all knowledge for his province. And the boys will tell you how illuminating Mr. Littlejohn can be in these extempore dissertations on various branches of learning. As to his powers of organisation, a mere man might have thought that perfection had been reached long ago, but in this respect Mr. Littlejohn has the divine discontent which is always looking for something new. Even when on holiday he is thinking of possible improvements. He says that he worked out his system of options in his head while on a voyage from New Zealand. Under it, at all events, every boy finds it possible to take any combination of subjects he desires. The mention of options raises the question of the big and the small school. It is

sometimes said that the small school is the better because there is more of the personal touch. The remark has never been made except by those who know only the small school. The big school has the advantage not only that it brings the boy into contact with more of his own kind, but that it can afford to employ a specialist staff in a great number of subjects, and so permit of options to an extent which is impossible in the smaller institution.

If a schoolboy of 40 years ago could be suddenly set down in the school of to-day, he would be bewildered by the manifold activities which now make up the schoolboy's life. It has been Mr. Littlejohn's lot to foster and encourage these activities as they struggled successfully into life, and in all he has taken a sympathetic part. Believing as he does that these voluntary efforts, if thoroughly carried out, are valuable helps towards the preparation of the boy for his life's work, he has not only by precept, but also by example, driven home the maxim that it is the privilege of man to do with his might what his hand findeth to do. One cannot be long with Mr. Littlejohn without finding that earnestness and thoroughness are the keynotes of his life. Perhaps the point can be best illustrated by his conduct of the short religious service with which school opens every day. A verse of the Doxology—a lesson—a hymn carefully selected to meet the need of the hour—a prayer enforcing and concentrating the teaching of the lesson and the hymn, a veritable cameo in words, voicing the sense of human frailty, instinct with reverence for the Unseen Giver of all good, and animated by the spiritual fervour of one who reaches forward to the things that are before. To those who have ears to hear, such prayers must be an inspiration, and they are typical of all that Mr. Littlejohn does. Thus he stands before the boys, a living embodiment of the qualities that make for success in life—earnestness, thoroughness, perseverance, effort, concentration, work.

Throughout his career as a schoolmaster, Mr. Littlejohn has made it his business to read everything that has been written on the theory and practice of education, whether on the curricula and organisation of schools, on methods of teaching, or on the spiritual results of a sound system of training. One might venture to express regret that in his devotion to the immediate task he has not found time to give to the world the fruits of his own experience. We recognise, however, that in what he has done he has set before the School the highest ideal of service and sacrifice. In recognition of his services, not only to Scotch College but to the Public School ideal, the Old Boys in 1925 asked him to sit for the portrait which now hangs in the Memorial

Hall. In the speech which he made on the occasion of the presentation of that portrait, he made public acknowledgment of the part which his wife had played in his career. It would not be right to close this article without expressing our gratitude to Mrs. Littlejohn for the active interest which she has shown in the doings of the School. Perhaps the boarders have a better opportunity than the others of knowing her womanly and motherly qualities, but we have all known and appreciated the zeal with which she has furthered every movement for the welfare of the boys.

Mr. Littlejohn has now been Principal of Scotch College for twenty-three years. Commanding the confidence of the parents, the respect of the boys, and the loyal service of the staff, he holds in his own hand all the threads of the great organisation which he has done so much to consolidate. All who have the welfare of the School at heart will join in the prayer that he may be spared for many years to exercise his beneficent sway.

Vice-Principals and Head Masters

Rev. John Moir

When Mr. Morrison first took charge of Scotch College he spent much of his time teaching. As the School grew, administrative affairs increased, and of necessity he ceased to take regular classes. At the end of 1866 the departure of two senior masters gave him the opportunity of appointing a Vice-Principal to help in governing the School. In his yearly report he said:

I have been induced to make this addition to my staff in order that I might be able to devote more of my time to the general superintendence and examination in the work of all classes. Accordingly, I have appointed the Rev. John Moir, M.A., of Aberdeen and Melbourne, a gentleman well qualified for the position by his ability as a scholar, and by his long experience as a teacher in the Mother Country. Mr. Moir entered on his duties in June, and the marked success which has already attended his labours fully justifies the high expectations which were formed from his appointment.

Mr. Moir was senior classical master. He continued in his position until some time in 1869, when he left Scotch College and was succeeded by Mr. Robert Morrison as Vice-Principal.

Mr. Robert Morrison

When Mr. Alexander Morrison was appointed Principal of Scotch College in 1856, he asked two of his brothers to accompany him to Australia. George, the elder of the two, soon left for Geelong, where he was to become the founder and first Principal of Geelong College;

ALEXANDER MORRISON, M.A., LL.D.
Principal of Scotch College
1857-1903



Robert, like Alexander, lived and died in our service. When he first sailed for Australia, he had completed only two years of his university course, but in 1861 he returned to Scotland to complete his course for the M.A. degree. He graduated at Edinburgh with Honours in Natural Science, being awarded the Senior Hope Scholarship and the University medal in Chemistry. He returned to Melbourne in 1865, and in 1868 assumed the position of Vice-Principal.

Mr. Morrison taught mathematics throughout the School. His methods were those of his own time. Modern methods of exact calculation and of approximation were quite unknown. The old Simpson's Euclid, Todhunter's Algebra, and Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic were the books used in class. In writing out the exercises or theorems in geometry every authority, every postulate, and every axiom referred to in the argument had to be written out in full. No abbreviation was allowed. Questions in algebra also were worked in full detail. Short methods were unknown. Factors were seldom used, and, in fact, mathematics in those days could fairly be termed drudgery.

Science, as it is now known, did not exist. A few of the older boys, who intended to study medicine, took Practical Chemistry under a special master, but Science was taught by Mr. Morrison throughout the school. The lessons took the form of lecturettes, and were extremely interesting. His pet science was electricity. The room would be filled with apparatus of every kind, the use of which, being unknown to the boys, would fill them with acute apprehension and simulated terror. Electric shocks were given to single boys and to groups. Amidst great hilarity a tremendous shock would be administered to the whole assemblage standing hand in hand round the room. His experimental chemistry was also entertaining. A favourite experiment was the making of oxygen, in which various substances were burned with illuminating effects. At other times hydrogen would be made, and various weird noises produced by burning it in glass tubes. On one occasion, while the lesson was in progress in No. 1, a large gas-holder standing on the table, filled with a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen in correct proportions to combine with some force, by some mysterious means exploded, and the heavy metal top was blown with a tremendous report right through the ceiling of the room. The scar on the ceiling remained until the roof was repaired in 1904. It is interesting to remark that at the Jubilee celebrations in 1911 it was found by a curious enquirer that a sufficient number of boys was present at that explosion to fill the Melbourne Town Hall.

Mr. Morrison had a wonderful capacity for attending to detail. He had in his hand the whole organisation of the School, yet he kept no books. He walked about the School generally with a sheet of paper, or the back of an envelope, or a ticket. These sufficed for all his memoranda. He made it his duty to know all that he could find out of each boy in the School, and he would go very much out of his way to meet and become acquainted with the boys' fathers. Thus each boy became a close acquaintance and almost a friend of Mr. Morrison's, and on many occasions, when trouble appeared imminent, an apposite remark about a boy's father would change the scowl into a smile and the incipient rebel into a dutiful subject.

Of the place which Mr. Morrison held in the regard and affection of those with whom he was brought into personal relations, it is difficult to speak adequately without using terms that might seem to others to savour of exaggeration. With the boys he had a way which was all his own. By never-failing cheerfulness and geniality of manner, by unfailing sympathy with their shortcomings, by his dry, humorous sayings which turned the laugh against the recalcitrant, by the personal touch which made them feel that he had a personal interest in their welfare, he had established for himself a unique place in the affections of the boys. He was universally respected, universally esteemed, universally loved. The same personal tie characterised his relations with the staff. It is not too much to say that the masters one and all cherished towards Mr. Morrison a feeling not only of warm regard, but of personal affection. Kindliest and most lovable of men, he was not merely the director of their work, but the friend whose cheery smile and kindly presence dispelled the shadows. And as a friend he has an enduring memorial, graven on the hearts of all who were at Scotch College as boy or master through fifty years. His lifelong friend was one of the early masters, Mr. James Smith, commonly known as "Black Smith," to distinguish him from another master, who was called "Red Smith." Mr. James Smith, when he left the College, was appointed Headmaster of the State School at South Melbourne, a position which he held until he reached the retiring age.

On two occasions Mr. Morrison was Acting-Principal, once in 1875, during his brother's absence in Europe, and again after his brother's death in 1903, prior to the appointment of Mr. Littlejohn. At the end of 1904, when he retired from active work, the Council desired him to retain his connection with the College as an honorary member of the staff, and in recognition of his long and valuable

services granted him a retiring allowance. The years after his retirement he spent at his country residence at Whittlesea, making, however, periodical visits to town. He was in Melbourne towards the end of August, 1908, and visited the College, chatting pleasantly, as was his wont, with the masters and boys, but on returning to Whittlesea he caught a chill which developed into pneumonia, and the end came suddenly on September 10. On his last visit he was seen to walk slowly along Lansdowne Street, from Gipps Street to Grey Street, with his eyes fixed on the College, thinking doubtless of the fifty years and more through which he had known it, of the day far back in 1857 when he and his brother began their labours here, of the strenuous days through which they had passed since then, and of the success which had crowned their labours in the fame which the College had achieved. Doubtless, too, there must have been in the old man's heart a feeling of loneliness as he thought that his brothers had all gone before, and that he was the last of his generation. He may even have had a premonition that he was taking his last lingering look at the College he had loved so well; but as he thus passes from our sight for the last time, we think of him as of Simeon, who had seen the desire of his soul and was satisfied.

An event in the life of Mr. Morrison was the inauguration of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club in 1895. From the first he took the liveliest interest in the project; indeed, it may be said that it was in a large measure owing to Mr. Morrison's influence and unwavering support that the Club was firmly established. In the Club he found a centre where he could meet the boys whom he had taught and in whose career he took an enduring interest. Members from city or from country would drop in between four and six o'clock to find Mr. Morrison and retail old chestnuts, how he had caught them red-handed in some enormity, and how they had made a hairbreadth escape from condign punishment. More than probably Mr. Morrison would remember the latter incident and triumphantly show that the master in reality had the best of the encounter. So in the Club he was continually renewing old friendships, while to the boys the old grey head, the cordial handgrip, the quiet voice, the kindly smile, the flash of humour awakened memories of other days, and they loved the old man who, in his kindly view of men and things, was as sympathetic as he had been with them when he was their master in the classroom.

It was a fitting reward for his unselfish devotion to the interests of the Club and, at the same time, a fitting tribute to the unique place

which he had won in the hearts of the boys, when the Old Scotch Collegians unanimously elected him President of the Club in 1906. He was re-elected in 1907, and it was the general feeling that he should hold the office for life, but at the expiry of 1907 he voluntarily retired, retaining, however, a place on the committee. At various times the Old Boys accorded him other marks of esteem. When he retired from active work at the College, they presented him with a purse of sovereigns and an illuminated address expressing their warm feelings of respect and regard, and in 1907 they entertained him at dinner to mark the jubilee of his arrival in Victoria.

At his death Mr. Morrison was a member of the Board of Management of Scots Church, in the affairs of which he always took a lively interest. Throughout his life he took an active part in the deliberations of the University Senate, and did much to direct the legislative activities of that body with reference to the Matriculation and Public Examinations.

As we close our brief survey of the life and activities of our friend, it is natural that our thoughts should be carried back to the past and forward to the future. Mr. Morrison was one of the last links that bind us to the early days, and it is right that we should pay our tribute to the great part which the Morrison family played in the history of secondary education in Victoria. They came here at a time when classics and mathematics were considered the essentials of a secondary scheme, and on that basis they reared a school which for scholarship was and is unrivalled in Australasia. They laid almost the first stones in the edifice, and it was given them to live to see the building grow upon their hands. Latterly they had begun to extend the curriculum on the modern side in the direction of Science and Modern Languages. This side of the curriculum has been developed by Mr. Littlejohn, who, while encouraging the study of ancient literatures, has set himself unwearyingly to introduce all the most recent aids to the study of science. So we have reason to hope that the school which Dr. Alexander Morrison and Mr. Robert Morrison did so much to establish will continue to maintain its place as a centre of scholarship and of all that is best in modern education.

Mr. W. F. Ingram

In Dr. Morrison's Annual Report for 1892 there appears the simple announcement that Mr. W. F. Ingram, B.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, had joined the staff in March as Senior Classical Master. Mr. Ingram had had a distinguished career at Oxford, having gained

a First Class in Classical Moderations and a First Class in the Final School of Litteræ Humaniores. What this appointment was to mean for Scotch College perhaps not even Dr. Morrison himself, shrewd judge of men though he was, could possibly foresee. The School had already a reputation for Classical learning, but Mr. Ingram raised it to a position absolutely unique among the schools of Australia. He signalled his advent by securing for his pupils the first, second, third and fifth place in the Honours list. Subsequent years yielded an almost equally rich harvest. Year by year Dr. Morrison was able to record with just pride such results as these: Six honours out of a total of eight awarded, with the first place and the exhibition; five honours out of eight, with the first place and the exhibition; three firsts and the exhibition, in two successive years; the only first-class and the exhibition. And so the tale goes on. In the year 1908, at the end of seventeen years of strenuous work, Mr. Ingram was able to look back on this signally successful record—First place and the exhibition in Classics twelve times, and second place in the other years.

During the later months of 1908 Mr. Ingram was a sick man, in constant pain. Despite the earnest entreaty of the Principal, he refused to take a year's furlough and decided to return Home in search of health. Boys and masters alike were filled with regret, sorrowing that they should see his face no more. But Providence was kind. A successful operation removed the source of trouble, and towards the end of 1909 Mr. Ingram returned to Melbourne, the shadow of his former self, but with the promise of restored health and vigour and with the prospect of many years of fruitful service. He filled temporarily the post of Senior English Master, and before the year had expired he was once more directing the classical studies of the senior boys.

Mr. Ingram has occupied several positions connected with the control of secondary education. He was a member of the first Teachers' and Schools' Registration Board, a member of the Board of Public Examinations (which has now become the Schools' Board) of the University, and a member of the Council of the Registered Teachers' Association. These positions he resigned when he left for the Old Country in 1908. After his return he acted for some years as Editor of the *S.T.V.*, the official magazine of the Secondary Teachers of Victoria, which has now developed into the *Australian Educational Review*, and was also for some time Treasurer of the Classical Association of Victoria. With the growth of the School, he has found it

necessary to abandon these extra-mural activities, and now devotes all his energies to his work at Scotch College.

In the year 1912, Mr. Ingram was appointed Vice-Principal of Scotch College, and from that day to this he has been Mr. Littlejohn's right hand man in the organisation and development of the School. During Mr. Littlejohn's serious illness, necessitating absence from his post from August, 1918, to March, 1919, Mr. Ingram became Acting-Principal and shouldered the double burden of his own work in the class-room and the administration of the School. The rapidity and accuracy with which he mastered details, his inordinate capacity for work, his imperturbable disposition, his self effacement and his loyalty to his Chief brought him with honour through this truly herculean task. Then, again, when the School at Hawthorn was developing rapidly, Mr. Ingram showed how indispensable he was to the well-being of Scotch College. He was left in command at East Melbourne, while the Principal devoted his energies to the planning and rearing of the new home at Hawthorn. It all took place without fuss or friction. Perhaps no two men have ever worked more harmoniously together. And then came the happy consummation when the School was united in the spacious buildings and grounds of Hawthorn at the beginning of the year 1926.

For some years now Mr. Ingram has drawn up the time-table of the Senior School and arranged the promotion lists. He has set out the time-table of the minor and terminal examinations so that as far as possible every boy's task was evenly distributed. He has prepared for publication in the *Scotch Collegian* the record of the results of the Intermediate and Leaving examinations and of the doings of the Old Boys at Ormond College and the University. And all this he has done with his characteristic meticulous care and accuracy.

Mr. Ingram has been closely identified with the evolution of the *Scotch Collegian* and the Debating Society, two activities that have been conspicuously successful in the social life of the School. He has acted as guide, philosopher and friend to the Editor of the School Magazine, and has done his utmost to foster and encourage any signs of literary ability among the boys. The Original Column has been his special care, and in 1919 he culled its choicest flowers and preserved them in a booklet which he entitled *Flosculi Australes*. The Debating Society owes its origin to him. Until quite recently he presided at the debates, and by his kindly and reassuring presence helped the tiro through his first stuttering sentences. At the end of the year

he has made a practice of rewarding the more successful debaters with substantial tokens of his approval.

Mr. Ingram is a born teacher. There is not a dull moment in his class-room. It throbs with vitality. He is a master not only of the felicitous word and the idiomatic phrase, but he has the rare gift of being able to drive home the accidence and syntax, and by some happy association of ideas of rooting them in the memory. In 1923 Mr. Ingram published a book to serve the double purpose of a Latin Grammar and an Exercise Book. It embodies the results of his long experience and his ripe scholarship, and is remarkable for its thoroughness and perspicuity. Nothing is omitted, nothing is unilluminated. It has become the recognised textbook in the school because there is none better.

But when his pupils have forgotten all their Greek and Latin, they will remember the man. A striking personality, genial, kindly, bubbling over with the humour which is characteristic of his race. A man of untiring energy and commanding ability, filled with all the wisdom of the ancients, yet withal of a humble and reverent type of mind, and wielding an untold influence for good over all those with whom he comes in contact.

Mr. J. W. Whyte

Mr. Whyte, like Mr. Shew, came to Scotch College as a boy, and, after taking the Arts course at the University, returned to be one of our most earnest and effective masters. He joined the staff in 1891, and of him we may say in a word that no boy in his class ever dared to slacken in his work. His glory was the Remove, of which he had charge for the greater part of the time during which he was actively engaged in teaching. The boys in this class were above the average in ability, many of them holding Government Scholarships, but Mr. Whyte speedily disabused them of the idea that they had reached the apex of human knowledge, and then proceeded by methods which were all his own to instil into them what he termed the rudiments of secondary education. The success of his teaching is best known to the masters who had the good fortune to teach his boys in the succeeding years, and is attested by the results which they achieved in the Public Examinations.

Mr. Whyte was also prominent in the extra-school activities of the boys. For several years he was Commanding Officer of the Cadets, attaining the rank of major; for some years he had charge of Football and Athletics; and when Mr. Briggs left us in 1919, he took over the

task of training the boys for the Foundation Day Concerts. To all these varied duties Mr. Whyte brought the energy and the vigour which are characteristic of him; in fact, it is to be feared that he made an undue demand on his reserves of strength.

In 1917, when the Principal was stricken with a serious illness and all the resident masters had volunteered for active service, Mr. Whyte gave a crowning proof of his devotion to the School. He voluntarily gave up his home life and undertook the duties of sole resident master. These he discharged most loyally and effectively. When, in 1923, the Senior School was removed to Hawthorn, Mr. Whyte was appointed Headmaster of the East Melbourne School. He occupied this position until in 1925 he was suddenly laid aside by illness. The Council have granted him leave of absence to the end of 1926, and his colleagues join in the prayer that by 1927 he will be able to resume his work in the School which he has so loyally served.

Mr. Waller

Towards the end of 1915 the Council of Scotch College decided to open a Preparatory School in the old residence on the estate purchased at Hawthorn Glen. From a large number of applicants Mr. A. J. Waller, B.A., Dip.Ed., was appointed Headmaster. The history of Mr. Waller's connection with Scotch College is the story of the birth and growth of the Junior School at Hawthorn. A man of proved teaching ability and organising power, he has fostered the School in its infancy and brought it to its present state of efficiency. No fewer than nine of the boys have passed the education test prescribed for the Naval College at Jervis Bay and five of them have succeeded in entering its portals. He has taken a keen interest in the sports and games of the boys, and is himself no mean exponent of athletic pursuits.

What would be the size of the School on opening day at the beginning of 1916 was problematical, for it was indeed a venture into the unknown. Those who know the property only in its present state cannot conceive of its appearance at that time, and the new Headmaster might have been excused for thinking he was taking charge of a school in the country. Even in those so recent times, houses around the neighbourhood were few and far between, and when one passed through the iron gates, flanked by the bluestone walls, one might easily have supposed that the bush track, as it seemed to be, led to some country homestead. It was certainly more ample in proportions than one usually finds in the bush, but the surroundings lacked nothing of the wild aspect. Indeed, workmen employed on the

renovation of the building drove a fox out from under the verandah, and on the day of the arrival of the new Headmaster two rabbits were found in one of the rooms. Much sympathy was bestowed on the new occupants by the neighbours, for the house had a rather sinister reputation, and was known locally as the "haunted castle." Nothing more weird occurred than the noise made by an opossum which managed to entangle itself in the bell-wires.

A great deal had to be done to render the place fit for occupation at the beginning of the school year. A gang of workmen cleared away the undergrowth which made the grounds so wild-looking. The building had to be altered to meet the requirements of the Board of Health, and provision had to be made for the playing of cricket. This latter was done by clearing up the garden in front of the house, so that a matting wicket could be laid down for the boys that were to come.

In that first year the building was put to another use. The newly-created Anglican parish of All Saints, Kooyong, was without a building in which to hold services, and permission being granted by the Council the hall was used on Sundays as a Church, and service was conducted there by the vicar, the Rev. W. T. Prentice. The parishioners continued to worship there until the present church of All Saints was completed in September, 1916.

It was decided to prepare three rooms on the ground floor as school rooms, two for classes and the third as an office. The remainder of the building was used by the Headmaster as a residence. The first boy entered on the roll was so anxious to fill that coveted position that he brought his father along on the Saturday afternoon prior to the first day for enrolment. His name was Jack Smith. The School opened on February 10, 1916, with forty-two boys. The honour of being first boy at school fell to R. G. Ballantyne, who had previously been at East Melbourne. He made sure of being first, for he arrived at a quarter to eight. The two rooms were occupied and the classes ranged from that for boys beginning their school career to the present Fourth Form standard. This latter form contained two boys, Smith and R. G. Paterson, who left at the end of the year, having gained a scholarship for entry to the Royal Australian Naval College at Jervis Bay. Mr. M. J. Reardon was the assistant master and had charge of the smaller boys.

The second term began with a roll of 58, and a third room was brought into use, the additional form being under Mr. P. H. Bond. At the end of the year, the attendance was 69— a truly remarkable

growth for the first year. The School opened in 1917 with 111 boys, which number had increased by the end of the year to 132. This meant the use of yet another room—the Headmaster's quarters were being gradually reduced—and the appointment of a fourth teacher, Mr. T. Bennett. The rapid growth made the School Council realise that further accommodation must be provided, and in the beginning of the year, a commencement was made with the Junior School—the first of the buildings to be erected on the new site. This was composed of a block of six class-rooms opening off the central courtyard. They were ready for occupation at the beginning of 1918, but as that year opened with an attendance of 170, it was seen that the building was not large enough, and another room was added to the south wing. As this was soon filled, still further provision had to be made, and by the end of 1919, three more rooms had been added to the north wing. Even these were not sufficient, for the numbers in 1920 amounted to 379, the highest total ever reached by the School. The classes at that time included boys up to the sub-intermediate standard, but after 1920 all boys above the Fourth Form were transferred to the Senior School, a branch of which had by this time been established at Hawthorn. This reduced the numbers to about 300, the mark at which they are now kept. Each year since that time from 70 to 80 boys have been passed on to the Senior School.

The early days at Hawthorn were uphill ones in the realm of sport. The boys played cricket against teams from East Melbourne, and suffered defeat. The first inter-school game was a football match played against Wesley in 1916. The members of the Scotch College team ranged in age from eight to twelve years. Scotch scored two points, one of which was kicked by a Wesley back, the other by a stalwart of eight years, Bob Doig. The large oval near Gardiner's Creek was commenced that year, but for some time the boys had to content themselves with cricket on the plateau, and football on the hillside. As the School grew in numbers, however, so it strengthened its out-of-door activities. Our teams, which had to suffer defeat so often in the early years, began to hold their own in contests with other Public Schools. The matting wicket on the plateau became too close to the house as the hitting power of the players increased, and the present Junior ground was formed in 1919, to provide scope for the larger number of boys then in attendance. Many names of boys of those early years will be found in the list of the School teams of later times.

When the Junior School building was completed, the old Glen House became a boarding house, and junior boys were received in 1918. The house was opened with eight boarders, and the accommodation was soon availed of to the fullest extent. The boys remained in the house as they advanced in the School, until, when the transfer was made to the new houses in 1926, there were as many senior as junior boys in residence. Mr. Waller has now been a Housemaster for nine years, and he is now in charge of McMeekan House. A man of sterling character, a Sunday School superintendent and an elder of the Church, he exerts a powerful influence for good over the young people committed to his care. He has the esteem of the boys and the confidence of their parents.

The Medical Officer

Dr. F. Hobill Cole

Dr. Cole is an Old Boy of the 'seventies, one of four brothers of that name. For twenty years he has been the boarders' doctor, prompt at every call by day or by night, inspiring confidence, and abounding in a cheerful optimism that does as much for the recovery of the patient, if one may say so, as all his clever prescriptions.

In the year 1919, the Council of the School introduced medical inspection as part of the ordinary routine and appointed Dr. Cole as the first Medical Officer. In that capacity he examines all the boys at least once a year, and keeps a watchful eye on the members of teams that are in training for competitive games. He takes no narrow view of his duties. His talks to the boys, collectively and individually, have left them his debtor and have encouraged them to fight the good fight. No wonder that he is respected and esteemed by them all.

Notwithstanding the demands made on his energies, in his earlier years as a general practitioner and in his later years as a consultant, Dr. Cole has found time to render conspicuous public service. He is the doyen of the Children's Hospital. For nearly thirty years he occupied the post of Honorary Physician and Surgeon, and he continues to render service as Honorary Medical Officer. For twenty-one years he was lecturer on Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and for many years he was a member of the Faculty of Medicine in the University and examiner in Materia Medica.

In private life he is one of the most estimable of men. He is an authority on the history of Old Melbourne, a lover of nature and of poetry, and a connoisseur in art. And withal a large place in his heart is filled by Scotch College.

Assistant Masters

The Early Days

Of the early days, Mr. Shew supplies the following interesting reminiscences:

In the following paragraphs I am trying to recall to memory the teachers who attended to my training during the years I spent as a pupil at the College.

The first master who took me in hand was Robert Morrison, a younger brother of Alexander Morrison, the great Headmaster. He was not nearly so big a man as his brother, nor was he so physically strong. He was dark and wore both beard and moustache. In the first year that I spent under his supervision he tried—but in vain—to make me write well. Then a strap was his usual instrument of torture. But bad and untidy writing kept on in spite of all his efforts. He was in those days a very active man, and took charge of the boys at various times in their great “shinty” matches. These were sometimes played on the ground of Richmond paddock, as it was then called, between the Melbourne Cricket Ground and Wellington Parade.

When the new rooms were erected at the end of 1861 or the beginning of 1862 they were called the Commercial Room, afterwards the famous No. 1, the Mathematical Room, afterwards No. 2, the Classical Room, afterwards No. 3, and the English Room, afterwards No. 4.

In the Commercial Room we were taught writing and book-keeping by Mr. Robert Reed and Mr. John Haldan. Our arithmetic lesson was given in the room called No. 7 in after years. It was reached by a flight of stone steps from the courtyard above, in which a beautiful willow tree grew for long years.

In the Mathematical Room Mr. John McIntosh, M.A., attempted to teach me arithmetic and Euclid. He was a quiet and patient gentleman, and he afterwards went to Queensland, where he died, I think, from accident.

William Frizzel became our mathematical master after the departure of Mr. McIntosh. He was a big man, clean-shaved, with a ruddy complexion and with strong arms and hands. His disposition was gentle and his courtesy to the boys under his charge was very much appreciated by us. He tried, but I fear in vain, to make me appreciate the beauties of Euclid and algebra.

Mr. Robert O. McCoy, M.A., of Glasgow, was the classical master. He was very energetic, and also very impatient, and did not seem to

realize that little boys of nine or ten years of age should not be expected to understand explanations that were fitted for boys of fourteen or fifteen. He left the College to take charge of Ballarat College, where he died soon afterwards.

Mr. A. B. Weigall, a great classical scholar from Oxford, taught us Latin and Greek from that time until I left school. He was a kindly and courteous gentleman, and we all liked him much and respected him highly. During the dinner-hour it was his custom to walk up and down the pathway next to the College fence in Gray Street, studying Sanscrit. We called him then "Dot and go one," but why I do not remember. He left the College eventually, to become Headmaster of Sydney Grammar School. He made a great name for himself there, and he remained for long years in charge of that famous school. He died only a few years ago.

Another master with whom I had much to do was John Fisher. He was a tall, clean-shaved man, and stood erect at all times. He walked from Richmond each morning, through the Richmond paddock—now Yarra Park—past the Richmond Cricket Ground, and some Scotch College boys always walked with him if they possibly could. He delighted to make little rhymes for us as we went along. The words that I remember even now were "Here come we two, Lewis, and the brothers Shew." He taught English principally, and afterwards became a well-known politician.

James Groundwater, a typical Scotchman, also taught us in sundry subjects. In after years he opened a school for boys in Carlton.

In addition to these ordinary members of the staff, we were visited by Mr. Metzger for gymnastics. When he heard on the Monday morning that Dr. Morrison had died on the previous afternoon he broke down utterly, repeating, with tears pouring from his eyes, "After forty years, forty years of unbroken friendship and kindly affection." Only a year or two afterwards I attended his funeral, also in the Boroondara Cemetery.

T. P. Hill was our instructor in elocution, and a splendid teacher he was, and a grand speaker, too. I can still fancy I hear him, as he stood before his class in the big English Room, giving his orders thus: "Head erect, body slightly inclined forward, well supported on the lower limbs, chiefly resting on the right foot."

Mr. Van den Houten was our well-loved teacher of drawing, succeeded in after years, if I remember correctly, by his son.

Dr. John Macadam taught us chemistry. He lived in a spacious iron cottage that stood where afterwards Dr. Morrison's new house

and boarding establishment was erected. I recall with delight how we raced away from the stone building down Lansdowne Street to the chemist's lecture. In one corner of the room stood a skeleton, and we took a gruesome delight in studying the various bones. Dr. Macadam made himself famous not only as a great scientist, but also as a vigorous politician.

When I returned to Scotch College after three years spent at the University, I found that several changes had taken place.

Mr. Weigall having gone to Sydney, Dr. Morrison's nephew from Scotland became classical master. His name was Donald Petrie, and he and I became close friends and spent a good deal of time together. He was very tall and strong, and emphatically Scotch. His voice was very much like Dr. Morrison's, but even louder and more formidable. In 1873, as well as I remember, he left the College and became Chief Inspector of Schools in New Zealand. There he died, after many years of honourable service, only a little while ago.

John Garbutt and John Curnow were also new arrivals at the College when I first returned from the University. They were both great disciplinarians, but in different ways. Mr. Garbutt was quiet in his method of teaching, but he had a great reserve of cutting and sarcastic criticism. But the boys always liked him, for he was a fine athlete and played a great game of football. He afterwards became Headmaster of Ballarat College, and there he achieved a splendid reputation. He died a few years since. Mr. Curnow was somewhat domineering, but he, too, played football well, and was, as a general rule, very popular with those who were his pupils. He afterwards became a school inspector in New Zealand, and he died there while still a young man.

George Millar was another new teacher. He had recently arrived from Scotland. He soon left the College to become Headmaster of the Invercargill Grammar School, but he died there not long after leaving Victoria. He was always delicate, but he had a beautiful disposition, and I missed him very much.

After Mr. Petrie's departure, the classical department fell into the hands of Mr. Crompton, who soon, however, went to Queensland.

The Latin and Greek classes were then assigned to my care, with the exception of the highest class. William Moran, a most lovable man, had charge of these selected boys. He was very delicate and could not deal with a large class. After a year or two he broke down completely and passed to his rest after a lingering illness.

W. S. Page was another teacher with whom I spent many a plea-

sant day. He rowed with the University Boat Club for some time, and, when he left the College, he became Headmaster of the Coorwul Academy, Lithgow, New South Wales. He died only a few years ago.

Alex. MacArthur was a very popular teacher and a great friend of mine. He was a good football player and a most energetic supporter of the College in all its activities. Eventually he received an excellent appointment in Auckland, I think. There he became, after some years, one of the Judges, and a most influential citizen. He died there not long since.

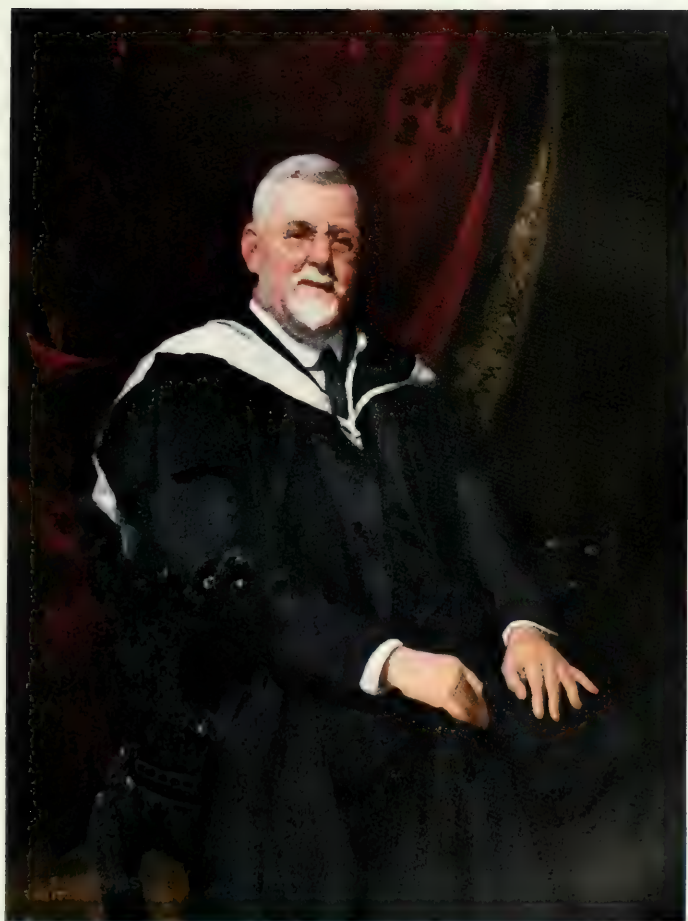
Robert Sillett was a stern disciplinarian, but yet much liked by the boys, for he was a great athlete. In football especially he was famous. He played for the Melbourne Club, and was one of the ablest captains that Club had in the days long ago. He was famous far and wide for his phenomenal kicking with his left foot. He left the College to become Headmaster of the Gippsland College, Sale. It seems only the other day that he died.

Charles McLean was a colleague of mine for some years, and then determined to open a school on his own account. He was eminently successful. He established the Malvern Grammar School, and made a great name for himself and his school. He has now retired from active school work, and the institution has been taken over by the Church of England.

George Forman was the writing master for some years, but determined after much consideration to give up teaching and enter into business on his own account as what is called, I believe, a shipping broker. He did well and was highly esteemed in the commercial world. To the best of my belief he has now retired and is living peacefully in Sandringham.

Alexander Sutherland was a great mathematician, and he supervised all the higher classes. But he, too, was not satisfied with subordinate work, and became a Headmaster on his own account. After a few years at what was called King's College, in Fitzroy, he built a fine new college in Royal Park. This school, under the name of Carlton College, he carried on splendidly for a length of time, but the yearning for a literary career enticed him from the monotonous drudgery of teaching, and he came into fame as one of Victoria's foremost writers. The University Council honoured him by appointing him Registrar. While he was still comparatively young death claimed him, and Australia lost one who could ill be spared.

W. S. LITTLEJOHN, M.A.
Principal of Scotch College
since 1904



Mr. A. J. Sutherland was a great teacher of chemistry, and became famous for a great experiment that he made in Room No. 1. The race for the door as a finale to that experiment will never be forgotten by those who took part in it. Mr. Sutherland is, I believe, still alive and well, and will, I feel sure, be glad to describe the stampede.

Here I stop, but were space available I could go on for a long time. Let me merely mention the names of some: Arthur Towers, Moses Moses, G. H. Freeman, R. W. Rock, G. A. McMillan, Frank Grey, Edgar Kelso, W. Ostermeyer, H. C. Winneke, R. H. McLeod, all of whom did honour to Scotch College.

Mr. Frank Shew

Frank Shew became a pupil of Scotch College in the year 1860, a little boy of eight summers. Prizes fell to his lot year by year with unfailing regularity, and at the end of 1866 he achieved the crowning distinction of Dux in English and Dux in Classics. In those days no one was recognised as Dux of the School, but that was undoubtedly his rightful place. He entered the University and, at the age of eighteen, attained the B.A. degree.

The Principal had kept a watchful eye on the career of his brilliant pupil, and with his unfailing judgment of boys and men he seized the first opportunity that offered of appointing Mr. Shew to the staff of the College. That was in the year 1870. For over fifty years Mr. Shew continued to serve the school he loved so well. Over a period of thirty of these years he could boast of only one day's absence. Of such tough material was he made. At first he gathered experience among the Lower and Middle forms. But in 1877, when the classical master, Mr. Donald Petrie, M.A., left to become an Inspector of Schools in New Zealand, Mr. Shew had a momentous call to the Principal's office, with the result that he was temporarily intrusted with the Greek and Latin matriculation classes. When at the end of the year he was able to show a record of twelve passes and no failures in Greek and eighteen passes and only one failure in Latin, he was confirmed in his appointment as classical master. This position he held for fifteen years with honour to himself and growing reputation to the School. Here is the appreciation of Mr. Shew's personal work that his Headmaster recorded at that time: "As the years go on, I feel more and more the pleasure and relief of having on our staff one on whose judgment, counsel, and sympathy I can always draw, one who has the interest of the College and myself so much at heart as you have."

During these years Mr. Shew had charge of the matriculation classes not only in Classics but also in English. The growth of the school and the need for greater specialisation in the work of the staff induced Mr. Morrison to add to the number of teachers by the appointment of Mr. W. F. Ingram, B.A. He came fresh from Oxford with the brilliant record of a First in Mods. and a First in Greats. So in 1892 Mr. Shew became Senior English Master, and he continued to teach English as his principal subject to within a year or two of his retirement. How inspiring these lessons were! His pupils testify that they were the opening to them of what had been a sealed book. His wide knowledge of English Literature and his passionate declamation of many a purple passage from Shakespeare and others of his favourite authors formed in them a taste for the enduring things in our literature that has persisted all through their days.

But Mr. Shew did not confine his activities to the class-room. He was a keen cricketer. Saturday after Saturday he joined in the boys' games, and on one occasion at least he notched the century. When he ceased to be a player, he filled the role of umpire with unflagging patience on many a tiring day. In later years no Public Schools match in which Scotch took part was complete without Mr. Shew sitting on the green sward, intently watching the flight of every ball and counting the score. One can imagine the thrill with which a proud father followed every incident of that game against the Melbourne Grammar School in 1901, when his son, Willie, virtually won the match for Scotch by taking 8 wickets for 23 runs.

In rowing, too, Mr. Shew played an important part. For many years he coached the crew in the initial stages, rubbing off their angularities before handing them on to receive the finishing touches. In 1879 he achieved his crowning victory. He took the crew of that year to the Barwon to compete for the Sumner Cup. Their most redoubtable opponent was the formidable crew that represented the Geelong Grammar School. Scotch gained an unexpected victory after a most exciting race.

Mr. Shew's connection with Scotch College extends over a longer tale of years than that of any other man, seven years a pupil, fifty-three years a master, sixty years in all. Old Boys, who were with him and under him at school, and they are numbered by thousands, will like to look on his face again, as portrayed in the striking painting reproduced in this volume. After all these years the kindly light still shines in his blue eyes. He loved boys; boys loved him. Perhaps the most characteristic picture of Mr. Shew would show him sitting in the blazing sun, hatless, surrounded by a bevy of boys intently

watching him as he marked an examination paper and summed it up by inscribing on it in blue pencil such words as—"Not good enough for you," "Shame!", "An insult to me." Mr. Shew possessed in an eminent degree the three essentials of a great schoolmaster, personality, knowledge, teaching power, and in him the greatest of these is personality. That is the secret of his abiding popularity.

Mr. George Wood

Mr. George Wood first joined the staff in 1898. At one time he purposed entering the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, but he returned to his teaching work, and thereafter with two short breaks continued in our service till he went to the front in 1915. He took a leading part in the Scotch College branch of the Christian Union, being for some years its President. For some years also he was in charge of the rowing, and undertook the task of coaching the under-age teams in cricket and football. When Mr. Ingram left for the Old Country in 1909, he took over the supervision of the *Scotch Collegian*, and in that capacity compiled the *Diamond Jubilee Historical Sketch of Scotch College*. In connection with the Jubilee he also trained the boys for the first Foundation Day Concert in 1911, as for all subsequent concerts until he enlisted for active service. It is not too much to say that these concerts will be a lasting memorial of his organising ability and his untiring enthusiasm. Mr. Wood was also a prime mover in the task of inaugurating the Old Scotch Collegians' Association, of which he was one of the first joint secretaries. He was in residence throughout the period of his association with Scotch College, and from 1911 held the position of Senior House Master.

In October, 1917, he sustained a shrapnel wound, and a week later, on October 26, succumbed to his injuries. Mr. Stanley Addison, who was entering the hospital to visit him as he breathed his last, wrote of him to the Principal:

There are many who will remember and mourn him in Australia and elsewhere. In the early days of the Student Movement in Australia he was one of the greater figures that helped to build up foundations and make plans for the future edifice. As Chairman of the Volunteer Movement and Editor of the *Intercollegian* he towered to the eyes of many of us in those early days. . . . Now in death he has given the lads whom he taught a standard high enough to make demands on the best and noblest in their natures if they would live up to it . . . for he gave himself in a cause and died for his country. Of such it has been said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Mr. W. W. V. Briggs

Mr. Briggs joined the College staff in 1909, and in the following year was promoted to the post of Senior English and History Master. In his school work he will be remembered for the success which he achieved in preparing the boys not only for Honours but also for the examinations of the Shakespeare Society. Since he took charge of the Senior Class our boys have regularly competed with success at these examinations. In his extra-school activities Mr. Briggs was conspicuous as the conductor of the Foundation Day Concerts between 1916 and 1919: he also had charge of the Old Boys' Column in the *Scotch Collegian* during the same period. His work in this last connection is worthy of special comment, because he had the difficult task of dealing with the mass of news that poured in about old Old Boys at the front. His work provided a valuable nucleus for those who compiled the War Record of the School. In 1919 Mr. Briggs was appointed Headmaster of the Scots College at Warwick, and now he is Headmaster of the Scots College at Launceston.

Mr. A. Richardson

Coming to Scotch as a boy in 1893, Mr. Richardson remained until 1896, devoting himself principally to literature and the classics. On leaving school, he proceeded to the University, where he graduated as B.A. with final honours and the scholarship in Classical Philology. At the beginning of second term, 1916, he returned to the School as a master, having enriched his very considerable academic attainments by an extensive teaching experience. From this time until his departure at the close of 1923, Mr. Richardson devoted himself, with extraordinary success, to the teaching of English and history. The ripe scholarship and the rare personal qualities which he brought to the work made his periods a delight to all save the constitutionally lazy—and for them they must have been periods of rather acute discomfort. Mr. Richardson's peculiar care was the netting of Shakespeare Society prizes, and his results are eloquent.

Outside school hours, he entered fully into the life of the School. The Literary Club owes its foundation to him alone. Under his skilful and kindly care the Club conducted its meetings. Hours of pure delight, rich in educational value, permeated with the spirit of literary art, and moving on the very smooth bearings of enthusiasm and warm fellowship, the proceedings supplied a totally new phase to the life of the School. And not only were the literary classes themselves

benefited. Through the pages of the *Scotch Collegian* the best work read before the Club was given to the whole School.

In addition, Mr. Richardson did a great deal of work as joint business manager of the Foundation Day Concerts, and in many other ways. It is small wonder that his departure was viewed by his associates—boys and masters alike—with something akin to dismay; but beneath that regret lay a deep satisfaction that, in assuming the Principalship of Ballarat College, he was assuming a position of fuller responsibility and even richer possibility. Already Mr. Richardson has gratified his innumerable friends by his success in his new sphere.

Mr. C. E. Sandford

Mr. C. E. Sandford, a former Dux of Geelong College, joined the staff as Commercial and Geography Master in 1905, and still holds the position. An effective teacher, exacting a high standard of accuracy in his classes, Mr. Sandford has never concealed the fact that he believes in the open-air treatment for the growing boy. From the first he has been a leader in the sporting activities of the school. For many years he has coached the football team; at one time he had charge of the cricket, and for some years he was an officer of the cadets, attaining the rank of Captain. Not his least effective work he has done unobtrusively as business manager of the concerts and the *Scotch Collegian*: he has also compiled the Old Boys' Column since the departure of Mr. Briggs. Those who have read his "Jottings" in that column do not need to be told that Mr. Sandford has a touch of humour which is peculiarly his own: we hope he will long continue to give his word of sympathy or encouragement to the latest Benedict.

Mr. W. R. Jamieson

Mr. W. R. Jamieson had a distinguished academic career. Attending the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, 1887-8, he was awarded an exhibition, and proceeded to University College, Bristol (now the University of Bristol), where he held the Gilchrist Scholarship, 1889-92. In 1892 he graduated as B.Sc. of the University of London, with honours in mathematics and physics. After a short period as Senior Mathematical and Science Master at Queen's School, North Adelaide, he was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry and Physical Science at the Agricultural College, Roseworthy, in 1896.

Since he joined the staff of Scotch College, in 1908, as Senior Science Master, Mr. Jamieson has identified himself very closely with

numerous activities. Although his main work has been done in classroom and laboratory—he has won for the School a most imposing array of honours—he has found time to inaugurate and foster the Science Club and the Museum, and to do a great deal for the Dramatic Society, of which he has been President for some years. It is Mr. Jamieson's good fortune to combine a gift in the direction of lucid exposition with those intangible qualities which appeal to boys.

Of recent years he has published four notable books, which have taken a prominent place among the school text-books of Australia—*Junior Chemistry*, *Senior Practical Chemistry*, *Elementary General Physical Science*, and *Introductory Chemistry*—and there may be others to follow. During the past few years Mr. Jamieson has devoted himself entirely to the teaching of chemistry; and the results of that devotion are a source of pride to the School.

Mr. H. H. Bowden

Mr. Bowden is an Old Scotch Collegian, and had a very distinguished school career. His performances in cricket and football are the subject of paragraphs elsewhere in this book. Towards the end of 1906 he was appointed Head Prefect, a position which he held with distinction until he left at the end of 1907.

In 1906 he was Dux in Modern Languages, and on proceeding to the University he fulfilled this early promise by graduating as M.A. with final honours in Modern Languages. After a year's experience at the Brighton Grammar School, Mr. Bowden joined the staff of Scotch College. The outbreak of war, however, found him impatient to be away, and in 1915 he enlisted. After a long period of service, he returned to his work at the School during first term, 1919, as Senior Modern Languages Master.

Mr. Bowden's energies have not been conserved. In addition to his school work, he has undertaken the coaching of the cricket team, has charge of a House, and was for many years Honorary Secretary of the Old Scotch Collegians' Association, as well as lending timely aid in many other directions. It is idle to speak of his personality; those whose good fortune it is to have known him appreciate that to the full.

Internal Economy

MUCH has been written and more said concerning the relative merits of the big school and the small—an intriguing subject of which we may say only enough to render what follows intelligible. The critics of the large school have much to say of the value of the personal influence of the born teacher, of the infinite possibilities in the development of the individual, which, they claim, can be given scope only in the small school. While admitting without question that *prima facie* they are entitled to a very sympathetic hearing, we trust that no one who has leisure to make a close study of the inner workings of any great public school will fail to detect the fallacy of such claims. The small school must always have its place and its very great value; but its advocates must not be permitted in their enthusiasm to envelop the bigger Public School in a cloud of obscurity and even suspicion. In the account that follows of the internal economy of Scotch College as it has been and as it is, an attempt has been made to show that while apparently the personal touch of the small school has been lost, in reality it has been retained, and from the manner of its application is conserved and fortified a thousand times.

The Early Days

At its inception, Scotch was very much like any other good school of the time. All matters, from the greater questions of policy to the very small matters of executive authority, were in the hands of the Principal; he alone represented authority outside the class-room of the individual master. And on the other hand, every master was an autocrat within his class-room—and if contemporary accounts are to be believed, a fairly free-handed one at that. The system continued practically unchanged under Dr. Morrison, with two important developments—the power of corporal punishment was restricted to the Principal alone, and the assistant masters came to wield a much fuller authority in general matters outside school hours.

A survey of the atmosphere in which the boys of those days grew to be men assumes a new interest in view of these facts. The new day brought to the boy a fairly evenly-balanced ration of duties and of pleasures. While at work, he had to work with all his might, and hence it need occasion no surprise that on the playground, as it then

was, he showed a degree of energy, of *verve*, that in these days would call forth perhaps critical comment. His world was made up almost wholly of the things he had to do, and the things he wanted to do. His elders saw to it that the order of things he *ought* to do was added right speedily to the former class. Responsibility was considered a burden calling for a man's shoulders, and it is not long since the youth who had a responsibility was thought *ipso facto* to have a grievance. With these things in mind it becomes possible to understand the "rebellion" that might be expected should the controlling hand weaken. The rebellion was no shameful thing from the boy's point of view. It was a mere ebullition of animal spirits; whereas in the modern school such an occurrence would necessarily bear the gravest construction.

And now, what manner of men did this system produce? Were they in any respect inferior to their more delicately nurtured grandchildren? The question is a difficult one, but it must not be dodged by reason of its thorns. Our grandfathers were men admirably fitted to their circumstances. Physically fearless, law-abiding, and with a deep-rooted esteem for unflinching truth, honesty and loyalty, they sowed the crops that we of to-day are all too ready to reap. The one weakness to which we dare point was a certain lack of intellectual initiative. In the geographical sense, they were pioneers beyond compare; in the world of thought they were perhaps prone to over-venerate things of the past because they were of the past—a habit of mind engrained by the manner of their education.

The Problem of To-day

It were but natural to ask: "Do you expect to better such a race with any new system of education?" Let us answer that the work of our grandfathers is not our work. The problems of to-day are not the problems of yesterday. True, there is still work a-plenty for the bold pioneer, but the centre of gravity has moved. The wounds of the new world can be eased only by the soothing streams of science, by the antiseptic of a renewed and re-invigorated moral philosophy; and these things must be, not for the sheltered student, but for the unwieldy, irresistible mass of humanity at large. All men cannot be professors, but very many can understand the Universe of which they are but a humble part; and that understanding must surely abolish the smouldering discontent that disquiets every thinking man among us.

So, then, the task of the educationist has changed. He must send out young men, no less courageous, no less loyal, truthful or honest

than their fathers, but with an additional training in actual facts, in fine moral responsibilities, above all in the high office of citizenship, for which those heroes had but little call. So difficult has the road become, moreover, that the boy leaving school must needs take with him an unfailing compass that shall guide him through the darkness of doubt.

It was to bring to fruition ideals such as these that Mr. Littlejohn, a member of a younger generation, set about the difficult task of revising the ways of an old and famous school. And it is perhaps his highest testimonial that he has accomplished his self-appointed task without in the smallest degree clashing with the older ideals and the magnificent life-work of Dr. Alexander Morrison.

The Solution

The means Mr. Littlejohn took to develop the School along the new lines were three in number. He introduced the prefect system, he stimulated the revival of a school paper, and he adopted the policy of giving general encouragement to every desirable activity on the part of the boys themselves. It is our main purpose here to discuss the first of these; but it is necessary to devote a few lines to the others, although they are fully treated elsewhere.

Prior to his coming there had been a number of attempts to conduct a school magazine, but always they met with scant support. The reasons for this were manifold, but they may be summed up in a word. The papers were for the most part written by the masters, and did not, therefore, truly represent the feelings and desires of the boys. Further, the life of the School as a whole was not yet rich enough in interest for the boys themselves. That magazine and clubs should be born together was necessary for the survival of them all.

Of the part these two agencies have played in the life of the School in latter years much might be written. Suffice it to say that while the clubs have opened life for thousands of boys, fixing their interest along congenial lines, filling their time, giving them a hundred opportunities utterly foreign to the curriculum of any school, and helping greatly to fit them for after-life, the *Collegian* has been the life-blood of them all, and has, in addition, been the organ of that public opinion among the boys without which a public school is but little different from any other school.

The Prefect System

At the date of Mr. Littlejohn's arrival in Melbourne the prefect system was already widely known. It had been established in the

English Public Schools for a great many years, and even in Victoria was already in vogue in two Public Schools. There were easily to be found those who saw in it no good. Many, unduly if naturally swayed by the several obvious defects of some of the English systems, considered the innovation likely to be subversive of the best elements in the school life they knew. Others, obsessed by certain scandalous, and in all probability false, accounts of episodes in English schools in which the system prevailed, were hardly prepared to listen to argument. The great majority no doubt felt that the education they had themselves enjoyed could hardly be improved upon by any new-fangled method that might be introduced. Fortunately for the School, however, confidence in the newly-arrived Principal ran high, and he was left to make his decision unhampered by the gratuitous advice of amateurs.

In many Australian schools which have since adopted the system there has been more of failure than of success; and for that there are several reasons. In some instances, the whole scheme, with all its old, century-built ramifications—and often some new ones based on personal, untried theory—has been set up in a day, and expected to run with uncanny smoothness. In others, schoolmasters little deserving the name have attempted to make of the young and willing prefect something between an office-boy and an unpaid, very junior master. Such endeavours, fortunately, do not last long. But the commonest defect has been a failure to afford the necessary support in disciplinary and other matters. It is safe to say that all three of these pitfalls have been studiously avoided at Scotch.

The Beginning

The manner of initiating the system must be of the greatest interest. We quote from the *Collegian* of July, 1904:

Since Mr. Littlejohn came to the College, although he has made no change in the ordinary school life, he has introduced several important innovations. Of these the most noteworthy is the establishment of the Prefect system, which has never before been known in the history of the College. Soon after we met Mr. Littlejohn expressed a desire to see prefects in the School. Accordingly, he called a meeting of the Sixth Form boys and of all others who had been three years at the College, and spoke to them of the advisability of having these officers in the School. He left the matter entirely to their own judgment, and gave them some time to think over the proposal. A week later another meeting was called, and it was almost unanimously decided to elect prefects. The most serious objection raised was that the new body might form a clique in the School apart from the other boys, and thereby cause disagreement. However, this has not happened, nor does there seem to be the remotest chance of such a difficulty arising.

Mr. Littlejohn gave the boys the privilege of appointing the first prefects, and consequently they were selected by ballot. . . . On June 7, at morning assembly, the prefects were presented with their badges by Mr. Littlejohn.

The boys themselves were thus allowed to make their own prefects, and, in the nature of things, they found them very good. In the very first year the greatest of all the difficulties facing the innovation was overcome—the prefects had the co-operation of the boys, and were therefore left free to justify themselves and their office.

The office of prefectship was not in the beginning so highly developed as it is to-day. There were no written rules governing it, and the prefect did his best under a general charge to set a high example and to roughen the path of the evil-doer. As for privileges, beyond the wearing of a special cap and badge they were not clearly defined, but consisted of occasional leave—as, for instance, to visit some interesting match between other schools. Their work was nevertheless of great value to the School from the very beginning; for in any community it must be of decided advantage to have acknowledged leaders. It is often argued in opposition to the system that it supplies leaders who are not only acknowledged but also exclusive. That contention is not very easy to upset on theory, but in practice several details conspire most effectively to prevent such a situation from arising. Two of these must suffice—the facts that a considerable number of the prefects are chosen because they are already leaders, and that one of the main functions and aims of the prefect is to aid and encourage the boy who has not yet come forward, although he is intrinsically able to grace a prominent position.

The first written charter was granted to the prefects in 1905:

Twelve of the senior boys are officially recognised as prefects. They are appointed by the Principal on account of their devotion to the School in all its activities, their unimpeachable character, and their power to influence and lead their fellows. Their duties are to check acts that may not come under the master's eye, such as bullying, fagging, profane and improper language, smoking, etc., and generally to present to their companions a high ideal of conduct and duty.

The efficacy of the new system receives early acknowledgment in the Principal's Report of 1905:

In the days of adolescence, when the power of imitation, conscious or unconscious, for good or for evil, is all-powerful, the informal education that boys give to each other is of vital importance. I am pleased to be able to congratulate the prefects on their efforts to keep the School environment clean and wholesome and strenuous, and for their share in a year of peace and progress and prosperity.

Specific rules governing the activities of prefects were first printed in 1912. They have continued, with only minor modifications, to the present day, and as they shed much light on the operation of the system, we quote them *in extenso* from the current Rule-book:

49. The Prefects are appointed by the Principal alone. They hold their privileges from him, and are responsible to him for the proper discharge of their duties.

50. The School Captain is specially appointed by the Principal.

51. A meeting of Prefects is called by the School Captain:

(1) At his discretion.

(2) At the request of any three of the Prefects.

Minutes of the proceedings shall be kept by the School Captain, and entered by him in the Prefects' book.

52. The conduct of masters may not be discussed at a Prefects' meeting.

53. A Prefects' meeting has authority to cane, provided that:

(1) The sentence be affirmed by two-thirds of those present.

(2) The culprit be first informed that he has the right of appeal to the Principal.

(3) The number of strokes do not exceed six.

Such punishment shall be inflicted by the School Captain in the presence of the assembled Prefects, and shall be recorded in the Prefects' book. A Prefect has the power to give a detention card.

54. The privileges of Prefects are:

(1) The use of the Prefects' room, whether for meetings or for ordinary social purposes.

(2) The right of wearing a special badge, cap, and blazer.

(3) Exemption from all detentions and punishments.

(4) Leave of absence on special occasions.

55. The duties of Prefects are as follow:

(1) Collectively and individually they are charged with the duty of taking notice of any breach of the School rules.

(2) They are entrusted with the duty of putting down by every means in their power, by example and otherwise, such offences as:

(a) Betting, gambling, incurring of debt.

(b) Drinking.

(c) Smoking.

(d) Breaking of bounds, illegal going out.

(e) Dishonesty in work.

(f) Profane and bad language.

(g) Indecency, offences against good morals and manners.

(h) All practices that tend to lower the tone of the School.

It is of the first importance that a Prefect should himself be above suspicion in those matters in which he exercises jurisdiction over others.

(3) They are entrusted with the protection of the younger boys, and with the repression of bullying and fagging.

56. A Prefect shall take the earliest notice of anything wrong that he discovers. He is never justified in declining to act on the ground that there are others who should do so before him.

57. Any Prefect who becomes cognisant of wrong practices shall at once inform the School Captain.

58. Any insult offered to a Prefect in his official capacity shall be taken as an insult to the whole body.

The Captain and His Team

The significance of prefects in the school has grown with quite remarkable rapidity. In fact, it is at this date extremely difficult to give any adequate conception of what exactly prefectship means, for the reason that it varies considerably from year to year. A most important step was the institution of prefects' meetings, either for the discussion of questions concerning the body, or for disciplinary purposes. (It must be made clear that the individual prefect has never had authority to administer corporal punishment. Any case coming under his notice and apparently calling for such treatment is dealt with according to rules 56, 57, 51 and 53.) It is from these meetings that the office of the Head Prefect (or Captain of the School) has assumed its growing importance. Originally a leader and spokesman, the Head Prefect has become something of a general besides. As Chairman he was naturally looked upon as counsellor; and so the relation has progressed until now he is something more than the captain of the most important team in the school. He must have the complete confidence and loyalty of the whole body (to say nothing of the school at large); he is at once their leader and their director, their friend and confidant, and, under the Principal, their disciplinary authority.

The result of this evolution in the office of Head Prefect has been a great increase in the effectiveness of the prefects as a whole. Their activities enjoy all the benefits of close co-ordination, their personal judgments and discriminations are rendered consistent and uniform. To gain a full appreciation of the significance of these things it is necessary to realise that the prefects do not represent a fixed type of boy, as many people appear to believe. They represent every shade of interest and opinion. To illustrate this we may be permitted to quote a brief summary of the activities and interests of six actual prefects of recent years. Capitals are used to denote the major interest:

A: ROWING, Football, Swimming.

B: LITERATURE, Football.

C: CRICKET, Football.

D: Moderate in five sports and three societies.

E: Prominent in six societies, no sport.

F: DEBATING, British History, Cricket, Athletics.

It is the business of the Head Prefect to weld this apparently heterogeneous company into a firmly united, hard-working, contented band, to keep the divers elements in harmony, and to apply the whole fund of energy to the best possible advantage in the interests of the

School without prejudice to the interests of the individual. The ideal is indeed wonderful, and it can be achieved only by the fullest co-operation of prefects, staff, and boys.

The Vice-Captain

Since 1912 the Head Prefect has had the assistance of a Vice-captain, who not only acts as his deputy, but gives him every possible support in all matters affecting the body of prefects. From the nature of his position the Captain himself must spend his time somewhat apart from the rest of the prefects. His most important work is that of organisation, direction and the execution of special disciplinary matters; and for this reason a great deal of his time is spent in comparative seclusion. The Vice-captain, on the other hand, is for much of his time in the society of the prefects, and is therefore in an ideal position to supervise and help along the work of everyday occurrence. Moreover, the value to a Head Prefect of a loyal and earnest Vice-captain as confidential friend and coadjutor can hardly be over-estimated.

Before leaving the office of Head Prefect we must say something of his relations to the Principal. The Rules make the rather barren statement that he is specially appointed by the Principal. As a matter of fact, the ideal appointee becomes the confidential adviser of the Principal on many matters, and one of the main paths of his influence on the School at large—a thing that can never be known in the small school.

The Prefect

And now for a word on the life of the prefect himself. When first we met him, he was not at all conspicuous—strenuously engaged in his work and his play, putting in his spare time at society meetings or excursions, taking joy in his school functions, immensely proud of his school, and known to all as a "decent chap," he regarded prefectship as something quite remote—never thought of it in connection with himself. And then one morning, having arrived in prayers after a frightful sprint, he heard his name included in a list of boys to be appointed prefects. Something was surely wrong, and as surely it was not wrong. There ensued a week of intense thought. Was he fit for the job? Wouldn't his friends rag him about his new dignity too much altogether? As a matter of fact, his friends did nothing worse than congratulate him very heartily, and tell him they suspected it all along. And so at the end of the week he went with the rest

up on to the dais and received from the Head a gilt badge with royal blue enamel, a friendly smile, an encouraging word, and a hearty hand-shake—while the School below roared its entire approval. Then to the Prefects' Room. He had entered it only once before, and that not of his own free will. Now instead of the ring of stern, disapproving faces he remembered, there was the Head Prefect, offering his hand with a smile and informing him that from that moment he was a prefect in both duty and privilege. It was all very surprising, and very wonderful. And then, after a few minutes' attempted conversation with his fellows, some of whom he hardly knew, he went about his business. But from that day he saw things differently. No longer were things about him merely pleasing or displeasing; they were right or wrong, good or bad for the School. That ass, Jones, was no longer rather amusing; he was no good to the School, and must be spoken to at the earliest opportunity.

It is a wonderful time, that first term of office, filled with hard work, Utopian dreams, little embarrassments and a great pride. Hours are spent in studying school life from a totally new angle. The views of the Head Prefect, maturer by a whole experience-crammed year, are sought, examined, embraced or disputed, and argued over. Life-long friendships are founded in a few weeks, in the process of close co-operation. In the School without, efforts are redoubled to set a full and worthy example.

The year has its sorrows. There are apparently undeserved setbacks, there is the occasional need for stern discipline, never pleasant to a normal boy; but these weigh light against the quiet joy of having a wonderful trust, a work that is never-ending and worth while. The greatest sorrow of the year by far is its ending—the separation of the little company, the sense of empty idleness, the youthful fears for the affairs of the School in other hands. It is a wonderful experience, probably the greatest in an ordinary life.

Individual Power

We have mentioned the matter of discipline, and it may be advisable here to explain some matters that are commonly misunderstood. In many schools, notably some of the English ones, the prefect acts always on his own initiative, even in cases calling for corporal punishment; a prefects' meeting is a rare function, and is called as a rule only to deal with some very grave matter. While this system has its advocates, we believe that it has some very definite defects. In Scotch College the individual prefect acts in disciplinary matters as a

representative of the body. The culprit, before punishment, has the advantage of an impartial judgment by a number of disinterested boys, and finally he has the right of appeal to the Principal. It is often argued that such a system must impede the work of the prefect, that it is cumbrous, and wastes time. Certainly, it does waste a little time; but it has this great virtue, that it is an unheard-of thing for the decision of a prefects' meeting to be questioned. Every boy in the School, including the culprit, is satisfied. And in any system of self-government it is impossible to over-estimate the value of such confidence. Moreover, under such a system the standards of justice remain always the same, instead of varying with the individual and the hour.

Selection of Prefects

A word must be added concerning the appointment of prefects. All too frequently prefectship is regarded as a reward for virtue or valour. People led away by the word "privilege" argue warmly as to whether Jones or Brown "deserves" the appointment. The misconception is natural, but profound. Prefects are appointed for their potentialities, and for nothing else. The office exists for the benefit of all; the prefect, with all his powers and privileges, is the servant of all others. It may well be, it often is the case, that a boy's potentialities are most easily judged by his performances; but almost as often it is not so. The only prerequisite that must have been shown beyond doubt is rectitude of character. Some of the most valuable prefects the writer has known were insignificant before their appointment. They had power to lead, but they lacked a goal. The story-book prefect who, having borne off all the honours of playing field and cloister, was, to cap them all, made a prefect, would perhaps appeal to his fellows in office as a bumptious nuisance. It is solely by his power and his will to serve his school that a prefect is judged.

Probationers

We have spoken of the prefect appointed from the School at large. From the beginning until 1922 this was the normal course. It was found, however, that the office was becoming so important that some preliminary training was desirable. It was therefore decided to appoint Probationers, who should have the duty of assisting the prefects in various ways, and should thereby gain experience that would be of value to them in the higher office. (Probationers had been nominated for two or three years prior to this date, but their office was so indefinite as to be nominal only.) For the first term or so they



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operated under the guidance of the prefects without any specific rules. Then in second term there were drafted special rules for their conduct, and they were allotted a special badge—gilt, with white enamel, emblematic of candidature. The rules have remained practically unchanged:

59. The Probationers are appointed by the Principal alone, and are responsible to him for the proper discharge of their duties.

60. The Senior Probationer is specially appointed by the Principal.

61. Probationers are entitled to wear a special badge.

62. The privileges of Probationers are:

(a) Exemption from all ordinary punishments and detentions.

(b) Leave of absence on special occasions.

63. Probationers are under the jurisdiction of the Prefects. Their duties are:

(a) When Prefects are present to assist them by every means in their power in the discharge of their duties, and to bring under their notice any circumstances calling for action which may have escaped their notice.

(b) In the absence of a Prefect, they are responsible, after the manner of Prefects, for the conduct of boys of the School at all times and in all places.

64. Probationers may be called upon at any time by any Prefect to act in an official capacity as he may direct.

65. Inasmuch as they are to be regarded as candidates for Prefectship, Probationers are expected to set a high example in work and conduct, and in devotion to the School in all its activities.

66. When occasion arises for the appointment of additional Prefects, selection shall be made, in the first instance, from the ranks of the Probationers; but if any other boy be considered to possess greater qualifications for the office than any Probationer, he shall be given preference.

Of the value of the office of probationer there can no longer be any doubt. Not only are the probationers themselves put in the way of valuable experience, but they can be of the greatest assistance to the prefects themselves. The number of prefects is stated in the rules as twelve; but, as a matter of fact, it varies according to circumstance and expediency from ten to twenty. Now, in a school as big as Scotch there are often circumstances calling for more than a dozen officers; and on those occasions the probationers are invaluable, though their importance is rather to be measured by their effect as an influence for good and their subsequent efficiency as prefects. The office may be expected to show marked development in years to come.

To facilitate communication between the Head Prefect and the probationers as a whole, it was found desirable in 1923 to appoint a Senior Probationer. This step had the effect of making the probationers as a whole a self-contained unit. In 1925 for similar reasons a Vice-senior Probationer was appointed.

The numbers of day-boys and boarders in the School are usually in the approximate ratio of six to one. It often happens, therefore, that very few of the prefects and probationers are boarders. For this reason the office of House Prefect was instituted in 1921. All school prefects and probationers in residence are *ex officio* house prefects, but should there not be enough of them for house purposes, others are appointed to act as house prefects only. Their jurisdiction is limited to house matters, and they work under similar rules to the prefects, with that limitation. Since 1910 the Senior House Prefect has held special rank. In 1921 and 1922 this officer was called "Captain of the House," but in 1923, owing to confusion with the office of the same name under the House system, the old title was revived.

Head Prefects' Meetings

Although we have necessarily confined ourselves in this article to the prefect system in Scotch College, equally interesting developments have taken place in the other Public Schools of Victoria. Perhaps one of the most interesting evidences of this was the institution in 1920 of conferences between the head prefects of all six Associated Public Schools. Following upon some discussion of the old and vexed question of the lionising of school crews, the Headmasters, thinking that a fresh view of the situation might be brought to light, requested the Head Prefect of Scotch College (as the oldest of the six schools) to arrange a meeting of all the head prefects to discuss the matter and communicate any recommendations they might desire to make. The meeting was held on October 30, and as a result of its deliberations a fairly bulky report was submitted to the Headmasters. It contained one paragraph of historical significance:

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CONFERENCE

A motion was passed that this meeting should become a periodical fixture, and should be held at least once a term in order to discuss matters pertaining to the six Associated Public Schools. The meeting would consist of the Head Prefects, and, in a question of games, the Captain of the sport under discussion.

Some time later a communication was received from the Headmasters expressing lively satisfaction with the manner in which the meeting had functioned. The letter continues:

With regard to the motion that such a meeting should become a periodical fixture . . . the Headmasters were of opinion that at first, at any rate, there should be one meeting in the year of Head Prefects, with, if necessary, the Captains of the sport under discussion . . . that if another meeting were necessary it should be held . . . that the convener should be the Head Prefect of the oldest school (Scotch College).

In May, 1922, the next step was taken. Permission was sought to open the meetings to "free general discussion of Public School in-

terests, with a view to the promotion of a mutual understanding and common aim." The Headmasters fully approved of this suggestion, with the result that the meetings have rapidly developed from rather frigid and sedate congresses to orderly, brisk business meetings, followed by a period of intimate discussion centring on the perennial problems of prefectship. To those who know the prefect system from the outside only, it may be a little difficult to estimate the value of harmony and co-ordination between prefects of various schools. We have endeavoured to show in the earlier parts of this article the profound influence exerted on a school by its own prefects; it is but a step further to see that accord between Head Prefects means accord between whole schools. And what a difference that would make! What a boon to the life of the community if all its public school men, with their high ideals of citizenship, could view their common problems from a common angle! And that seems to be the goal for which our public schools are headed. Let us quote from the report of one of the meetings of 1923:

It may be held that * * * is an intra-school matter; but . . . the Head Prefects feel the more deeply as inter-school esteem grows—and it is moving rapidly at present—that uniformity in such matters is essential to contentment and smooth running.

The full meaning of this development can only be appreciated when we remember that a very few years ago the schools were at open war. It was, in fact, not prudent to wander too close to the stronghold of a rival school.

There is another direction, too, in which the meetings are of the utmost value; and that is in connection with the adoption by the schools of a definite and unanimous stand on matters of public policy, as may occasionally be necessary. The original function, however—that of advising the Headmasters on matters of general concern to the schools—remains the principal one; and that is why so little is heard of their proceedings, which must necessarily be private.

Class Captains

With the growth of the School, and with the increasing necessity for the efficient use of every minute of the school day, there has arisen the office of class captain. Like every such office, it required time to develop, and to assume its full significance. The duties were not definitely specified for some years, but the class captain was expected to maintain order in the class-room if the master should chance to be absent, and had various other responsibilities of a similar nature. As occasion arose, extra duties were undertaken. In the

earlier years of the system, it often happened that prefects were elected to the captaincy of some of the senior classes. In 1921, however, it was found necessary to limit the election to boys other than the prefects, whose time was already fully occupied. In 1923 for the first time class captains were nominated by the Principal, and in 1925 they were provided with special badges, distinguished by the use of yellow enamel. The duties of the office have so developed as to call for fearless impartiality in their execution, and for this reason the class captain not only renders valuable service to the School, but also receives a valuable training. It is to be anticipated that as time passes the office will assume still greater importance.

The House System

For many years the only internal organisation which could be said to exist in connection with sport within the School was the system of class matches, which has remained practically without change to the present day. It was necessary to provide a system whereby competitions in all the major sports would acquire interest, however. Accordingly in 1917 the House System was adopted. There were three rather unequal Houses—The Boarders, South House (comprising all day boys living south of the Yarra), and North House (comprising those who lived north of the Yarra). This arrangement was quite successful, except for the inequality in the size of the Houses. To remedy this, a change was made in 1921. School House (the boarders) remained unaltered. The day boys at East Melbourne were allocated to three Houses on the basis of their school numbers. These were Lawson, Morrison and Monash Houses. The Hawthorn School as a whole was termed Glen House. With the growth of the Hawthorn School it became necessary in 1922 to make a rearrangement. This was effected by transferring the title of Morrison House to one-half of the Hawthorn School, and adjusting the three Houses left at East Melbourne. In 1923, with the removal of the Senior School to Hawthorn, it became possible to adopt a final system. This is explained in the School rules:

For purposes of intra-School competition, the School is arbitrarily divided into five Houses, as follows:

School House, comprising all boarders, whether resident at the East Melbourne, Leighwood or Glen Houses. Colours, black and white.

Lawson House, comprising all day-boys whose initials range from A to D inclusive. Colours, cardinal and white. This House was named in memory of the first Principal of the School.

Monash House, comprising all day-boys whose initials range from E to L.

Colours, royal blue and white. This House was named after Lieut.-General Sir John Monash.

Morrison House, comprising all day-boys whose initials range from M to Q. Colours, dark green and white. This House was named after Dr. Alexander Morrison, who was for forty-six years Principal of the School.

Gardiner House, comprising all day-boys whose initials range from R to Z. Colours, gold and white. This House was named after the first holder of what is now the School premises.

Each House has a Master who generally overlooks its doings, and who presides at its committee meetings. The committee is elected by the boys of the House, and consists of a Captain, Vice-Captain, and other members.

Competitions are conducted between the Houses in Cricket, Football, Rowing, Athletics, Swimming and Tennis, points being awarded to the various Houses on their performances. The House winning most points is Cock-House for the year.

House Colours are awarded as follows: In the four major sports (Athletics, Cricket, Football and Rowing) full colours are an award for merit, as determined by a committee consisting of the Captain of each House in the sport under consideration. In all sports, half-colours are an automatic award to recognised members of teams, such membership being determined as below:

Football, Cricket, Tennis: Those who play three matches with the senior team, or four matches with an under-age team, with special consideration to extraordinary cases.

Rowing: Those who row in the first or second crews, with consideration to the third crew in particular circumstances.

Athletics and Swimming: Those who represent their House in any event which carries points, either open or under-age.

Mention of the various trophies competed for, and of the results of the competitions to date, will be found in the sections of this work dealing with the various sports.

Crest, Motto and Colours

IT has not been possible to discover when the motto *Deo et Literis* and the crest in use until 1925 were adopted. It would appear that for some years the necessity for a crest or motto did not occur to the Founders of the institution. On the Dux Medal for 1854 there is inscribed a Greek motto:

Η ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΣΟΦΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΑΡΕΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΗΡ

which, being interpreted, means: "Education is the Mother of Wisdom and Virtue." The reverse shows "some goddess conferring a wreath on two deserving youths."

In 1859 the Latin motto, *Palmas qui meruit ferat*, appears on the prize labels. On the prizes of previous years, so far as can be ascertained, there is neither design nor motto. *Deo et Literis* and its well-known accompanying crest appear on the prize labels for the first time in December, 1868, and are to be found on sports programmes and similar publications regularly since that date. The motto at least was in use much earlier than this, however, for in the Prize List for 1863 there is a note:

The Prizes are elegantly and uniformly bound in full calf, with the College Seal and Stamp, *Deo et Literis*.

It may be of interest to add that this mis-spelling of the word *litteris* was continued for many years.

No change was made in the motto until 1914, when, at the suggestion of the prefects, the form *Deo, Patriae, Litteris* was adopted. The badge remained unaltered until the end of 1924. For some time there had been growing a feeling that the School should have a worthy coat-of-arms, complying with the requirements of formal heraldry. Accordingly, Sir Edward Mackenzie Mackenzie, a scion of one of the oldest Scottish families and The Mackenzie, was invited to design such a coat-of-arms. The result was eminently satisfactory and was at once adopted. A version of the design worked out in silk and bullion on flannel is reproduced as the frontispiece to this volume. The description supplied by Sir Edward himself will be of interest:

Arms: Azure, a saltire, argent (being the national ensign of the kingdom of Scotland, i.e., the Cross of Saint Andrew, argent, on an azure field or shield), between:

In chief an Imperial crown; or;¶

In the dexter* flanche†, the Constellation of the Southern Cross; argent;

In the sinister flanche, a torch, argent, inflamed;‡ or;

In base a Lymphad,§ or, rigged argent, sail furled; flag flying; oars in action, sable.

Crest: On a wreath|| of the armorial metal and colour, i.e., argent and azure, "The Burning Bush"; or.

Motto: *Deo Patriae Litteris.*

I have endeavoured to combine the highest Scottish national traditions with the best Australian associations. First of all, I would say that my design is entirely original, and is not copied or adapted from that of any other College, European or Australian, as far as I know. This remark does not, however, apply to the crest (The Burning Bush), nor to the motto, which are already in use by the Scotch College.

My plan is as follows:

Firstly we have the ancient and famous Scottish National Ensign (as apart from the Royal Standard of Scotland; the Lion Rampant within the double tressure fleuré counter-fleuré, which appertains solely to the Sovereign).

This National Standard or Ensign is, as we all know, the Saltire or Cross of Saint Andrew, silver, upon an azure field, and is the second cross in the "Great Union Flag" of Britain, commonly called "The Union Jack."

In the angles I place:

Firstly: The Royal and Imperial Crown of the British Empire, to indicate the bright spirit of *Loyalty*, in which the Scots have ever been pre-eminent.

Secondly: In the dexter angle I place the Constellation of the Southern Cross, the official armorial bearing of the State of Victoria, to represent the noble spirit of *Patriotism*.

Thirdly: In the sinister angle I place a flaring torch, to indicate the flowing light and clear flame of *Learning*.

Fourthly: In base I place an ancient Lymphad, or Scottish galley, to indicate the bold spirit of *Adventure*—which we hope is our inheritance from brave and God-fearing ancestors of olden time—recalling to us in the words of our own native poet, Ossian, written some two thousand years ago:

"Tales of the times of old;

The deeds of days of other years."

We must also look upon this ancient Lymphad as representing Enterprise; and, as she is progressing under oar-power against a strong head wind with sail furled,

*Or = gold; argent = silver; azure = blue; sable = black.

*The dexter (right) is more important than the sinister (left). It must be remembered in heraldry the spectator's left is the heraldic dexter, which is the Shield-bearer's right, he being behind the shield and facing the spectator.

†Flanche, Flanque, Flanche, or Flank: The sides of a shield when divided by a cross—saltire.

‡Flaring, or Blazing: In flames.

§Lymphad, or Galley: "An old-fashioned ship with one mast, propelled by oars."

Wreath: Two thick twisted hanks of silk, twined together, placed on the summit of a helmet to hide where the crest was fastened on to the helmet. It forms part of the crest. Six twists are always shown.

we may regard her as also typical of the overcoming of obstacles by bold endeavour. (And be it added, the "Head of the River" contests.)

The Crest (The Burning Bush), with its sacred associations, calls for no comment by me; neither does the appropriate motto above, containing as it does the great name of God, by whose favour and grace those who are privileged to bear these spiritual and temporal emblems will advance gallantly, we trust, along the glowing paths of Loyalty, Patriotism, Learning, and Courage and Adventure.

This change, of course, necessitated the alteration of the School flag. The old flag consisted of a cardinal ground, bearing a broad diagonal cross of gold. On this cross was super-imposed a narrower blue one, and in the centre was placed a representation of the crest. The new flag bears the coat-of-arms as reproduced, on a plain cardinal ground.

In the early days the Public Schools do not seem to have paid so much attention as they now do to the adoption of distinctive colours. Numerous references exist to the lack of uniformity in attire on the cricket and football fields. The first colours of which we have any record are royal blue with white stripes. When these colours were first used has not been established.

About 1885 or 1886 the colours were changed to cardinal and blue, to give definite distinction from the Wesley College colours, which were at that time light blue and white. The cardinal became the dominant colour, the blue being used on rowing singlets.

In 1908 cardinal caps were so widely used by other schools that a change became necessary. The present colours—cardinal, gold and blue—were therefore adopted. The cap showed a cardinal ground, bearing circumferential narrow bands of blue and gold. Unfortunately this design also appealed to others, and in 1911 another change was made, the blue and gold bands being arranged in \wedge -shaped segments.

In 1912, for convenience among the boys, the prefects were given a plain cardinal cap, bound with a diagonally patterned blue and gold braid. In 1921, the ordinary cap having failed to give satisfaction, a similar design to that worn by the prefects was prescribed for the School generally, a distinction being preserved in the matter of the braid, which showed a rectangular pattern instead of a diagonal one. These two braids, which are still in use, are reproduced facing p. 224.

As the internal arrangement of the School became more complex, it was desirable to provide distinctive badges for juniors, seniors, prefects, and the like. Prior to 1904 the badges were embroidered on the caps in silver for pre-matriculation classes, in gold for those who had

matriculated, or who were members of major teams. In 1904, however, metal badges were introduced. The distinction between gold and silver was retained, and in addition it became possible to utilise the three School colours in enamel in the garter surrounding the crest. Prefects accordingly wore a badge with blue enamel. Until 1908, members of the School teams in cricket, football and rowing wore the gold badge, irrespective of their class in the School. At this date a new "Sports" badge was provided, distinguished by the use of cardinal enamel. In 1922 a special badge was devised for the use of probationers; in this white enamel was employed, white not being considered an addition to the colours. In 1925 a badge filled with yellow (or gold) enamel was introduced for class-captains. The plate facing p. 144 shows a full series of the metal badges used to date.

Distinctive blazer-pockets are also worn. Until 1925 the School at large wore a monogram of the letters S.C.M. worked in gold and blue on the predominantly cardinal ground of the striped blazer. Those entitled to wear a special cap badge wore a suitable version of it on the pocket. The numerals or emblems denoting holders of sports colours, were, of course, additional. These last are shown in the plate facing p. 224. They are placed below the badge, on cap and blazer. The oars shown are for use on the cap. They are worked on the blazer-pocket in gold bullion. The whole of the present practice with regard to insignia (excluding House colours) is summed up in the following extract from the rules:

The School colours: Cardinal, with gold and royal blue stripes.

The School Coat-of-Arms: The crest is the Burning Bush. The Shield is quartered by the Cross of St. Andrew (white on a blue ground); right—the Southern Cross; left—the Blazing Torch; above—the Royal Crown; below—a Lymphad.

The Cap Badge consists of the crest of the coat-of-arms, surrounded by a garter bearing the School motto.

Prefects wear a gold badge with royal blue enamel. **Probationers** wear a gold badge with white enamel. **Form Captains** wear a gold or silver badge (according to their Form) with gold enamel. **Members** of the School who have passed the Intermediate Examination wear a gold badge. **Boys** who have been awarded full or half-colours in any Sport wear a silver badge with cardinal enamel. All other members of the School wear a silver badge.

No badge will be issued without an order. Orders are issued as follows:

To Prefects and Probationers by School Captain.

To Members of Teams by Team Captain.

To Others by Form Master.

The School Blazer is of plain cardinal, trimmed with gold and blue braid, the same as is worn on the cap. It may be worn by any member of the School.

with the shield and motto outlined in white silk on the pocket. Form Captains have the Cross of St. Andrew filled in with white silk.

Special Blazers have the shield on the pocket in full colours, together with the motto, and are distinguished as follows:

Prefects: The motto in gold letters on a blue ground. Diagonal braid as on cap.

Probationers: The motto in gold letters on a white ground.

Sports: The motto in gold letters on a plain ground.

Colours in Cricket, Football, Rowing and Athletics are awarded as a recognition of merit by the Colours Committee. Those who have been awarded colours wear the following emblems:

- (a) Rowing: Silver crossed oars below the badge on the cap, and crossed oars worked in gold below the shield on the blazer-pocket.
- (b) Cricket: The numerals XI in gold below the badge on cap, and on the blazer-pocket.
- (c) Football: The numerals XVIII in gold below the badge on cap, and on the blazer-pocket.
- (d) Athletics: The letters ATH in gold below the badge on cap, and on the blazer-pocket.

Half-colours in Cricket, Football, Rowing and Athletics are worn by Boys who are recognised members of the Teams. They consist of a silver cap badge with cardinal enamel (which is obtainable only on an order signed by the Captain of the particular Team), and a sports pocket, without numerals, on the blazer.

The Colours Committee consists of the Principal and the Masters in charge of the four major Sports, together with the Captain of the Sport under consideration.

Curriculum and Attendance

THE stability of a well-established system is extraordinary—far beyond the stability of ideas or of a purpose. At the foundation of Scotch College a system of education was established which remained essentially the same for half a century. It came from the English Public Schools, already strong as a monopolist of tradition, and lived on beyond its lease of years by the force of its momentum and the vigour of Dr. Morrison's advocacy. Classics and mathematics, mental discipline and accurate memory, were its foundation and almost whole substance. The mental discipline might gall, and memory might fail and fail; the system remained inflexibly the same for all.

Educationalists in the fifties saw no alternative between this type of education and one which was purely technical or utilitarian. They did not know and could not understand the formative influence of science; they under-valued English, history, geography, and languages other than Latin and Greek. Still, it must be said of them that, though their system was in our view deficient, they followed the greatest ideal of education, and interpreted it as best they could. If we can interpret it more truly it is our good fortune for which we deserve no praise at the expense of older generations.

The Lawson Curriculum

The prospectus that appeared in the newspapers in 1851 outlined the general course of study, and the order of lessons. The curriculum included English (first in order, not in importance), a comprehensive title covering reading, grammar, spelling, recitation, history and composition; Latin rudiments, *Delectus*, and Grammatical Exercises of the Edinburgh Academy; and Greek. The array of authors to be studied in both Latin and Greek would freeze the mind of a modern school-boy as an array of ghosts would not. It included Cornelius Nepos, Cæsar, Ovid, Virgil, Sallust, Livy, Horace and Juvenal; Xenophon, Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides, Euripides, Sophocles, Plato, the New Testament and Demosthenes. Greek History also was taught.

Mathematics included plane and solid geometry, plane and spherical trigonometry, mensuration of surfaces, heights and distances, land surveying, navigation, algebra, analytical geometry, etc.

In addition was taught geography, political and physical, the construction of maps and the use of the globe; lastly, physical science—two lectures weekly!

The most striking feature of this curriculum, apart from the selection of subjects, is the choice of the portions of each that are to be taught. It seems incongruous to expect a schoolboy to overcome the inherent difficulties of spherical trigonometry, analytical geometry, and of such authors as Juvenal and Plato. The coupling of history with English is reminiscent of Bacon; English literature was evidently not studied except for the purpose of recitation. French is not mentioned in the "General Course of Study," though it appears on the timetable. Physical science, the parent of a new form of education, walks humbly at the tail of the procession.

The "Order of Lessons," or time-table, was invariable for the mornings throughout the week, but not for the afternoons. School began at 9 o'clock with half-an-hour's religious instruction. Then followed writing, arithmetic and book-keeping from 9.30 to 10.30, and Latin and Greek, with elements of Grecian history, from 10.30 to 12.30. The afternoon was divided into two half-hour periods and one of an hour. Mathematical subjects were taught from 2 to 2.30 on every day but Tuesday, when it was replaced by French. From 2.30 to 3 there was English grammar and geography, except on Fridays, when again the boys learnt French. "English reading, etc.," occupied from 3 to 4 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; lectures in physical science on Tuesdays and Fridays.

An analysis of the time devoted to each subject during the week gives the following results:

Religious Instruction	2½ hours
Latin, Greek and Greek History	10 hours
Writing, Arithmetic and Bookkeeping	5 hours
English Reading, etc.	3 hours
English Grammar and Geography	2 hours
Mathematics	2 hours
French	1 hour
Physical Science	1 hour

Such was the Lawsonian curriculum as it appeared in the prospectus. Whether it was followed out in practice is doubtful, because that seems impossible within the limits of school hours. At first there were only Mr. Lawson himself and his wife to teach all subjects; later he had two or three assistant masters. Even so, it still seems impossible. It does not really matter now, of course; knowing the ideas of our fore-runners is more important than knowing lesser points of practice.

Changes

Changes in the curriculum arose from four causes: the practicability of the course of study adopted, the transference of power and direction from Mr. Lawson to Mr. Morrison, the deficiency of primary education in the State before the Education Bill went through the Legislature in the seventies, and the founding of the Melbourne University in 1853. The first two effected changes over all the curriculum, the second two worked respectively from below and above. Their combined effect was not radical and never sudden. The practicability of the course of study made no changes in the principles of the system of education in vogue; Mr. Morrison's ideas in the main ran parallel to those of Mr. Lawson. The inefficient system of primary education in Victoria was largely responsible for the founding of the Junior School, and in part for the "classification" later referred to. The foundation of the University gave the matriculation examination as a standard to all secondary schools, and forced on them the widening of the curriculum to follow the widening scope of the University.

In the prospectus for 1861 the following is given as the "Course of Study":

As will be seen from the accompanying table, the Curriculum of Study embraces an extended course of instruction in all the branches of a complete English, Mathematical, Classical, and Commercial Education.

For junior boys the course of study is general, embracing the subjects which form the basis of mental development, including Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and Composition, the Elements of History, Latin, Drawing, and Natural Science.

The groundwork of a thorough English education being thus laid, there are two parallel courses for those who have passed through this previous training, the one preparing for the Universities and the Learned Professions, the other for Mercantile pursuits.

In the former, particular attention is paid to the Ancient Languages and Mathematics. In the latter, the English departments, Modern Languages, and the usual Commercial Branches occupy the principal place.

The course of study is arranged so as to give an *equal* education, and shows the time and stage when a pupil *should* commence each branch; thus in the usual course the second English Class should commence Latin, and after two years at Latin, Greek is taken up.

Following this is a dissertation on the "classification," which was such an important part of the system of teaching at Scotch College in Dr. Morrison's time:

All the pupils are divided into seven grades or classes, succeeding each other in numerical order, the first being the lowest; but as several of the classes contain two divisions there are about ten different stages of advancement.

The basis of classification is fourfold—English, Mathematics, Classics, and Modern Languages. All the boys are classified according to their proficiency in each of these four divisions, without any reference to their rank in the other three, and so it frequently happens that a boy is in a high class in one of these departments, while he may be in a low one in the others. He may, for instance, be in the fourth English, the sixth Mathematical, and the third Classical. This principle entails the necessity of having a more numerous staff of teachers, but is found practically to be more advantageous for the pupils.

In addition to the regular curriculum there were extras for which additional fees were charged. These included German, instrumental music, gymnastics, drawing, dancing and Hebrew. The Hebrew classes were opened in 1862, and were taught by the Rev. Mr. Myers. They were still being continued in 1872 when mention of them appeared in the report of the Education Committee to the Assembly. In 1865, and for some years thereafter, music became a regular subject. In 1873 "all the boys in the younger classes were taught drawing, a subject in which they have taken great interest and made considerable progress. Practice in plain and ornamental writing and in business hand has received great attention." Again in 1875 we read:

Drawing has been taught in all Classes once a week, and, as the Books were taken home, Parents will already have had an opportunity of judging of the progress made.

In his Report for 1862 Mr. Morrison says:

Our ordinary work has this year again been supplemented by three *special* Courses of Lectures. To these Lectures I attach great importance; they are open to all Classes in the College, and have proved most beneficial in exciting and keeping up an interest in the important subjects treated, as well as creating and fostering a taste for general reading and research. The first course, consisting of eight lectures, was on Astronomy, delivered by the Rev. W. Jarrett; . . . the second was by Mr. James Smith on "The History of England from the commencement of the Present Century to the end of the Crimean War;" the third by Mr. Blair—subject, English Literature. An examination was held on Mr. Blair's lectures; some of the questions set are as follows:

Define Literature, and show the difference between Literature and History.

Name the eight periods of English Literature, with the dates of each.

State the Succession of Great English Poets, with the dates of each.

Give the names of the following Writers:

- (1) Two principal Anglo-Saxon Authors.
- (2) First English Traveller.
- (3) The "Letters of Junius."

Give some particulars of the greatest Living Poet.

Name the Greatest Poet, the Greatest Novelist, the Greatest Scottish Poet.

It is interesting to pass from this examination paper to one set by Dr. Macadam on "Electricity, Magnetism, Human Physiology, and Geology." The range of subjects was extraordinary. The examiner

asks in one breath what is meant by "magnetic induction," what is "the action of the heart and circulation generally" and requires the production of Agassiz's classification of fossil fishes. A paper in chemistry set by Dr. Macadam for his junior class covers work which nowadays would be reserved until very much later in a boy's education. There is a question on "the manufacture of phosphorus and the method proposed to use it for lighting ship channels," another on the varieties of glass and their chemical differences.

What strikes us most forcibly in the whole curriculum is just that point of incongruity in the matter taught. Commercial arithmetic and the differential calculus were mentioned in one breath, though they were certainly not taught in the one class. The abrupt limitations, the uneasy transitions, and the advanced knowledge required in a few subjects must have made education a mental travel through scarred and precipitous mountains of fact. Both these papers are alike in one respect: they reveal the implication that knowledge is empirical, made up of facts rigidly separated and bound in; not, as we conceive it to-day, deeply rooted in law, superficially fluid and capable of many constructions. The education given them trained men's minds to strength and precision, but left the higher functions of the intellect to atrophy, unless they were strong enough to realise themselves.

Examinations

Modern generations of schoolboys have almost forgotten the fact that an examination need not be competitive, or, at least, "marked" up to a standard. Competitive examinations were a later growth, and had to be carefully distinguished as such in the early days of Scotch's history. They became, however, the coping stone in Dr. Morrison's thorough system of education. We find in 1860 that:

The amount of work done during the year has been great, and has been severely tested by searching written examinations, some of which will be found at the end of the Report. In the senior classes, the prizes were decided by the written examinations, while in the junior they were determined by markings kept during the session.

In 1875, "five Written Examinations were held in all the Classes." Two years later the number of examinations, which were formerly held quarterly, was considerably increased. Mr. Morrison, commenting on the change, says:

This system has helped us to secure uniformly steady application, and to detect and prevent that shirking of work to which some boys are so prone. It has, besides, this advantage, that it does not interfere with the regular time-table

Cap Badges and Medallions

Sub-intermediate
and Intermediate
Classes 1925—

Class-captain
Sub-intermediate
and Intermediate
1925—

Post-intermediate
Classes
1925—

Class-captain
Post-intermediate
1925—

Sports Badge
1925—

Probationer
1925—

Prefect
1925—

Sub-intermediate
and Intermediate
Classes 1915-24

Post-intermediate
Classes
1915-24

Sports Badge
1915-24

Prefect
1915-24

Old Scotch Collegians
1879-85

Probationer
1922-24

Chess Club
1922

Pre-matriculation
and Matriculation
1904-14

Post-matriculation
1904-14
Members of Teams 1904-8

Prefect
1904-14

Sports Badge
1908-14

(These four badges bear the motto: *Deo et Literis*)

Old Scotch Collegians' Association Badges:

1911-1914
(*Deo et Literis*)

1925—

1915-24
(*Deo Patriae Litteris*)



Thus, when a boy has had nine lessons on a subject, he revises them, a task which ought to occupy about as much time as the preparation of a new lesson. This revised work forms the subject of a written examination, which takes place at the time which would otherwise be given to the tenth lesson. There is, for each examination, a pass value, and boys who do not attain it are obliged to attend for additional instruction on the subjects in which they have failed, either on Saturdays or after School hours.

Again in 1888 we find:

The usual weekly examinations have been held, and the results have enabled us to ascertain accurately, and at brief intervals, how far the work done has been mastered.

In 1863 Mr. Morrison formed a "special class for preparing for the Civil Service Examinations in accordance with the regulations lately adopted by the Government." In his 1862 report he says he regretted the fact that the men who were deputed to decide on the standard of education required for entry into the Civil Service did not adopt the University matriculation, at least in part, as the test of admission. Actually the standard decided on was, if anything, below the modern intermediate.

In March, 1864, an English Royal Commission on Public Schools published a report which Mr. Morrison later made the subject of his annual report. His treatment of the subject is, fortunately, full and concise, and bears on the Scotch College curriculum and methods of teaching. The curriculum he outlines there may be taken as characteristic of Mr. Morrison's early years. He had had time to conform the School to his ideas, and had made few of the changes which imperceptibly crept in towards the end of the century.

In 1875, the year Mr. Morrison was in England, Mr. Robert Morrison outlined the curriculum as it then was. A comparison is both interesting and illuminating, not because of violent changes in subject or method, but because of the almost total lack of change during those eleven years. In the 1864 report Mr. Morrison says:

To this point (the course of study) much of the attention of the Royal Commissioners was directed, and finding, as the result of enquiries, that there is too much ground for the complaint generally made, that in the Public Schools of England they teach little but Classics (and that very inefficiently, according to the evidence), they have recommended the following subjects as the regular course of study which every boy should follow:

1. Classics, with History and Divinity.
2. Arithmetic and Mathematics.
3. Modern Languages (French or German).
4. Natural Science.
5. Music or Drawing.

. . . The course of study here recommended is exactly what we have been pursuing for many years, save that with us it has the important addition, and,

as we think, great improvement, of English in all its branches—and that music and drawing are not compulsory. For this superiority in our course of study we are, I do not hesitate to confess, in some measure indebted to the Melbourne University, which, by the admirable course of subjects it prescribes for matriculation, has done much to raise the standard of education in the Colony.

An extract from the 1875 report reads:

The English Department has been considered of paramount importance. The Junior Classes have had two hours daily in the English subjects, special attention being given to Reading, Spelling, Writing to Dictation, and Grammar. History and Geography have been, as far as possible, taught in combination. In the Middle Classes, in order to cultivate a literary taste, special attention has been given to Composition, and to the study of some standard English work. Essays were written weekly, and the following works were read: *The Task* (Book 1), *Paradise Lost* (Book 1), *The Traveller*, *Macbeth*, *The Deserted Village*, and *Armstrong's English Literature*. . . . In the Higher Classes, the Text-books prescribed by the University for English, History, and Geography were read through.

Another recommendation of the members of the Commission on Public Schools was as follows:

For instruction in Arithmetic and Mathematics, in Modern Languages and Natural Science respectively, the school should be re-distributed into a series of classes or divisions wholly independent of the Classical forms; and the boys should be promoted in each subject according to their progress in that subject, irrespective of their progress in any other.

As Dr. Morrison himself remarks, that was almost the exact system followed at Scotch College since 1857.

The occasional liberality of Dr. Morrison's dicta on education does not hide the fact that classics were considered the one essential medium of education. The attitude of mind which assumed this as irrefutable is well illustrated in the report of a special committee on the educational policy of the Presbyterian Church, made in 1872. The committee had no doubt "that the standard of classical and mathematical proficiency is greatly retarded in our best schools by the wide range of subjects included in the matriculation examination."

Time Tables

The time given to each subject during one week illustrates its comparative importance in the curriculum. The average time-table of the younger classes ran thus:

Classes	5 hours
English: Reading, Grammar, Spelling, etc.	5 hours
History and Geography	4 hours
Writing	9 hours
Arithmetic	5 hours
Bible	2 hours
French	2 hours
Natural Science	2 hours

That for the higher classes was roughly as follows:

Classics	10 hours
Mathematics	10 hours
English	5 hours
French	3 hours
Other Branches, various	2 hours

Turning to the 1874 prospectus, we find that the time-table for the matriculation class was very much the same; there were two hours more for classics, one more for English, one less for mathematics, and no mention of "Other Branches, various." The nine subjects listed were all that were set for the Matriculation Examination.

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9-10	Classics	Classics	Classics	Classics	Classics
10-11	Classics	English History	Classics	English History	Classics
11-12	Geometry	Arithmetic	Geometry	Arithmetic	English History
12-1	Algebra	Algebra	Algebra	Algebra	Algebra
2-3	French	Geography	French	Geography	French
3-4	Classics	Classics	English	Classics	Classics

ANALYSIS OF WEEKLY WORK

Number of school hours per week, 30, arranged as follows:

Classics	...	{ Greek ... }	12 hours weekly
		{ Latin... }	
Mathematics	...	{ Algebra ... }	9 hours weekly
		{ Geometry ... }	
		{ Arithmetic ... }	
English	...	{ History ... }	6 hours weekly
		{ English ... }	
		{ Geography ... }	
French	...	...	3 hours weekly

30

Summing up, classics, mathematics and English made the bulk of the curriculum; English, which included geography and history, was of definitely lower caste than the other two. The 1864 report reads:

Acting on the principle that "the fee charged should include instruction in every subject which forms part of the regular course of study," Natural Science, Elocution, and French are open to all the pupils of the College, and form part of the regular course of instruction.

That sentence and the portion of the time-table which says cryptically, "Other Branches, various, two hours," reveal how utterly Mr. Morrison, like practically all other educationalists of the time, was dominated by the one idea—classics and mathematics.

The 1875 report reveals a new feature:

At the beginning of the year a room was specially fitted up as a Chemical Laboratory, and, for the first time, classes were formed in Practical Chemistry. Each boy was supplied with the necessary apparatus and reagents, and performed all experiments himself, under the immediate direction of the Master. The Course included Easy Qualitative Analysis, and the Study of the more prominent Chemical Principles of Agriculture and the leading Manufactures. Sixteen boys in all attended these Classes, and it is expected that there will be a considerable increase next year. During the first half Lectures in Chemistry were delivered twice a week to the Senior Science Class. During the second half this Class went over the Elements of Animal and Vegetable Physiology, and the boys obtained a fair knowledge of the structure of the body, of the functions of its more important organs, and of the general laws of health.

Classicals and Moderns

This, however, was not the first break-away from the absolute domination of classics and mathematics. In 1870 Mr. Morrison admitted that there were certain cases in which classics could not be taught, and suggested a partial remedy. He said:

Some boys come to us at a comparatively advanced age without having learnt any Latin, and the state of their education will not permit sufficient time to be given for the study of Classics. Others who are intended for purely Commercial pursuits are kept at School too short a time to enable them to combine Classical Studies with the special training required by their destination in life; while there are some with no aptitude for Classical Studies, who may, on the other hand, have peculiar capabilities for Scientific Studies, Modern Languages or English Literature. To meet all such cases, we have it in contemplation to divide our classes at a certain stage (after the example of many of the best schools in the Mother Country) into a Classical and a Modern side. In the former, boys will be specially prepared for the University and the Learned Professions; while, in the latter, special attention will be devoted to English, in all its departments, to Modern Languages and the Commercial Branches, while pupils in both sections will receive systematic instruction in Natural Science, including Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, and Natural History.

The division into classical and modern came into force four years later. The moderns were, however, not put on the same plane as the classicals, partly because classics were necessary for matriculation. To give the moderns a fixed standard, and an element of competition, examinations were later held, and certificates awarded to boys "who evinced a competent knowledge of certain prescribed subjects."

Before 1876 boys who had not studied classics did not sit for matriculation. In that year the division into classical and modern was extended to cover the matriculation class so that this might be remedied. The boys on the classical side, as formerly, took classics, mathematics, and English; those on the modern side, French, German, mathematics and English.

In 1878 Dr. Morrison commenced a special commercial class.

This matter (he said) has been forced on my attention by various circumstances. A large number of boys, for instance, leave school to enter on business pursuits long before they have gone through a regular course of study. Others, again, come to school for a year, sometimes for less, and then apply for admission to offices, representing that they were educated at the College. . . . I have, therefore, decided to form a special class with the intention of contracting the range of subjects of study, and thus securing greater proficiency in English, arithmetic, mensuration, bookkeeping, and chemistry. Written examinations will be held and certificates awarded. During the past year I have had frequent applications for boys from the heads of firms and others, more, indeed, than I could supply. In future, no boy will be recommended for admission to an office or a warehouse until he is able to pass a satisfactory examination.

Post-matriculation Class

In 1874, a post-matriculation class was formed. For some years previously Mr. Morrison had spoken of doing this, but lack of numbers had forced him to abandon the idea. The necessity for such a class was very apparent. Frequently the more clever boys passed matriculation at or under the age of sixteen, when they were really too young to enter the University. Also the gap between the standard of matriculation and that of the first year examinations was so great that many failed to cover it. This fact is amply testified to by Mr. Morrison, and by the Presbyterian Church's Committee of Education in 1872. They reported as follows:

They (the Committee) would also call attention to the comparatively large proportion of students who, having successfully matriculated, fail to pass their first Arts Examination. This implies some serious defect in our university system, and is to be accounted for, according to Mr. Morrison, by the fact that far too wide a gap exists between the two examinations. Matriculation being the test of competency for entrance on the University course of study, it is but reasonable to infer that the first Arts Examination should be such that every matriculated student of average ability and conscientious industry should be able to pass it at the end of his first session; in other words, the first Arts Examination should be ahead of matriculation by exactly one year's study, and to fix a higher standard is both unfair to the students and unwise with respect to the interests and reputation of the University itself. To remedy the existing defects three courses have been proposed—1st. The institution of post-matriculation classes. . . . 2nd. The narrowing of the range of subjects. . . . 3rd. The lowering of the standard for the first Arts Examination.

Briefly, the Committee advocated the second and third courses in conjunction, saying the first might be dismissed as impracticable. Mr. Morrison evidently did not agree with them; in his 1874 report he stated that during the year the highest class had read the work prescribed for the first year's Arts course at the University.

In this report Mr. Morrison deals succinctly with the whole question, and in effect advocates separate honour examinations covering the classics and mathematics, which students must pass before entering the University.

It might be desirable to add some other subjects (to the matriculation examination), such as Natural and Experimental Science. This Examination, by whatever name it might be called, would then occupy the same position, and exert the same influence on Education as do the Middle Class Examinations conducted by the Home Universities.

Dr. Morrison, in this matter, showed himself well ahead of the times. It was not until 1880 that any real change was made in the Matriculation Examination, and then was done what he had formerly suggested, with the exception that honour examinations included modern languages and English, as well as classics and mathematics. Also it was not necessary to pass them in order to matriculate. As he had suggested, "four science subjects were added to the ten open for selection" in the pass examination.

In the meantime, the sixth or post-matriculation class grew in importance. In 1876 it was re-organised, and, whereas formerly it had been taught some subjects with the fifth class, it was now separated altogether. Though the standard of matriculation was raised in 1881, especially in mathematics, there was still sufficient disparity between it and the standard of first year arts to make the sixth class necessary.

The 1880 alterations in the Matriculation Examination enabled Dr. Morrison "to carry out to a fuller extent the division of the College work into two or three different courses of study." He explained that:

These, whilst coinciding in some degree, will be so arranged as to have a distinctive classical, scientific, or practical character. Boys will thus have an opportunity of studying subjects suited to their mental capabilities, and best calculated to prepare for their future career in life. Each pupil in the upper school will be required to select one or other of these courses, from which he will not be allowed to deviate. In this way every boy will study a sufficient number of subjects to qualify him for passing matriculation, and I would impress on parents that they could have no better test than that examination of the use which their sons have made of their time and opportunities at school.

Science

But for the matriculation examinations there would have been little advance in the teaching of science at Scotch College. Comparison between the lectures delivered in 1861 by Dr. Macadam, and the "Course of Study in Natural and Experimental Science" listed in the prospectus for 1877, shows comparatively little change. Both

these are worth quoting in full. Dr. Macadam's lectures were as follows:

First Course.—Junior Class (comprehending Pupils of I. and II. English Classes), Elementary Chemistry, Physiology, Botany.

Second Course.—Senior Class (comprehending Pupils of III. and IV. English Classes), Chemistry (including a series of Lectures on the Metals), and Natural Philosophy (including Pneumatics, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism).

Third Course.—Advanced Class (comprehending Pupils of V. and VI. English Classes), Chemistry as applied in Agriculture and the Useful Arts, Geology and Mineralogy as applied in Mining.

The "Course of Study in Natural and Experimental Science" reads as follows:

Class I.

Physics.—Primer, by Professor Balfour Stewart.

Class II.

Chemistry.—Primer, by Professor Roscoe.

Class III.

Physiology.—Primer, by Dr. Foster.

Laws of Health for Schools.—By Dr. E. Smith.

Class IV.

Zoology.—Introductory Text Book, by Professor Nicholson.

Botany.—The Elements of Botany, by Professor Balfour.

Class V.

In 1877, and on alternate years.

Natural Philosophy.—Elementary Text Book, by Ganot.

In 1878, and on alternate years.

Geology.—Elementary Text Book, by Professor Geike.

Astronomy.—Elementary lessons in Astronomy, by Lockyer.

Class VI.

Chemistry.—Elementary Lessons in Chemistry, by Professor Roscoe.

Practical Chemistry.—Text Book, by Bowman.

For Dr. Macadam's lectures there seem to have been no textbooks. Apart from this, the one advance made by 1877 was the introduction of experimental chemistry. In each case the syllabus sounds comprehensive and attractive; it is only when the time devoted to each subject is considered that the deficiencies are revealed. There was no real training in science; the boys received only a smattering of scientific fact, which is an entirely different thing.

In 1887 physics and chemistry were introduced as part of the regular course in the Fourth and Fifth Classes, and physics was taught as a matriculation subject. In the following year chemistry took its place with physics in the matriculation classes.

In his report for 1887, Dr. Morrison says:

The experience of the past year, however, shows that in order to secure success, these subjects must be systematically taught in all the higher classes. This cannot be done efficiently unless there be a more or less complete separation

between the Classical and Modern sides of the school. It has hitherto been difficult to secure this, mainly owing to inability to ascertain what vocation in life the boys mean to follow after they leave school.

For the rest of the Morrison period there were few changes in the curriculum and none of vital importance. The time given to physics and chemistry gradually increased; we find, in 1892, that "three hours daily were given to classics, three to mathematics, and three to physics and chemistry." In 1897 arrangements were made for teaching German throughout all the upper school. The same thing had been done before in 1876. It was also proposed to form a class for instruction in practical surveying and mensuration, including it in a course of study consisting of French, German, English, composition, mathematics and commercial arithmetic.

The Twentieth Century

Of the curriculum in its later development under Mr. Littlejohn, we must speak but briefly. During the last twenty years profound changes have occurred. The growth of the School numerically has facilitated, and demanded, careful classification; the prerequisites of the subsequent professional career of the boy have been carefully attended to; advantage has been taken of individual differences in taste and capacity; perhaps, above all, science has at last come to be regarded as a cultural study in the highest sense. The general trend of these changes has been the trend of modern education as a whole; the particular manner in which the most recent ideas have been turned to advantage is peculiarly Mr. Littlejohn's own. To summarise, it might be said that the necessity for specialised education has been recognised; but that the specialised courses provided are such as to afford a broad cultural basis. The dominance of the classics is no longer absolute, but science has been systematised and amplified to provide a mental regimen at least as satisfactory.

As the system has evolved, changes have been frequent. The very names of classes have seldom remained unaltered for more than a few years. Wherever an improvement has shown itself possible, it has been effected. To trace out all the various additions and alterations would be tedious in the extreme; and those who are specially interested will find the whole story in the Principal's Reports and the Prospectuses. We purpose making brief quotations from Prospectuses, in the belief that they will provide all the necessary facts. Reference to the Preparatory School is omitted, because its work, while frequently revised in detail, must remain essentially the same in substance.

The following quotation, referring to the year 1905, sounds a new note:

Aims and Methods

The Principal keeps himself free to supervise and to take part in the teaching of all grades of the School. . . . Vigorous, intelligent teaching, rather than the mere rehearsing of lessons, is the principle enjoined on the members of the staff.

Lower and Middle Schools

This department of the School is organised into five classes, ranging from the Third to the Lower Fifth. Boys are classified according to their attainments in the various subjects of the curriculum, and are not necessarily in the same class for all subjects. Latin, French and Drawing are advanced through stages of increasing difficulty. . . . One of the classes, called the Remove, meets the case of boys who enter the School proficient in Arithmetic and English subjects, but who as yet have no knowledge of Latin, French, Geometry. . . . The Principal . . . so arranges the time-table . . . as to secure sound Arithmetic, good Handwriting, and a thorough English education, including Spelling and Composition. . . . Commercial subjects may be taken instead of Latin.

Upper School

This department . . . is organised into four classes—the Middle and the Upper Fifth, the Lower and the Upper Sixth. . . . In the Middle Fifth the chief consideration is to ensure that the pupils' . . . knowledge . . . is thorough. He comes into contact with a specialist in each subject, and is specially prepared for promotion to the Upper Fifth. Here the range of work is coincident with the Junior Public and the Junior Commercial Examinations. . . . Should a boy be destined for a profession, and intends to proceed to the University, it is necessary that he should spend a year in the Lower Sixth, so that he may specialise in those subjects that he proposes to pursue at the University, whether Classics, Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages, or English and History, according as he intends to follow Arts, Law, Medicine, Engineering or Commerce.

Re-arrangement of Classes

In later years, Forms I to III belonged to the Preparatory School. The Lower School comprised the Fourth, the Middle School the Fifth and Sixth, and the Upper School the two Sevenths. A little later, in 1920, the Lower Seventh was termed the Seventh, the Upper Seventh became the Eighth; and in the following year the Sixth became the Seventh, and so on, an extra Middle School form—the Sixth—being added. Each of these forms has as many subdivisions, or "classes," as necessary. These are designated by the form-number and a letter—as, for instance, VIIc. In 1925 there were under this arrangement no less than thirty-two classes.

It should be noted that the public examination system of the University was amended in 1917. In the new system, the "Matriculation" examination was called the Leaving; it represented an advance upon the standard of the Junior. In preparation for this,

there was the Intermediate, to be taken one year earlier. And for those who desired to remain at school for an extra year the Leaving examination was also conducted to an honour standard, thus providing a system of preparation for degree courses within the University. This system remains unaltered in its essentials.

The present arrangements within the School are concisely stated in the prospectus for 1926:

THE JUNIOR SCHOOL

The Junior (Preparatory) School provides a six-years' course for boys from 6 to 12 or 13 years of age. The number of boys in each class or division is kept small, so that each one may have the individual attention that is so necessary in the case of children.

The boys receive a thorough grounding in elementary subjects, and are trained in habits of neatness and good methods of work. As soon as the pupils have made substantial progress with their English, Spelling, Arithmetic and Writing, they are introduced to the study of French, and in their last year they begin Geometry and Algebra, and, if parents so wish, Latin also. Singing, Drawing, Physical Culture and Nature Lesson also form parts of the curriculum. Hyloplate for free-arm drawing runs round the lower part of the walls, on which pictures of permanent worth and interest are hung. Portions of the School-day are spent at intervals in the play-ground, and the general habits and conduct of the pupils are superintended with the same care as in the class-room.

THE SENIOR SCHOOL

The School is divided into three departments, the Lower, the Middle, and the Upper. Each department covers a two-years' course of work for boys beginning at the age of 12 or 13. There are 32 classes or forms altogether. It will be seen that there is a considerable number of parallel forms, in which the standard of work is nearly the same. The ideal arrangement, and the one sought to be attained, is that a boy should be in the same form for all his subjects, but the time-tables are so arranged that it is possible and not unusual for a boy to be in a higher or a lower form for some part of his course. General promotion is made at the beginning of the year, but it is possible to promote at the end of the term those that show all-round excellence, and are judged mature enough to be moved up. Two forms, the Lower and the Upper Remove, are provided to meet the case of boys of about 13 or 14 years of age, who enter the School proficient in Arithmetic and English, but who as yet have little or no knowledge of Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Science. A bright boy, under these conditions, can reach the highest form of the School in three or four years.

Lower School

The age of boys entering the lowest form is 12 or 13 years, and the course covers two years. It consists of Scripture, English, with History and Geography, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Elementary Science, together with Writing, Drawing, Singing and Physical Training. German may be substituted for one of the languages, and in special cases an opportunity may be afforded of taking up Bookkeeping. . . .

Middle School

Boys coming up the School should be ready for this stage at the age of 14 or 15. The course extends over two years. It is about this stage that a boy

shows some particular bias or aptitude, and although anything in the nature of marked specialisation is discouraged, yet it is recognised that provision must be made for differentiation of taste.

There are four parallel courses, the Normal, Classical, Science, and Commercial. The time-table also provides for boys who wish to take a Mixed course. English, Mathematics and Drawing are common to them all. The additional subjects are:

Normal: History or Geography, French, Latin, Physics.

Classical: History, Latin, Greek.

Science: French, Latin or German, Physics, Chemistry.

Commercial: French (optional), Bookkeeping, Geography, History, Economics.

The University of Melbourne conducts an examination, called the Intermediate, on this programme, and it is strongly urged that no boy should leave school without obtaining the Intermediate Certificate.

Provision is made by the State Department of Agriculture for free instruction in Agriculture, theoretical and practical.

Upper School

At the age of 16 or 17 a boy enters on the Upper School course, which extends over two years. It is now most desirable that a boy should have made up his mind what he purposes to do in life, whether to settle on the land, or to engage in business, or to enter the Public Service, or to qualify for a profession. The courses of study are planned to meet these different aims.

The student, having in view his future career, confines his attention to two groups of subjects, or to four, five, or at most six separate subjects. These are chosen from English (compulsory), Greek, Latin, French, German, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, History, Geography, Geology, Economics, Commercial Principles and Practice, Drawing, Agriculture.

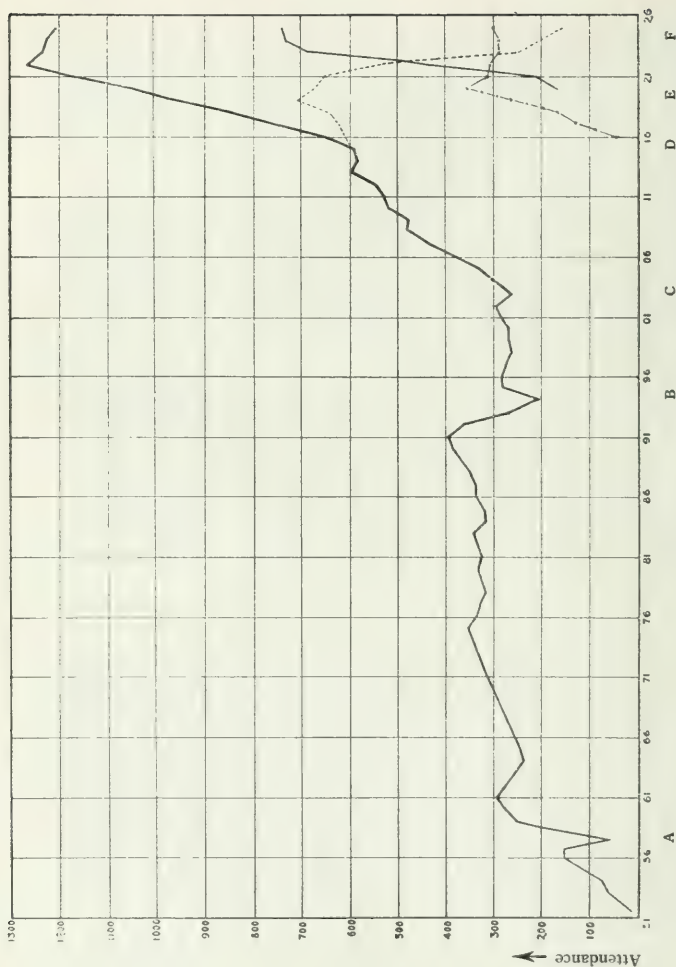
The University examination corresponding to this programme is the School Leaving. For matriculation at the University it is necessary to obtain the School Leaving Certificate.

In the second year, the student carries forward his programme of the first year, so as to be able to compete for the exhibitions offered by the University on the Honours standard of the School Leaving Examination, and for Government Senior Scholarships, and for Entrance Scholarships to Ormond College.

It will be noted that a great variety of new subjects have appeared. Biology, Geology, Economics, Commercial Principles and Practice, and Agriculture are relatively recent additions, and all are proving their value. The time-tables of the School have become so complex that any reference to them is worthless. Suffice it that they are so arranged as to permit of the pursuit of almost any reasonable and desirable combination of the subjects mentioned.

Chaplain and Medical Officer

In conclusion, two rather different developments must be mentioned. The first was the appointment of a School Chaplain late in 1915. The Chaplaincy was held successively by the Revs. J. C. Jones



A = Decline on Mr. Lawson's resignation and rise following Mr. Morrison's appointment "land boom"
 B = Decline following "land boom"
 C = Mr. Littlejohn's appointment
 D = Opening of Junior School, Hawthorn
 E = Opening of Senior School, Hawthorn
 F = Closing of East Melbourne School

— = Total Attendance
 - - - = Hawthorn Senior School
 . . . = East Melbourne School
 - . - = Hawthorn Junior School

and F. Chisholm. The present Chaplain is Mr. A. R. Macneil, M.C., M.A. Of a different type, but of great importance to the School, was the appointment of Dr. F. Hobill Cole as Medical Officer. To quote the Prospectus:

A thorough medical examination (is made) of each pupil. This is repeated every year, and in special cases more frequently. Parents are notified of any defect that requires attention.

Attendance

There is no index to the prosperity of a School so definite as its attendance-roll. For this reason we print a graph showing the approximate attendances at Scotch from 1851 to 1925. It must be noted that the curves shown are only roughly approximate, and intended to give a visual impression rather than a mathematical representation. We should greatly have preferred to give an accurate statement; but this is practically impossible for the reason that the figures available at various periods are not comparable. Total number on the roll, average attendance for the year, actual attendance at the close of the year, and actual attendance at the close of the first term, are all used at various periods.

Some features of the curve call for explanation. From the opening of the School growth was steady until 1854. Upon Mr. Lawson's resignation the roll dropped considerably, but on Mr. Morrison's assuming control the numbers rose with great rapidity, and were steadily maintained for a long period. The "land boom" was responsible for the marked decline in the early 'nineties—they were lean years, when many worthy people, who had themselves eschewed speculative dealings, were involved by the failure of banks and by other indirect means in the gravest financial disabilities. Gradually, however, there came recovery, and in the early part of this century growth was fast and steady. With the opening of the Hawthorn School great strides were made, so that in a few years Scotch became the largest Public School in the Empire. With the closing of the East Melbourne School, it is doubtful whether she still holds that proud position. In other respects the graph may be left to tell its story.

School Publications

Young Victoria

THE School Magazine, as we know it, is essentially a modern thing. In the days when Scotch College was founded, it had not occurred to educational authorities that a school journal was either necessary or desirable, still less that it could be successfully controlled and edited by the boys. So we need not be surprised that it was not till 1877 that the first number of *Young Victoria* made its appearance, or that, when it did appear, it was largely written by the masters. With regard to the aims of its conductors, we may quote from the first number. "The journal will serve as a medium of communication with parents and guardians; it will contain a record of the results of the various examinations and athletic contests, and it will trace as far as possible the history of those who have passed from school to active life. It will thus maintain a connection between past and present, and in its pages Old Collegians will find reported the doings of those who have succeeded them on the school benches. The young student, too, will read of the successes in professional, mercantile, and public life of those who were before him, and will thus be stimulated to use every effort to emulate their deeds and perpetuate the fair fame of his *alma mater*. The conductors of the journal will in every way strive to foster the spirit of harmony which happily prevails among the various schools, remembering that though their representatives now meet in keen but generous rivalry, they will, in the course of a few years, meet side by side on the battle-field of active life."

Young Victoria began as a monthly journal, but the number of issues in any one year never exceeded five. In length it varied from 12 to 16 pages, an occasional number reaching 28 pages with the addition of the Annual Prize List. Apart from records of cricket, football, rowing and athletics, the letterpress is largely taken up with educational matters. In the first number we find a note that "by the last Californian mail the Principal received an extensive collection of works bearing on education. They contain valuable information, particulars of which will appear in future numbers of this journal." The editorial articles deal with such topics as the History of the

School Matriculation Examination, the Government of Schools, the Study of Geometry, the Training of the Young, the Teaching of Arithmetic, English Orthography, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Collection of Plants. These are followed by official announcements, lists of examination results, extracts from competitive essays, reports of the School Speech Day, reviews of books on education, résumés of the year's work, and (in the Christmas number) the annual prize list. There are also notes on Old Boys—in particular, a full account of the inauguration of an Old Scotch Collegians' Society in 1879. There are some interesting items; for instance, we read that in 1878 there were 20 boys on the roll of the Sixth or Post-Matriculation Class, for which at that time the University provided no examination. In view of later events there is interest in the suggestions made by two correspondents in 1879 that there should be an annual prize English essay and that the time had come for the establishment of a Scotch Collegians' Club.

From the first there are recurring complaints of the lack of original matter from the boys. We may quote an editorial article in the first number for 1878. "In commencing a new year it may be well to consider how far *Young Victoria* is fulfilling the objects for which it was originally started. These were fully set forth in our first number, which stated that the journal would serve as a record of the School, that it would strive to maintain an *esprit de corps* amongst old and present pupils, and that it would act as an encouragement to the practice of English composition. So far as the first two of these objects are concerned, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. We regret, however, that so few boys write for our columns, and we trust that in future the editor's box will contain many more contributions than it has been receiving hitherto. We are quite aware of the difficulty experienced by boys in selecting subjects on which to write, but this will be to some extent obviated by an announcement which appears in another part of this issue. (The announcement alluded to prescribes the subject of essays for the sixth, fifth, fourth and lower classes). . . . Some of our subscribers have intimated that they desiderate something more substantial than has hitherto appeared in our columns, and we assure them that we will be happy at any time to insert such if forwarded to us. We wish it, however, to be understood that this is primarily a school journal. One of our main objects is to encourage writing by the boys at school, and as theirs is as yet but a 'prentice hand, it were needless to expect too much. Our purpose in this respect will be served if we succeed in in-

ducing them to write and in eliciting what latent talent may exist amongst us. If, however, we fail to secure even the attempt, it will be a question how far the other objects we have in view will require a special organ for their furtherance." Notwithstanding these early doubts as to the realisation of its aims, the journal continued to be published quarterly during 1878 and 1879, there were two issues in 1880, and the last number appeared in June, 1881. The whole of this first series of *Young Victoria*, which was paged continuously from the first number to the last, runs to 272 printed pages.

In 1884 there was a great efflorescence of literary genius in the two upper classes. April witnessed the issue by the Sixth of a manuscript paper called the *Pandemonium Times*, which was followed in May by the *Oracle*, a sheet of four foolscap pages in lithogram. A fortnight later there appeared a rival to the *Oracle* in a printed sheet called the *Thistle* and published by the Fifth. The *Thistle* purported to be a comic print, but it descended to scurrilous attacks on the masters, which led to its suppression. The *Oracle* then secured Dr. Morrison's consent to the publication of a new series of *Young Victoria* under the management of a committee of eight boys. The first number, which appeared in August, strikes a new note. The new paper is to be conducted, not by the masters, but by the boys alone. We quote from the editorial column of the first number: "Under the rule of masters, school papers have a tendency to become dry and uninteresting. There are many reasons for this. Firstly, through teaching they acquire a habit of following beaten tracks; for the same reason, they become habituated to skeletonising their statements, to extracting the dry bones from the body of their subject and depriving it of that rhetorical blood which gives life to the whole. Another reason is that men as they grow older become worshippers of the past. They come to think that their boyhood was far better than that of the present day. . . . Masters are but mortals, and it may reasonably be supposed that they also acquire this predilection for times gone by and that it will come out when they speak and write. We have for these reasons and for the purpose of showing what the Victorian youth can do, published this paper without their aid."

The new series began well. In addition to interesting notes on current events, there are contributions in prose and verse, both serious and humorous. "F. W. W." has a good piece of verse, entitled "Shipwrecked," and also contributes a series of articles on Adam Lindsay Gordon, Henry Kendall, and Brunton Stephens. There are also articles on Chinese Gordon, the Relative Difficulty of Greek and Latin, Castles

SATTON COLLEGE NEW BUILDINGS

THE PATRIAS INTERIS

THIS FOUNDATION STONE

OF THE MEMORIAL HALL ERECTED BY THE OLD BOYS
IN HONOUR OF THOSE WHO SERVED IN THE WAR 1914-1918

WAS Laid BY

DEUT. GENERAL SIR JOHN MONASH, GCMG, CBE, CMG, DSO
DUN OF THE COLLEGE IS 1925

20 MARCH 1925

"THEIR NAME LIVES FOR EVERMORE"

THE FOUNDATION STONE



SCHOOL HOUSE

in the Air, the Eureka Riots, slang, and other topics. We find humorous dissertations on "the steam engine," "my memwars," and "bells," and there are several attempts at humorous fourteeners of the type:

For Johnson's thrown his flute away and given music best,
And the wicked cease from troubling and the tomcats are at rest.

Unhappily, however, the impulse did not survive the departure of the originators of the movement at the end of the year. There is a marked falling off in the quality of the contributions in the first number of 1885. The editors reiterate the complaint that so few boys contribute to the journal, and the last issue appeared in July. The second series had run to only 92 pages.

The Scotch Collegian

There was no further attempt at School journalism in Scotch College until Mr. Littlejohn, on assuming the Principalship in 1904, suggested that an attempt should be made to revive the School magazine. The two conditions he laid down were that it must be written by the boys and that every boy must be a subscriber. Those of the masters who knew the history of *Young Victoria* doubted whether the initial enthusiasm could be sustained by the boys, but Mr. Littlejohn declared emphatically that, if it could not be done by the boys, it was not worth doing at all. To provide for continuity, however, Mr. Ingram undertook to superintend the election of the committee, to encourage promising boys to send in contributions, to see that all "copy" was up to time, and to see the paper through the press. Mr. Wood took over the task when Mr. Ingram left for the Old Country in 1909, and Mr. Ingram again assumed the duty when Mr. Wood left for the front in 1915. No master has ever been a member of the committee or taken any part in writing the paper beyond supplying official information about prizes and examination results. The Old Boys' Column has been written successively by Mr. Donald Morrison, Mr. Wood, Mr. Briggs, and Mr. Sandford. The committee, which has grown in numbers from six to eighteen, is elected by vote of the Upper School, and from the beginning membership of the committee has been an object of emulation among the boys. It should be added, however, that the boys have invariably followed the advice of the master in charge by electing those who have shown an interest in the paper by contributing to the Original Column. The Principal nominates the Editor after consultation with the master in charge.

The *Scotch Collegian*, which was at first limited to 32 pages, had by 1908 grown to 48. When the three-term took the place of the four-term system in 1913, it was increased to 64 pages, but when war broke out and news began to pour in of our Old Boys at the front, it was lengthened, first to 80, and then to 96 pages. Even that has not been found sufficient. The three numbers of 1925 ran to 112, 112, and 104 pages. The magazine was so securely established by its founders and has proved so astonishingly successful that it will be well to quote at some length the statement of its aims as set out by the first Editor in the initial number. In commenting on the decision that the boys should provide the material as far as possible, he says: "A school paper must be a thorough chronicle of the school's progress in every department, and the boys themselves can best see into the heart of affairs. We wish to have something beyond bare facts narrowly told—something beyond mere scholastic details with which outside readers are little concerned; we wish to infuse into the paper something of the enthusiasm of school life, and if this is to be accomplished at all, it can only be done by obtaining the material at first-hand from the boys who are flushed with that enthusiasm. We believe that a paper so conducted will not only be an interesting record of our school days, but will foster a healthy public opinion, and in recording faithfully our contests in the schools and in the field, will forge another link in the chain binding all Collegians together."

Of the Old Boys' Column he says: "The Old Boys are a patriotic class, perhaps because 'distance lends enchantment to the view' and their memories of the School are wreathed in the glamour of the past. . . . They are still part of the School, and the School is still judged by them. It will be a joy to the Old Boy who has been separated from his school companions for years to read of them, if only the most meagre piece of news, and it will also be a joy to the present boy to read of those who trudged his grievous path before him and to emulate their deeds. As he looks down the columns and sees the record of success after success, he will probably wonder what manner of boys they were in those days; but there is the record and, as our Principal has told us, 'what a Scotch College boy has done, a Scotch College boy can do again.'"

Of the Original Column he writes thus: "A great French poet has said that most men have in them a poet who dies young. One object of the *Scotch Collegian* is to catch this poet while he is still alive, and, if possible, keep him in that state. For this purpose space has been allotted to original matter, and our budding poets are invited to use

this as a training ground. . . . Our invitation is not restricted to would-be poets, but is extended to those who wish to embody their ideas in prose. It will be of great benefit to contributors to cultivate the orderly consecutive expression of their thoughts. . . . There may be in our midst a rising editor, and indeed many of us may aspire to that honourable vocation of journalism, which is so great a factor in modern life."

The concluding editorial paragraph explains itself. "It will be seen that the editor of each column makes himself responsible for it by signing his name. We are aware that this course is somewhat unusual, and we have decided on it only because we believe it to be essential that the boys should assume the sole responsibility of providing the material. Possibly a slacker generation might arise that might be disposed to relax the controlling hand, but that will be less likely to occur if the name of the editor is definitely associated with each column. Moreover, the various editors will be more on their mettle when they know that their work is open to criticism, and it should be an additional motive to bestir themselves when they find that their efforts have met with the approval of the School. At the same time it will be recognised that it would be unfair if the editor of a column were debarred by his position from making adequate reference to his own exploits in the school games. It will be readily understood by our readers that such references are furnished by his colleagues."

It is a tribute to the first committee that the scheme which they adopted has, with some minor alterations, been adhered to ever since. The main headings of sections in the first number were Editorial, School News (including Examination Results, Day Boys' Notes, Boarding Department, Christian Union, and Cadet Notes), Original Column, Sports and Games, Letter from Ormond College, and Old Boys' Column. Owing to the introduction of the House system and the growth of school activities in the form of societies and clubs, the School News has been subdivided into General Notes, House Notes, and School Activities; a section has been added for the Junior and Preparatory School; humorous contributions to the Original Column appear under a separate heading, "The Lighter Side," and the Letter from Ormond has been incorporated in the Old Boys' Column. For some years, Form Notes, giving in lighter vein the doings of the various classes during the term, were compiled by the Form Masters from essays written by the boys. Some of them were eminently readable, but they were eventually crowded out owing to the increasing space required for the

School Activities. The only difficulty experienced in securing "copy" has been in connection with the Old Boys' Column. Old Boys as a class are not given to self-advertisement, and it is only by scraps of information supplied by others that Mr. Sandford has been able to keep his column of Jottings afloat. In the sections for which they are responsible the boys have faithfully carried out the instructions of the master in charge to write rather too much than too little, and thus the Editor's task is to condense, not to expand.

The chief feature of the *Scotch Collegian* is, without doubt, the Original Column. It is a subject of legitimate pride that in this respect our magazine has surpassed all other school papers. Beginning in a small way with a single contribution, it has grown continuously, until now one issue can point to 20 pages of original matter. A remarkable feature has been that verse has predominated over prose. Perhaps one reason is that prose requires more space and has to be of outstanding merit before it can be accepted. The serious also has been more in favour than the humorous; in fact, the Lighter Side, which became a separate section in 1919 at the suggestion of the Principal, has had to fight for its existence. There have always been humorous writers among us, but they have been a small minority.

Another opportunity will arise for giving extracts from the Original Column when we come to deal with the anthology which was published in 1919; here we shall confine ourselves to poems dealing with the School. Pride of place will be unhesitatingly given to the great poem "To the Mother School," which B. C. Thomson, the Editor of 1912, sent us before leaving for the front in August, 1915.

TO THE MOTHER SCHOOL

Mother, thy blessing! the time has come
To follow the rest of thy stalwart sons
Forth, to the sound of the rolling drum,
So soon to be lost in the roar of guns,
Where the banner of Britain to glory runs
Mother, thy blessing! the time has come.

Mother, thy blessing! before we go,
Leaving all that is dear to heart,
Love of the home and the fireside glow,
Love of music and delicate art—
With these and more it is hard to part;
Mother, thy blessing! before we go.

Mother, thy blessing! for life was sweet,
Sweet with the love of a thousand things,
And every hour that sped so fleet
Flung a flood of joy, as the morning flings
The light of life from its radiant wings.
Mother, thy blessing! for life was sweet.

Mother, thy blessing! we went for thee:
'Twas little to give, but much to lose;
But how could we think of thee else than free,
While supple of sinews and strong of thews?
How could we falter, or worse—refuse?
Mother, thy blessing! we went for thee.

Mother! our brothers have gone before:
They call—they call us to join the fray.
And shadows of faces that are no more,
The faces we loved so, cold and gray,
Cry loud for vengeance; how can we stay?
Mother! our brothers have gone before.

Mother, thy blessing! and then, good-bye!
Would you wish for your sons a happier aim
Than that a man go forth to die
For a faith that is more than an empty name,
For a faith that burns like a scorching flame?
Mother, thy blessing! and so—good-bye.

We add some others in chronological order.

THE JUBILEE

Rejoice! the hour of Jubilee is here.
Let not a cloud of vain regret obscure
The solemn glory of the sixtieth year.
What though the yearning heart can scarce endure
The thought of passing from our boyhood's home,
Our Alma Mater and our sacred friend?
What though our fate decrees that we should roam
Beyond the walls and never more ascend

Her steps and corridors? Have we not seen
The wondrous spirit of her inmost life?
Can we not serve as golden links between
The past and future glory, and by strife
Or calm endurance rise in endless flight,
Raising ourselves from higher steps to higher,
Whilst ever nearer, fame's unwavering light
Beckons with unextinguishable fire?

So hail to the dear old College,
Full threescore winters old,
Where the burning lamp of knowledge
Will never smoulder cold.
And hail to the proud old banner
Of cardinal, blue, and gold,
The flag we love, which floats above
And guards her sacred fold.

Here's a toast to her sons that battle
In the ranks of the bold and brave.
In the noise of the cannon's rattle,
Where the wounded moan and rave;
And a toast to her sons that travel
Across the stormy wave;
And a silent one to every son
That rests within the grave.

Proclaim then her praise for ever,
For the sake of the years that are done,
For the friendships that nothing can sever,
For the dazzling fame she has won.
And proudly her banner is floating,
Whilst ever the long years run,
As proudly it will, for ever until
This earth be lost to the sun.

So hail to the dear old College,
Full threescore winters old,
Where the burning lamp of knowledge
Will never smoulder cold.
And we'll love her fondly ever,
And dear we'll ever hold
Though years roll by and friendships die,
The Cardinal, Blue and Gold.

October, 1911.

B. C. THOMSON.

THE CLOUD OF WITNESSES

Here in these ivied and time-hallowed walls,
Not knowing, yet not wholly ignorant,
May I hold converse with thy mighty sons,
And learn the lessons that their lives would teach—
Strivings, unnoticed, 'mid the common throng,
Have myriad silent voices, whispering
Of Truth and Honour and a Life not bound
In self but in the triple chains of love.
And half-forgotten memories linger still,

And echoes of heroic lives roll on
To stir anew the slumbering pulse and light
With radiance of Endeavour dormant souls.
Each word, each thought, is writ in deathless bronze,
And each, a slender thread of truth, is woven
In the eternal woof of future times,
The fate of most remote Posterity.

May, 1917.

I. R. MAXWELL.

FAREWELL SONG.

Scotch, now we leave thee, forth to fare on life's untrodden way,
We who loved thee and adored thee in our work and in our play.
But living, loving, learning, dreaming, dying we shall say
"Scotch, all praise be thine!"

Now some go forth at God's great call to minister the Word,
And their hearts are ever hopeful, for their hopes were ne'er deterred,
Whilst thou to them didst minister, ere the mighty Call they heard:
"Scotch, all praise be thine!"

And some go forth before the Flag with head held high and proud;
For the honour of the Empire, life and freedom they have vowed;
If the Flag become their glory, if the Flag become their shroud,
"Scotch, all praise be thine!"

And some are young and follow still sage learning's devious ways,
And the Light of Progress they pursue thro' darksome nights and days--
When at last they shall receive their mighty meed of fame and praise,
"Scotch, all praise be thine!"

Now, Scotch, we leave thee, leaving, too, our boyhood's dreams and fears,
But our mighty aspirations shall not vanish with the years--
And when at last the shining Light that crowns the Task appears,
"Scotch, all praise be thine!"

December, 1917.

A. W. DAWES.

A HYMN

O God, beneath whose hand we hold
The battle-standard and the sword,
Upon whose never-changing word
Our fathers set their trust of old:
Because Thy love is full and free,
Our darkness lifts its voice to Thee.

And Thou who, in the younger days,
Didst raise our School by other hands;
If something now within us stands,
A living altar to Thy praise:
We pray for ages yet to be,
Lord God, lift up our hearts to Thee.

And not alone our voices rise;
 The hymn goes up from every shore,
 For some there are that come no more,
 Who passed the veil with eager eyes.
 Our dead who lie by every sea,
 Lord God, lift up their voice to Thee.

And from us now we cast defeat,
 And here once more make new our trust,
 No sword shall show the stain of rust,
 Nor ever bugle sound retreat.
 For triumph in our destiny,
 Lord God, we lift our hearts to Thee.

May, 1920

I. R. MAXWELL.

AFTER

Climbeth the ivy still around her?
 Grey are her walls, and broad her towers?
 Standeth she still as when we found her,
 High on the hill that is yours and ours?
 Still doth she loom o'er the ways that bound her,
 Calm and clear in the happy hours?

You, dear lad, in your life of laughter
 And song and joy and the sum of these,
 Gaze on ancient roof and rafter,
 Black with an age of memories:
 Think on the men who were boys and after
 Lived no longer for these and these . . .

You in your earnest way will sing now
 Songs that shall never grow old or fade;
 Out on the river your oars shall swing now,
 Gleaming and glistening, blade and blade;
 Clear in the gloaming your voices ring now,
 Joyous and glad that the game is played.

So you will come at last to the ending,
 Fight your last battle and sing your last song,
 Sit round the blaze at the last glad friending,
 Wishing the day were ever so long;
 Find that your heart is bowed and bending,
 And pass from the threshold—one of the throng.

And if ever you come in the long years after,
 Seeking to find some memory there,
 And gaze once more on roof and rafter,
 And kneel again in the ways of prayer,
 Maybe you will catch the lilt of laughter,
 Echoing silently on the air.

Climbeth the ivy still around her,
Grey are her walls, and broad her towers.
Standeth she still as when we found her,
High on the hill that is yours and ours;
Glorious above the ways that bound her,
Calm and clear in the happy hours.

May, 1922

ALAN C. MOYLE.

THE VOICE OF THE SCHOOL

Hail to thee, song of a strong love unsleeping,
Raising thy voice like the sound of the sea;
Waves of thy melody o'er us are sweeping,
Rolling for ever, majestic and free.
Let the brave sound through the still air resound,
Speed it along,
Swiftly and strong,
The glorious lilt of our College song!

Voices are fed from the love that is glowing
Ardently bright in the deeps of each heart;
Love of our School, the one School, is outflowing,
Songs we are chanting where pain has no part.
Swiftly they rise to the listening skies:
Weakness disdain,
Power must we gain
To send up on high our triumphant strain!

Scotch, to us ever your dear fame is gleaming,
Leading, inspiring our hearts in their youth;
Life is a joy if we live it in deeming
Earth's greatest treasures to come from pure Truth.
Then let each voice in its young strength rejoice:
Happy we sing,
As to a King,
The richness of praise in our song we bring!

Comes from past ages the chant of our glory;
Clearly it rings through the clash of the swords;
Let the high strains of its wonderful story
Sound in the midst of our resonant chords,
Rising above on the wings of our love,
Rushing along,
Deathlessly strong,
The conquering sounds of our College song!

August, 1922

K. L. MACARTNEY.

FAREWELL

O kindly mother of our youthful years,
 We breathe farewell and leave thy service sweet.
 From the blest hearth where, seated at thy feet,
 We listened to thy voice with eager ears,
 What time thou storedst our minds with treasures rare,
 The time, alas, has come to take our way.
 Gone is the noontide of youth's cloudless day:
 The night now comes, and with it manhood's care.
 Not soon will we forget thy precepts high,
 Long will our memories thy voice possess:
 Farewell: yet in our hearts thy name we'll keep,
 Though gone from thee, we'll love thee nothing less.
 In all our ways we'll dream thee ever nigh
 To guide us o'er life's pathway rough and steep.

December, 1922

J. G. CORNELL.

AN ANTHEM

Organ—O Lord, our Father, we come unto Thee this day in all humility and gladness, trusting in Thy infinite goodness for our salvation. Bless us, we beseech Thee, all the days of our lives, for Thou art good: Thy mercy endureth for ever.

Men's Voices—O Lord, we pray this day for our children, as they enter now upon the road, the highway of life. Keep them, O Father, from all evil things, and bless them, for Thou art good; Thy mercy endureth for ever.

Boys' Voices—God of our fathers, hear our cry,
 Pass not Thy little children by;
 Strengthen our lives, that we may be
 Loving and Christ-like, serving Thee.

Organ—O God our Father, hear our prayer;
 Keep us spotless, pure, and fair,
 That our answering cry may be
 "We have conquered, serving Thee."

Boys— Father, we are journeying on,
 Journeying life's rough way upon,
 Treading as our fathers trod;
 Help us in our ways, O God.

Men— Trusting Thy word, which faileth never—

Boys— For Thy mercy endureth, endureth for ever.

All— We come to Thee this day, O Lord,
 Praising the glory of Thy Word.
 Help us to build our lives anew,
 Guide us in all we say and do,
 Trusting Thy Word, which faileth never,
 For Thy mercy endureth, endureth for ever.

December, 1922

J. M. MOYLE.

THE PASSING OF THE EAST MELBOURNE SCHOOL

Dear Mother School, with hallowed memories grand,
Thine ivied walls will soon be desolate
Of boyish voices, and the stern old gate
Will swing no more beneath our careless hand.
'Twas in these walls our fathers fought and strove:
Now they are gone, gray ghosts still hover there,
Singing soft songs, and some who kneel in prayer,
Giving to thee alone their deathless love.
And we who now go forth in other ways,
We take with us thy name so strong and true,
And build it in the walls that mark the new,
Gilding the silver heights of future days.
And through the years thy love a star shall be,
Leading us on through all eternity!

May, 1923

J. M. MOYLE.

"BACK TO No. 1 FOR THE LAST TIME!"

DEAR BENCHES

Dear old School benches, must you, too, be going,
You we believed beyond the touch of time?
The stream of life for ever onward flowing,
Winds of the world outward and ever blowing,
Left you at least, we thought, secure, sublime.

Dear old School benches, seats of high and lowly,
Where we have sat, some less and many greater,
What memories flood, of things profane and holy,
From those fleet years (would we could live them slowly!)
Fleet years of youth, of you and Alma Mater.

Dear old School benches, lap of that kind mother,
Who gave us strength to run the race we've run,
Now we're returning, every erring brother,
To tell old tales and sigh with one another
And sing a last sad song in Number One.

Some hearts are happy, some with sorrow breaking;
I am bowed down beneath a load of cares:
Dear benches, when life's anxious fret and aching
My faith in man and God I find is shaking,
I go in fancy back to you for prayers.

December, 1925

A. W. DAWES.

We may add some examples of the work done by the boys in "The Lighter Side." The first was sung by its authors at the Boarders' Concert in 1920.

REALLY?—YES.—WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT?

A.: We've heard of a day-boy who's just had a bath.

B.: Really?

A.: Yes.

B.: Would you believe it?

A.: 'Twas quite accidental—now, don't start to laugh.

B.: Really, etc.

A.: Down at St. Kilda, one hot summer's day,

The boarders were swimming; the day-boy said Nay;

But he slipped on some soap, and got covered in spray.

B.: Really, etc.

Chorus:

A. and B.: Really, you'd hardly believe it;

Still, you can take it or leave it.

A.: A very unfortunate happening, we're told;

Right to the brink of the water he rolled;

'Twas so very unusual, he caught a bad cold.

B.: Really, etc

We've heard of a Prefect who went into class.

Really, etc.

'Twas true that his action was too good to last.

Really, etc.

It happened one morning in Pass History:

To me it seems a complete mystery;

He entered the room with a notice, you see.

Really, etc.

A boarder was called to the office last week.

Really, etc.

He padded his trousers and entered so meek.

Really, etc.

But that master was cunning, and so, with a grin,

He started to punish that boy for his sin,

With six pretty solid on—well, just his skin.

Really, etc.

Chorus:

Really, you'd hardly believe it;

Still, you can take it or leave it.

He padded his trousers where most tender he feels,

But, now that he's done with the groans and the squeals,

He's padding them still when he sits down to meals.

Really, etc.

J. B. A.

J. G. P.

AFTER MANY YEARS

You bid me write, imposing no conditions
Of style or theme, grave, gay, or old or new;
Such changes in our relative positions
Have come about since last I wrote for you!
Then your behests left room for no evasion,
The blackboard bristled questions, tier on tier;
Your wishes were on every such occasion
Limpid and clear.

And varied, too—"Who wrote 'The Rights of Man'?"
"Did current topics warp great Shakespeare's muse?"
"The following extract punctuate and scan—"
"The periods of Johnson?" "Wordsworth's views
Of man and nature?" These and kindred others
You chose from all those well-remembered books—
Could we but call them to the bar, my brothers,
I mean, their spooks!

My efforts to discriminate at present
'Twixt simile and metaphor are vain,
Likewise what is metonymy and isn't
I cannot for the life of me explain;
Yet am I of that Scotch unlisted legion
Who still with kindly thought your name endue,
And, quartered now in near or distant region,
Take off their hats to you.

Still in your wainscot room unfold the beauty
Of English letters, your reward the same,
To shoot the dull-spun weft of schoolboy duty
With crimson o' romance. Now in the name
Of classes that will never meet again,
Whose school-day prime your goodness still made brighter,
Accept these limping verses: I remain
The least of these—the writer.

December, 1920

A. E. PRATT

A CHEMISTRY SWOT TO HIS LADY LOVE

The dawn has come. O beauteous maid, arise,
And show to all the world thy features fair;
Bluer than copper sulphate are thine eyes,
Like elemental spun gold is thy hair.
Ethereal maid! O lovely glorious lass!
I'm haunted by the memory of thy lips,
Just as the lab. is haunted by the gas
Made in the apparatus known as Kipp's.

No acid test could ever prove thee base;
 And he is false who calls thee volatile:
 Thou art sublime, as is thy lovely face:
 Beloved, deign to thank with one sweet smile
 My soul, precipitated at thy feet,
 Each atom thrilled as I thy love entreat.

August, 1923

L. P. F.

RADIO
 (HORACE III. i.)

Move backward, base throngs, deaf in their ignorance;
 Keep holy silence: priests of the aerial,
 Deep-versed in wave-lengths, donning head-sets,
 Guide, with revolving control, the dials.

O, whether plain galena or silicon,
 Valve set or—grant it! long superhet'rodyne,
 Voice thee for prophet lone (for many
 Loud-speaker trumpeting), Wave, come swiftly.

Lo, distant murmurs beat: then in harmony
 Clear grow the sounds—perchance to re-echo here
 Speech fire-impelled from Europe, England?—
 No: admonitions from our police car.

August, 1924

A. J. M. D.

When we find the boys thus voicing their pride in the School and its traditions, we are justified in saying that the *Scotch Collegian* has fully realised the aims of its founders. It has provided a full and reliable record of all the activities of the School, both in work and in games; it has served as a link between the past and the present, and has fostered a loyalty to the School which has been of incalculable value at the critical period of passing from the old to the new site; it has given the boys an opportunity for expressing themselves in prose and verse; above all, it has been the means of moulding a healthy public opinion and has thus been a potent factor in realising our highest educative ideal. We hope that the voice of the School will continue to find expression in its great magazine, advocating with moderation and yet with vigour the views of the boy who in his little commonwealth is prepared to play his part as one of the ruling or the ruled.

Flosculi Australes

In 1919, at the suggestion of the Prefects, the Editorial Committee published under the name of *Flosculi Australes* an anthology of poems and songs from the *Scotch Collegian*. The proceeds were to benefit

the War Memorial Fund, but in its first intention the volume was a tribute to the memory of B. C. Thomson and J. D. Burns, two of our most gifted editors, who both fell in the war. The selection was made by Mr. Ingram, who also grouped the poems under eight headings—School Songs, The School, Lyrics of Life, Lyrics of Nature, National Lyrics, Sonnets, Reflective Poems, Narrative Poems. We have already given some poems on the School, and School Songs will be treated later. Here we give some extracts from the other sections, and add some poems of a later date than the anthology. We give pride of place to the immortal lyric, "For England," which J. D. Burns sent us before leaving for the front in 1915.

FOR ENGLAND

The bugles of England were blowing o'er the sea,
As they had called a thousand years, calling now to me;
They woke me from dreaming in the dawning of the day,
The bugles of England—and how could I stay?

The banners of England, unfurled across the sea,
Floating out upon the wind, were beckoning to me;
Storm-rent and battle-torn, smoke-stained and grey,
The banners of England—and how could I stay?

O England, I heard the cry of those that died for thee,
Sounding like an organ-voice across the winter sea;
They lived and died for England, and gladly went their way—
England, O England, how could I stay.

May, 1915

J. D. BURNS.

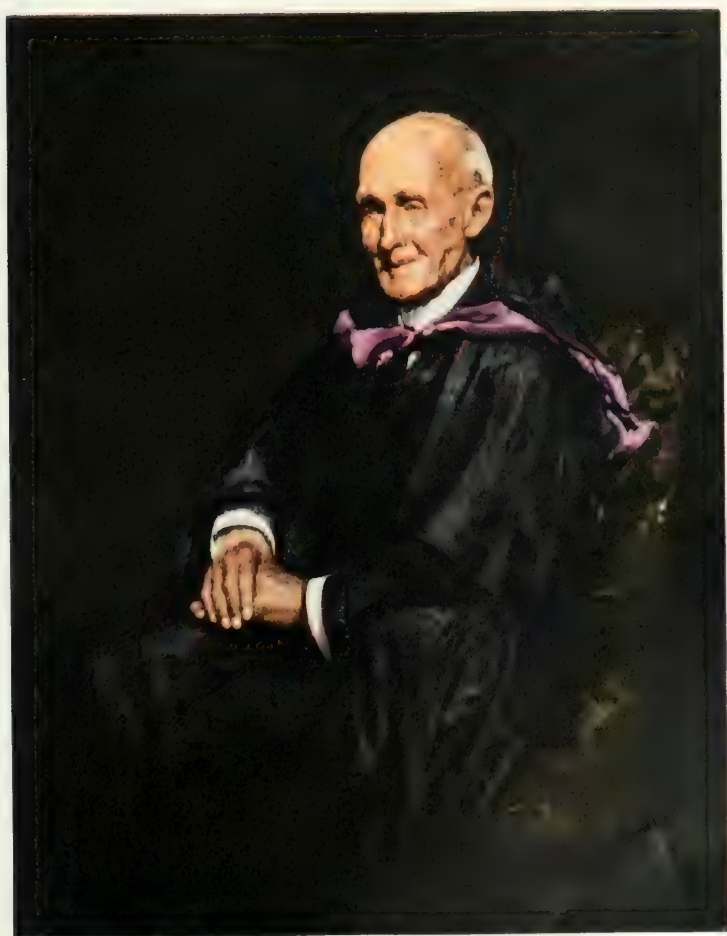
THE POET

He built a city, fair, with glancing spire
And shady grove, beside a sunlit sea,
That men might look within and wond'ring see
The perfect beauty of his heart's desire.
He sang a song that men might catch the fire
And know with him life's endless harmony,
The music that through all eternity
Before creation and beyond the pyre
Speaks in the lives of men. O mighty bard,
Heaven's gift to man, voicing divine decrees,
Painting all beauties with the master-hand,
Softening the touch of time and fortune hard,
Pure as the snow-clad heights or salt sea breeze,
Though kings and empires fall, thy work shall stand.

December, 1916

I. R. MAXWELL.

FRANK SHEW, M.A.
A Member of the Staff
1870-1921



THE EYES OF DAWN

(First printed as an introductory ode to Flosculi Australes)

They lie beyond the sunset lands,
Strange fires wherein the worlds are born,
Dark seas that beat on silver sands
Before the cities of the dawn.

We see within the sapphire gates
Suns that on younger ages shone,
And nights that gleam with starry freights,
And moons that dreamed on Babylon.

We bring dim beauties from the dead,
Pale glimpses out of happy ways;
And dreams of sunsets that were red
Upon the ashes of glad days.

We know strange ghosts that will not stay,
But stare and pass us in the night;
We know, but may not bring away
The ichor of the infinite.

So read: although the words are cold,
And faltering utterance deceives;
And dream our dreams that soon grow old
And vanish with the autumn leaves.

I. R. MAXWELL.

INVOCATION

Out of the heart of the sunset fires,
Out of the changeless deep,
Lady mine of a thousand lyres,
Throned where the white stars weep,
Fill me the chalice of lost desires
Out of the pools of sleep.

Give me the burning kiss of the sun,
For my heart longs to be free,
And the silver glory of nights star-spun
In the wastes of the silver sea,
Where never the idle zephyrs come
But they breathe from thy heart to me.

So on the quiet tides of night
Under the dreaming moon
Come from the sea, O heart's delight,
From the sea-caves, sapphire-strewn;
Come with the dead star's burning flight,
Come on the wings of the dying light,
Only, come soon.

I. R. MAXWELL.

FUGACES LABUNTUR ANNI

Winds of heaven, sighing, sighing,
From eternal night to dawns
Transient, and full-blossomed mornings
 To the sinking of the sun,
 Swiftly flying,
 Softly dying,
 In the setting of the sun.

Winds of heaven, wailing, wailing,
In the dusky tree-tops nightly,
When the earth is steeped lightly
 In the glow of starry skies,
 Swiftly sailing,
 Softly failing,
 In the arms of bright sunrise.

Hear, and answer ere your going
In the mists that veil your dying,
Tell me in your mournful sighing
 Of the loved ones lost to me.
 Ghostly blowing,
 Sing the going
 Of the loved ones lost to me.

So our years slip down the ages
From eternal night to dawns
Transient, and full-blossomed mornings
 To the endless night of time.
 Fools and sages
 Down the ages
 Vanish in the night of time.

Yet we trust that greater splendour
Shall illumine brave endeavour
When the sunlight fades for ever
 And the last sad bell is rung;
 Life shall render
 Greater splendour
 When the evensong is sung.

August, 1917

I. R. MAXWELL.

THE AFTER-GLOW

In solemn majesty the sunset dies,
Burnished with crimson fire,
Where rolling thunderclouds in masses rise,
A fitting funeral pyre.

But when the passionate radiance of the west
Has lost its burning might,
A silver after-glow will sometimes rest
On plain and snow-capped height.

Softer and sweeter is its mellow ray,
And in its tide it bears
Something which stirs the soul and drives away
All earthly trials and cares.

Thus power and beauty fade and leave behind
But little to be seen,
Only the sweet sad light that calls to mind
The glory that has been.

And thus in life the great shall pass away,
But there shall never wane
That after-glow which shall in measure sway
All those that yet remain.

October, 1910

B. C. THOMSON.

THE UNTUNED HARP

A harp there was of gold,
Well-shapen and fair to see,
But its songs were all unsung,
Unheard its melody.
For many a minstrel tried
With all his art and skill
To play it; but all in vain:
Its music was mute and still.
And the soul of the harp cried, grieving,
"Is there none that knows the art
To play the songs I am weaving—
That are locked within my heart?"

Sorrow took up the harp,
A workman skilled and old;
With fingers kindly cruel
He stripped away its gold.
He struck each silent string
Till the trembling echoes woke;
And those that were out of tune
He tightened or loosed—or broke.
And the soul of the harp was wounded,
It cried in agony,
"The music that might have sounded
Is stilled for ever in me."

Then Time took up the harp, .
 Gentle fingered and faced,
 He loosed the straining strings,
 Those broken he replaced.
 Then he gave the harp to Love,
 Well skilled in minstrelsy,
 And she drew from its strings a song
 Of tenderest melody.
 And the soul of the harp, high-soaring
 On new-found wings of song,
 Forgot its pain in pouring
 Forth music sweet and strong.

May, 1914

J. D. BURNS.

THE COMET

This comet, then, has not been seen before.
 Did not an aged priest erstwhile compare
 Man's life unto a bird, that from the hail
 And roaring wind seeks refuge in a hall,
 Full lighted, where men seat them at a feast,
 Heedless of Nature's turmoil, o'er the wine?
 Frightened by the glare, the sparrow flashes past,
 And vanishes into the storm, and straight
 Is seen no more.

This comet, too, hath come
 Out of the vasty night into our ken,
 And soon will pass again to boundless night,
 And go—we know not whither.
 From one eternity it comes, and soon
 In an eternity as deep and dark
 It plunges and is lost for evermore.
 Messenger of the Infinite, on high
 Thou art in beauty trailing glorious clouds
 And blazing forth thy message to the earth,
 Silent and wondering.
 In His own works is God made manifest:
 Grant me, O Lord, to read the lesson right,
 To understand a little, and to glean
 Some scraps of truth as lowly I look up,
 Seeing Time's silent wingless messenger
 Speeding on ever to eternity.

May, 1917

R. C. BALD.

BEYOND IT ALL

What is a verse? 'Tis but a straggling line
 Of words—half-meant . . .
 And yet I've seen two eyes drip burning tears
 At their intent.

What is a masterpiece? A daub of paint,
Mere imitation?
I've heard a heart cry out in ecstasy
At Art's creation.

What is a melody? Mere wavering sounds
That rise . . . and fall . . . ?
Was it mere noise that spurred yon hero on,
That bugle-call?

All, all is one! It is the fire divine,
Life's quenchless spark;
Where the great soul of man, immortal made,
Leaps from the dark.

August, 1917

A. W. DAWES.

THE RED GODS

When the days are drunk with summer and the heat-waves reel and shimmer,
When the stranded reed-beds rustle where the creeks are running low,
Then the Red Bush gods awaken, and they call us from the woodland
And the wondrous sunlit spaces of the lands where we would go.

We have drunk the shivered moonlight in the river after sunset,
When the stars are all a-glimmer and the grey night breezes blow;
We have heard the mopoke calling from the wonder of the forest,
And the sleeping lust of summer bids our hearts arise and go.

We must leave the painted splendours and the pageantry of cities;
Honey-sweet across the sunlight in the brazen noon-day glow
We can hear the bush gods calling from the grey-blue mountain hazes
And the crimson summer kingdoms where our hearts must rise and go.

May, 1919

I. R. MAXWELL.

THE IMMORTAL HOPE

Dust unto dust! if these, our grosser parts,
Return at last to earth that gave them being,
Shall not those wandering winds that blow from Heaven,
Immortal longings past the earth's desiring,
Return at last to God? For as the flowers
Clothe the spring meadows with their season's splendour
And dew-awakened freshness, so the soul
Shall be arrayed before the light of judgment
In beauties of each act of self-forgetting,
Starred with the glory of each thought of Heaven
And longing after Immortality.

August, 1918

I. R. MAXWELL.

SONNET

Steal for thy song the rippling loveliness
Of sparkling streamlets washing over stones,
The tree's soft murmur to the wind's caress,
The beauty of the magpie's fluted tones.
Give it the rolling thunder's majesty,
The magic power of the waterfall,
The lift, the roll, the rhythm of the sea,
The wildness of the black swan's flying call.
Shape then with these thy loftiest ideals,
Thy hopes, thy faith, thy best and truest thought,
And guard against that lower self which steals
Sincerity and power, and leaves thee nought.
For ever in thy writing there must be
That nameless something which is part of thee.

August, 1922

J. G. BALD.

DEATH—OR LIFE

A bud that bloomed upon the hill
And blushed to greet the dawn,
As youthful beauty ever will
Before the eyes of morn—
He saw, admired, and passed it by,
To wither, fade and die.

A seed sown in the stony soil
Will not take root and live;
The sower threw it in his toil
Where nought might nurture give.
He left it, heedless of its cry,
To wither, fade and die.

A single golden autumn leaf
Still hangs upon the wall;
The creeper, bare and cold with grief,
Will shortly let it fall,
To rest beneath the winter sky,
To wither, fade and die.

A thought within a human heart
Is prisoned in the brain,
The tongue is warden of our art
To free our joy or pain;
If it shall fail, our thought must lie
To wither, fade and die.

May, 1925

D. H. ALEXANDER.

IMPERFECTIONS

Were life and love and earthly living things
Wrought in perfection, would all joy be ours?
Ah, 'tis tears that brighten laughter, 'tis the night
That brings the silvery dawn, and sweeter far
Is that one burst of sun in cloudy skies,
Startling the vexed trees to quietness
Amid the storm; aye, lovelier smells the rose
In desert places blooming: Spring's a jewel
Set in chill Winter's foil, and ah! man's heart
Shows more divine when his one spark of Heaven
Shines through the dark of this mortality.

May, 1925

H. G. SECCOMBE.

THESE LIVE

"These pass," the Angel said, and showed me where
All evil things were dead, all tears and pain
And ugliness: "and these live blossoming
That ye thought dead—the rose that thickening night
Saw droop, the faint star in the eastern sky,
The smile in sorrow, all the joy of sun,
The skies illimitable, bird on wing,
And waters running free and mirroring
The smiling moon—all these shall live," he said.

December, 1925

H. G. SECCOMBE.

THE HARP

The harp was set upon a field of green,
A field of velvet turf, spangled with dew
And redolent of spring—a little field
Bordered with trees in richest foliage deck'd
Through which the gentle sun with softened beam
More gently made his way and shone full fair
Upon the golden harp; the frame was gold
And studded o'er with beauteous, costly jewels:
Of gold, too, were the strings; Orpheus' own self
Did ne'er a finer instrument desire
When he was wont to play.

To that retreat,
Set far apart from all our worldly strife
And harsh perpetual noise and selfishness,
A little company now makes its way
And comes into the field. Some ten or twelve
Alone were there—no more—to judge that day
The skill of two opponents, cunning both
To find a soul within the harp and strike

From it a heavenly cadence; and each bard
Did think his own song best, wherefore they came
To that sequestered spot with chosen friends
Whose task was to award the victor's crown.

Now first stepped forth a noble youth, who came
Straight to the harp; comely he was and tall,
With great strong limbs, and in his eyes a gleam
That spoke of ecstasy; straight to the harp
This youth high-born did go, and seating him
Upon a stool of gold, touched the sweet strings,
One moment hesitant; then with fingers firm
He broke into a song of wild delight.
Life, all untraversed, for his seeking lay,
And through the music loud he did declare
His hopes, his rosy hopes—what he would do
When he became a man, when future, dim
As yet, though glowing through the obscuring mists,
Should be transcended by reality:
He boasted of his knowledge of things past
And of the present; men of art he knew
Of all time within human memory,
And men renowned in war and polity.
All this he sang in glad triumphant notes,
And after scarce a pause love was his theme,
How woman was the noblest gift of God
And how he worshipped her.

The hearers all

Sat rapt to hear the glorious melody:
As ceased the youth, they hailed him as a bard
Of more than human skill; well pleased he was,
Seeming assured that he would win the prize.
Then slow arose the other, the old man,
Heaving a sigh, for once he, too, was young
And fiery and impetuous as the youth:
But that was long ago, long, long ago.
Now wrinkled was his brow, and sunk his cheeks,
And white as snow, too, was his shaggy hair.
Soft through the strings at first his fingers played,
And all his soul reached out and tinged the notes
That his old fingers made. He sang of pain,
And sorrow, and all evils that befall
Mankind. He told of hopes and rosy dreams,
Told how they crumble into nothing, fade
Like the grey twilight, like a cataract voice,
As sleep beguiles the ear. Learning serves not
To guard against distresses such as these.
But these three things alone lit up the gloom,
The sadness of his song: "Thou must believe,

Have faith in Christ thy Lord, have this great faith,
This faith that can move mountains; thou must hope,
Hope that thy prayers to God may bring reward,
If not on earth, in heaven; thou must love,
Not woman alone, but all humanity;
Aid thou the feeble, succour the oppressed,
Feed those that hunger, and all mourners comfort;
So canst thou live in inward happiness."

The music stopped. The old man pensive sat
And gazed through the thick leafage at the heavens,
As though he sought an answer to his cry.
No word broke through the silence; great tears streamed
Adown the cheeks of all. At last the youth,
With eyes yet moist and all his ardour quenched,
Drew nigh and murmured, "Thou hast won the prize,
The bard who touched the harp with such a skill,
Who sang of truth, of life, and not of dreams,
Who raised a song immortal to the skies,
That hosts, methinks, angelic paused to hear—
Teach me to live that I thine art may share."

December, 1924

E. E. RANSOM.

We have ventured to make this selection of poems, knowing that much has to be omitted which was worthy to be included. If we ask what is the value of such writing to the School, we find an answer ready to our hand in the Introductory Note to the *Floresculi Australes*. There the writer, after pointing to the stimulus which Thomson and Burns gave to literary effort, to patriotic fervour, and to high aspiration, proceeds thus: "It has been said that poetry 'says nothing in a maze of beautiful words.' The author of the epigram would have it that the true object of poetry is to reform the world and bring about the millennium. The object of our poets has been exquisitely set forth by Maxwell in his sonnet on the Poet. And if in building their city they have not laid the axe to the root of the tree of social wrong, we still venture to say that they have said something. They gather up into verse all the influences which have moulded the life of good men from the foundation of the world, all the cravings of the heart, which are the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. They give fervid expression to the love of home, of school, of country, of departed friends, of nature, of Australian scenery, of art, of music, of all that is beautiful and true and good. If it is not unimportant for a school that its inmost soul should find melodious expression, then we must agree that our poets have said something. Nor have they said it in a maze of

words. On the contrary, they bring to their task the directness, the simplicity, the ardour, and the primal sincerity of youth. They speak from the heart to the heart, appealing to all that is noble and good in the world, and (let it be said) voicing the eternal truths which more than Acts of Parliament contain in themselves the seeds of the redress of social wrong. Their influence on the life and thought of the School is mirrored in the pages of the *Scotch Collegian*. One thing is certain, that those most intimately associated with the School, while they marvel at the quality and quantity of verse produced by the boys, trust that the day is far distant when the Original Column will cease to be the outstanding feature of the School magazine.

Other Publications

In recent years there have been various school publications in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of the College and the War Memorial Fund. Among these the *Jubilee Historical Sketch* deserves more than passing mention because in it the date of the opening of the School and the locality of the first site were for the first time definitely established. Mr. Wood, who made the compilation, spent day after day examining official records and newspaper files until the facts of our early history were established beyond the possibility of doubt. If the account given in this volume is accurate, it is in large measure due to the labours of Mr. Wood. Two other publications issued in connection with the War Memorial Fund, *The School at War* (1919) and *The Scotch College and its Seventieth Anniversary* (1921), may be passed over more briefly. The facts which they record about the School at work, the School at play, the School at war, and the School in civil and political life are all set out in greater detail in the present work.

House Papers

Finally, let us say something of quite another kind of journalism. We refer to the numerous House papers which have from time to time startled their "public." These papers have all been ephemeral: many of them have not reached the dignity of the printing-press, but all of them have subserved what was apparently a desperate need—they have enabled their compilers to work off dangerous burdens of alleged wit, *esprit de corps* (where *corps* may mean class, House, or School), and journalistic fecundity. Practically all are quartos of four or eight pages, and the usual price was three pence.

The first publication issued in Scotch College which could properly be termed a House-paper was *The Ragtimes*, which issued from the secret places of the boarding department during 1917 and 1918. It was published within the House as a "limited" edition of about fifty typewritten copies, executed on whatever paper came to hand at the critical moment. Dealing as it did with the point of view of the boarder alone, its scope was necessarily limited. It nevertheless contained many decidedly witty items, and enjoyed great popularity within the charmed circle.

The activities of the War Memorial Committee in 1919 provided what was probably an unintentional stimulus to the "press." In April of that year there appeared three papers, designed to fulfil the dual purpose of raising money for the Memorial Fund and providing a considerable amount of amusement for all concerned. They were *The Whizz-Bang* (South House), *Cock o' the North* (North House), and *The Umpah* (School House). Conducted with keen enthusiasm, their success was assured. All three ran to several issues, and ceased publication only when the near approach of the test examinations froze all but the stoutest hearts.

No new publications appeared until the Carnival was mooted in 1922. Then there occurred quite a thrilling duel. The idea of publishing a paper was hit upon by members of Monash House. Although the project was nursed in the strictest secrecy, and although preparations were made with the greatest haste, there was a leakage of information. Immediately a committee was formed in Lawson House to produce a rival paper, and, if possible, to get in first. The committee met for the first time at 10.40 a.m. By 2 p.m. the same day the matter was in the hands of the printer, and at 1.45 p.m. the following day the paper was being distributed, having been beaten by a matter of minutes. The three papers issued at this time were *The Barracker* (Monash House), *Oorsel's* (Lawson House), and *The Umpah* (School House). All three were notably superior in production to their predecessors, a fact which probably had its explanation in the growth of the School. Whatever criticism might be levelled at their literary qualities, it must be admitted that these papers produced excellent results—they were in themselves profitable, they provided a valuable news service in connection with the organisation of the Carnival, and they did much to awaken House enthusiasm. The Carnival over and their purposes achieved, they ceased publication. At about the same time there appeared some five or six class papers, having similar objects to the House papers already considered. These were neces-

sarily of much less formal type, in most cases written by hand and mimeographed. Some of these have already passed from memory, but we have before us copies of *The Excelsior*, *The Winner* and *The Four B Paper*.

On October 27, 1922, there appeared the first issue of *The Sporting Critic*, which ran to three fortnightly issues. This paper dealt with sporting matters exclusively, and found its circulation in the interest of three occasions—the Combined Sports, the House Regatta and an important cricket match.

Of quite a different character was *The Scotch Thistle*, a monthly issued at the Hawthorn School from 1920 to 1922. The series began with a "sample paper" called *Family Secrets*; thereafter considerable success attended the venture. The object of the editors was to cover those interests of the Hawthorn School which did not find a place in the *Collegian*. The success of *The Scotch Thistle* was such as to beget a rival, which did not last very long, however. The early issues were typewritten and mimeographed. With the second issue a printed cover was added, and the fifth number was printed throughout. With the transfer of the Senior School to Hawthorn the purpose of the paper was removed, and it was discontinued.

The Oracle, described editorially as "The Voice of the Leighwood and Glen Boarding Houses," appeared about the middle of 1923, and ran to some six issues. It dealt with House topics exclusively.

An echo of the 1922 House papers was seen in October, 1923, in *The Super-Six*, produced by Class VI. A, and its rival, *The Removian* (Remove A).

Societies and Clubs

NOTHING has been more remarkable in these last years than the growth of extra-school activities directed and controlled by the boys. Their rapid expansion naturally suggests a homily on educational theories. In these days, interest and self-activity and self-expression are words to conjure with in books on education. They have, in fact, become so many shibboleths offering a passport into the Promised Land. On the one hand it is maintained that the pupil must be interested in the subject of study, on the other that real progress can be attained only by the self-activity of the pupil. The theory has an element of truth sufficient to give it the vitality of the blatant beast, but in reality it is at best a half-truth. It is true that the pupil must be interested in his subject, but if it is implied that he is not to be harassed with subjects in which he is not interested, the theorist is no longer on sure ground. The lad of spirit will welcome a subject which puts him on his mettle, and it is for the master so to present a difficult subject that it will awaken the interest of the pupil and urge him to develop his latent capabilities. It is true again, that a subject can be mastered only when the powers of the pupil have been brought to bear on it by conscious effort, but if it is implied that the pupil is to be emancipated from the restraints of the class-room and left to work out his own salvation, we again part company from the theorist, who would thus eliminate the guiding hand and personality of the teacher. A theory which tends to minimise the part of the teacher in education is on slippery ground. The master is in the class-room, if he is really a master, not merely to hear a lesson, not merely to supervise a class, not merely to elucidate difficulties; he is there, because his vocation summons him to breathe the fire of his own conviction into his subject and so to impress his pupils that his words will live in their memory. And we may safely say that the progress of the pupil will be in proportion to the power of the teacher's personality. In the last years of a boy's school career it may be desirable, if the exigencies of the time-table permit, to allow him a spare period during which he may browse at large in the library or other congenial haunt, but no other concession is either possible or desirable in a secondary school like Scotch College.

This much we have premised, because in our Societies and Clubs we come to activities which are directed entirely by the boys. A master is nominally in charge to secure continuity and see that the wheels are set in motion year by year, but the committee consists exclusively of boys, who make all arrangements independently. It would be idle to say that this policy was adopted without some doubts as to its success, but there is no doubt that its wisdom has been proved by the event. The boys, finding themselves in responsible positions, have shown an initiative and resource quite remarkable for their years; they have also shown an audacity which would have been impossible in men of maturer age. The possibility of a rebuff has no terrors for them, and the result is that we have seen a youthful Secretary of the Christian Union interviewing an Archbishop and a Minister of Defence with a request for an address and, moreover, succeeding in his aim. We think the boys are worthy of all congratulation for the ability which they have shown in controlling societies which have become a potent force in the school, not only by fostering qualities of leadership, but by widening the intellectual horizon of the boys and so supplementing the work of the class-room.

Christian Union

The Students' Christian Union Movement began in America among the students of the Universities and rapidly spread to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, and even to China and Japan. Then in 1896 Mr. Mott, then an American undergraduate, who had been appointed General Secretary of the World's Christian Union Federation, toured Australasia and sowed the seed which has flourished so mightily in our Universities, Colleges and Schools. The motto of the Movement is "The world for Christ in this generation," and in particular the eradication of national sins, such as drink and gambling. Its object, as explained by one of the travelling Secretaries, is "to strengthen the spiritual side of the young life, for if that be neglected, a youth may be strong physically and mentally—he may be a champion athlete or a senior wrangler—yet his life may be wrecked. Above all, it is the purpose of the Union to lead the youth to the Great Exemplar, the strongest man that ever lived—Jesus Christ. Since a man cannot keep to his ideals by himself, the Union seeks to draw men together to study the Great Textbook and learn more of Jesus Christ, the true Ideal." Hence we find that in 1915 the conference of the Australasian Students' Christian Union recommended as the basis of membership the pledge—"I promise to do Bible study to enable me to learn of Jesus." An offshoot of the

Christian Union Movement is the Students' Volunteer Movement, which has for its object the securing of volunteers for the mission field.

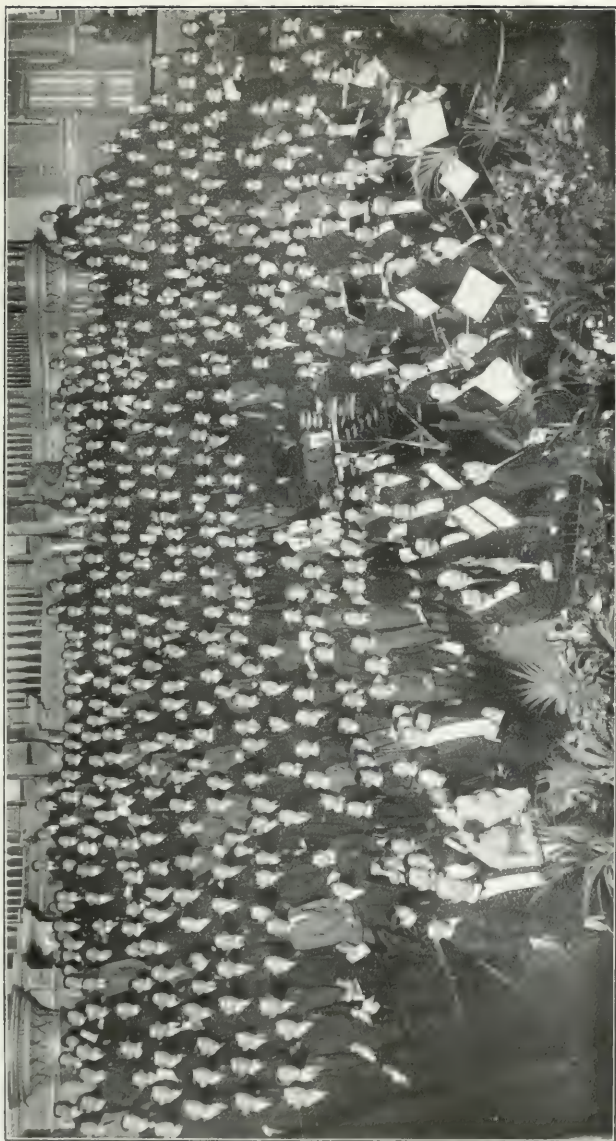
With these objects in view, boys enrolled themselves as members and met weekly after school, breaking up into circles for Bible study under the direction of a master, or listening to addresses on missionary subjects. Once a month one of the members conducted Bible study with no master present. From the first there was also an annual conference of Unions connected with the Universities and Colleges and Schools of Victoria, and also an Interstate Summer School, which met by rotation in Victoria or one of the adjacent States. In the early days only a few boys could be prevailed on to enrol as members, and there was only a slight increase when the time of meeting was changed to the dinner-hour. At last, however, in 1915 Rev. F. H. L. Paton, in one of his frequent addresses to the Union, laid his finger on a weak point when he emphatically said that the Bible study discussion must be conducted by the class, the leader being there only to set out the facts for discussion. Then our first Chaplain, Rev. J. C. Jones, struck the right note when he said that, if the Christian Union is to flourish, it must be deeply rooted among the senior boys of the school. Thus the Christian Union at last came into its own in 1916, when 260 boys joined the Bible study circles. Since 1917 the Captain of the School has been Vice-President of the Union.

In recent years there have been some changes in the conduct of the meetings. In 1919 study circles were abandoned in favour of addresses by leading citizens; during the following three years addresses alternated with discussions on topics such as "What is the best slogan of Scotch College for the coming year?", "What makes a man a leader of men?", "Are Foreign Missions necessary?" Since 1923 the Union has reverted to addresses by leading men. The record of the meetings shows that we are under a deep debt of gratitude to many distinguished citizens, who have found time, some of them on more than one occasion, to address the Union. Apart from the Travelling Secretaries of the A.S.C.U., representatives of the Y.M.C.A. and the British and Foreign Bible Society, delegates from Ormond College, and recent Old Boys who have come back to renew their acquaintance with the School, we have been visited by leading Anglican clergymen, including Archbishop Harrington Lees; by Rev. James Mursell, of the Collins Street Baptist Church; by successive Moderators of the Presbyterian Church of Australia and Victoria, including the

Right Rev. John Walker, the Right Rev. John Mathew, and the Right Rev. J. A. Crockett; by leading Presbyterian clergymen, including Revs. Dr. Marshall, R. H. Fisher, Professor Adam, Professor T. Jollie Smith, D. A. Cameron, John Barnaby, W. Borland, John Gray, David Ross, D. Macrae Stewart, J. A. Forrest, Hugh Kelly, J. A. Barber, W. J. Eddy, H. C. Mathew, A. D. Leckie, and F. A. Hagenauer; by workers among the poor of Melbourne, including Deaconess Young, Miss Lush, Miss Brentnall, Revs. Mr. Yeates, Mr. Bean, Mr. Nichols, and Mr. Fenton; by representatives of the Australian Inland Mission in Mr. J. Flynn, Mr. College Harland, and Mr. R. B. Plowman; by missionaries on the foreign field, including Revs. F. H. L. Paton, Fred. J. Paton, T. W. Leggatt, M. Frater, Dr. Crombie, Dr. Currell, G. Engel, Dr. Heyward, Dr. Stuckey, C. I. McLaren, F. J. L. Macrae, D. Lyall, T. Macmillan, Dr. Taylor, G. W. Pope, R. Ambler, Mr. Landels, Mr. Bromilow, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Bird, Mr. Howden, Mr. Fidler, and Mr. Crawford; and by leading laymen, including Mr. Littlejohn, Mr. William Gray, Mr. D. K. Picken, Professor Smyth, Mr. Duncan Love, Mr. Fussell, Senator Millen, Mr. E. L. Neil, Professor Woodruff, Dr. Agnew, Mr. W. F. Greenwood, and Mr. McKendrick. These gentlemen have spoken on a variety of topics that covers almost the whole field of Christian endeavour, and have contributed to the success of what is now one of the leading institutions in the School.

Debating Society

In the nineties an attempt was made by some of the senior boys to establish a Debating Society in the School, but there was no master in charge, and the impulse died away with the departure of its originators at the end of the year. The institution, as we know it, was constituted in 1904, with Mr. Littlejohn as President, Mr. Ingram as Vice-President, and a committee of boys to draw up a syllabus for the year. With the exception of a break in 1909, when Mr. Ingram left for the Old Country, it has flourished continuously ever since. From the first all the work was done by the boys. Neither the President nor the Vice-President has ever attended a meeting of the committee, and at the debates the Vice-President took the chair merely to see that the rules of debate were observed, to encourage, and, if necessary, call upon speakers to come forward, and to put the question to the vote. He was frequently asked to adjudicate himself, but held that the only satisfactory method of determining the issue was by vote of the boys. In recent years the verdict has occasionally



THE SECOND FOUNDATION DAY CONCERT, OCTOBER, 1912

This was the first School Concert given by the School in the Melbourne Town Hall. The late Lieut. George Wood, founder of the Concerts, is seen on the conductor's stand.



GLEN HOUSE

been given by a tribunal of three masters, but when a vote of the boys has also been taken, the two have not always been in accord.

The object of the Society, of course, is to accustom the members to express their thoughts openly and unhesitatingly on the questions of the hour. As examples of the subjects discussed, we may take those in the syllabus for 1925, when the boys argued for and against the propositions that the Church has lost its influence, that our lives should be guided by convention, that the influence of the Press is beneficial, that the present system of examinations is unsatisfactory, that the cinema is not beneficial, that democracy is a failure, that women should not enter public life, that America is displacing Great Britain, that we should be socialists, and that the nationalisation of industries is not desirable. The programme has been occasionally varied by a mock trial, a mock Parliament, or an election of a member to represent Scotch College in the House of Representatives. At one such election it is still remembered that one of the candidates, who, by the way, was a champion athlete, strongly advocated woman's rights, especially in crowded tram-cars, where, he thought, the ladies should stand up for their rights like a man.

Special occasions like these have always attracted practically the whole School, but in recent years the ordinary meetings have drawn a full house. Thus at the end of the second term in 1924 the Secretary is able to say that "the Society has held meetings during the term at fortnightly intervals. The average attendance has been well over 100, the highest mark reached being 150. We have had 30 different speakers—a tribute indeed to the value of the Society. Interest has been aroused within and without the School, and a pleasing feature has been the interest of the masters in the Society's activities." Further, at the end of 1925, when the formal meeting was held to vote for the two prizes given by the Vice-Principal, it was found that 200 had qualified for a vote (having been present at half the meetings during the year), and that 15, having spoken at half the meetings, were eligible to be voted for. "This," adds the Secretary, "is a good indication of the cosmopolitan nature of the Society's activities."

From 1921 onwards the fuller reports in the *Scotch Collegian* testify to the extraordinary increase of interest in the doings of the Society among the boys, and there is no lack of evidence that this interest has extended beyond the School. In 1924 Sir Arthur Robinson, President of the Old Scotch Collegians' Association, expressed a wish to be present at one of the debates, and added a few words of appreciation after the vote had been taken on the question of Private v. State Ownership of Industries. In 1925 he again visited the School

and adjudicated in the debate on the question "Is democracy a failure?" The year 1925 also witnessed the formation of a Junior Debating Society for boys in the seventh and lower forms, and the inauguration of inter-school debates. The Junior Society opened auspiciously with an attendance of 150, but cannot be said to have got beyond the initial stage. In the inter-school debates we were victorious over Fintona Ladies' College, and in the two encounters with Melbourne Grammar School the home team obtained the verdict in each case. It remains to be seen whether the energy and enthusiasm shown by the Secretary and Committee in recent years can be maintained. Meanwhile we congratulate the boys on the position in which they have placed the Debating Society and the interest which they have aroused in all who have their eye on the School.

Literary Club

The Literary Club dates from 1920. The English Master presides at the meetings and also offers a prize for the boy who shall be held to have done the most effective work during the year. The objects of the Club are two—to bring before the boys the study and criticism of modern writers and to encourage literary output in the School. In regard to the first of these, the method adopted is to prescribe some book by a recent writer and then meet to discuss it either by a set paper or from notes or by extempore criticism of a previous speaker. In this way the Club, in its brief career, has passed in review works by Ruskin, Barrie, Maeterlinck, Tolstoi, Galsworthy, Masfield, Drinkwater, Newbolt, Adam Lindsay Gordon, Thomas Hardy, Rupert Brooke, Austin Dobson, Bernard Shaw, Francis Thompson, R. L. Stevenson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry James, A. C. Benson, Ian Hay, Joseph Conrad, G. K. Chesterton, Arnold Bennett, H. G. Wells, H. A. Vachell, O. Henry, Stewart Edward White, William J. Locke, J. C. Smith, William De Morgan, Ernest Raymond, H. S. Harrison, and Peter B. Kyne. It will be seen that nearly all the authors mentioned in this list are different from those usually selected for examination purposes, so that the work of the Club may be said to be in the truest sense supplementary to the work of the class-room. It may be interesting to give an example of the kind of comment offered by our youthful critics. At one of the meetings in 1921, during a discussion on O. Henry's *Waifs and Strays*, a speaker said that the writer "was the chief votary of the story with an unexpected ending. His stories usually closed in an anti-climax, which gave them a fatal artificiality, even exceeding that of the seventeenth century

pastorals, which, at least, purported to be natural. Hazlitt says that literature deals with the elemental emotions and instincts, journalism with the topics and crazes of the day. If this were granted, O. Henry must be classed as a literary hack, for his whole attention was given to the production of unusual effects. Yet, though he had created and distorted whole galleries of characters, he had made some delightful etchings, reminiscent of the great Russian novelists, and these, if anything, would save him from oblivion."

Perhaps the most interesting meeting, from the point of view of the School, was that which was held to discuss from a comparative standpoint the work of J. D. Burns, B. C. Thomson, and I. R. Maxwell, the three great poets of our School. At this meeting an essay was read in which the writer said that "Thomson was the boy-poet, Burns the imaginative poet, and Maxwell the exquisitely fanciful artist. Neither of the others had Maxwell's facility of expression and versification or his depth of thought. Thomson's work was essentially joyous and boyish, and occasionally reminiscent of Gordon. Although his verse was sometimes distended, it yet reached great heights on occasions, as in 'The Mother School.' Burns's poetry was more mature, and delightfully imaginative in such instances as the 'Gentle Lady,' 'Beyond,' and 'Dead Leaves.' He had great ability in humorous verse. The whole of his work was marked by a delicacy and a quiet restraint all his own. Maxwell was the most poetic of the three. His work was not 'modern;' it had the romanticism of Keats and the sweetness of Tennyson reproduced in a delightful combination. Throughout its wide range his poetry was marked by an astounding depth of thought, beauty of expression, and perfection of rhythm. Of all three one might well say,

Though kings and empires fall, their work shall stand."

The full reports given of the proceedings of the Club in the *Scotch Collegian* leave us in no doubt that the first object of the institution has been fully attained, and the quality and quantity of the contributions to the Original Column make it certain that the second object—the encouragement of literary output in the School—has been attained in equal measure. When we say that the Editor of the School magazine has sometimes as many as seventy original contributions (chiefly in verse) from which to make a selection, we have said enough to show what a potent force the Literary Club is, not only in stimulating the critical faculty, but also in encouraging original work. We hope that it will continue along the lines which it has followed with such success.

Science Club

The Science Club was founded in 1914 "to enable members of the science classes to visit places of scientific interest, to discuss the various pursuits and hobbies in which they are interested, and to hear addresses from authorities on these subjects." There is also a library on which the members may draw. The records of the Club give an account of a lantern lecture on a visit to the Jenolan Caves, and an occasional walking excursion through the Dandenong Ranges or to the Flying School at Laverton, but the main activity has been the visiting of places of scientific interest. The *Scotch Collegian* records visits made by the Club to the works of the Electricity Commission at Yallourn, the Melbourne Electric Light Works, the Telephone Exchange, the Marconi School of Wireless, the Mint, the Observatory, the Fire Brigade Station, the Serum Laboratory, the Newport Power Station, the Veterinary School, the Colonial Ammunition Factory, the Newport Workshops, the Submarines being dismantled at Williamstown, the Government Cool Stores, the West Melbourne Gas Works, the Sunshine Harvester Works, Ruwolt's Foundry, Cuming Smith's Chemical Works at Yarraville, Felton Grimwade's Chemical Works, the Wood Distillation Works at Warburton, the Victorian Hardwood Milling and Seasoning Company, the *Herald* Office, the Kodak Company, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, the Maize Sugar Works, the Rosella Jam Factory, the Abbotsford Brewery, Angliss's Cold Storage Works, the Alphington Paper Mills, the Richmond Tannery, the Vacuum Oil Company, the British Imperial Oil Company, the Spotswood Bottle Works, the Malvern Automatic Exchange, Bryant and May's Match Works, Foy and Gibson's Woollen Mills, and the Geelong Rope Works. One cannot fail to be impressed with the advantages derived from membership of a Club which has enabled our aspiring scientists to gain an insight into so many industrial processes. Nor must we forget to express our very cordial thanks to the managements of these various enterprises for their courtesy in showing the boys over their works and explaining so fully the processes involved.

In 1923 it would seem that there was a friendly rivalry between the Recording Secretaries of the Christian Union, the Debating Society, the Literary Club, and the Science Club which would supply most "copy" for the *Scotch Collegian*. In that year, instead of a short account of all the visits of the Club, two are selected for full and detailed treatment. So full and detailed is the treatment that it

appeals only to the scientific mind, but it certainly proves conclusively the interest which the boys had taken in the processes which were explained to them. The Recording Secretary of that year (C. W. Ross) set a very high standard, and we are glad to see that his successors have endeavoured to live up to it.

School Museum

Curiously enough, the Museum had its origin in a collection of documents connected with the Diamond Jubilee of the College in 1911. These found a temporary home in the cupboards of the chemistry lecture-room at East Melbourne, and this appears to have suggested that these cupboards might be put to a more strictly scientific use if they were used to foster an active interest in Natural Science among the boys of the School. The Museum was fortunate in its first curator, J. S. Green, who presented a fine collection of fossils from the neighbourhood of Melbourne. By midwinter in the first year a total of 340 specimens, consisting of curios, minerals, shells, fossils, and specimens belonging to the animal and vegetable kingdoms, had been contributed by old and present boys. The Museum has received a great impetus by the generous interest of many friends and Old Boys of the School. Valuable collections have been given by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gillespie in memory of their son, R. M. Gillespie; by Mr. Lodge, in memory of his son, L. J. Lodge; by Dr. Pritchard, and by Mr. Joseph Mack.

The great difficulty hitherto has been the lack of suitable accommodation to house the specimens and display them to the best advantage, but with the removal of the School to Hawthorn it is hoped that this difficulty will be overcome. The latest report is that a number of cases have been constructed and that the work of classification is in full swing. There seems to be a hope that at an early date the Museum will be thrown open for inspection and will be found to be of interest to all the boys of the School.

Wireless Club

The Wireless Club, which dates from 1923, may be regarded as an offshoot of the Science Club, and has made astonishing strides during its brief career. Whether it be owing to the mystery of the medium or the facilities for listening-in, wireless appears to contain elements which appeal strongly to the imagination of boys. In fact, its fascination is so great that the old-fashioned institution of homework seems at the moment to be in danger of having to take a back

seat. However that may be, there can be no doubt of the enthusiasm with which the boys have set to work in organising their Wireless Club. It has already a membership of 100 and a library of over 200 volumes. It has even issued a sixteen-page booklet on circuits, types of sets, and other information essential for the experimenter. A wireless mast has been erected on the roof of the gymnasium, a room has been set apart for the use of the Club, receiving sets have been installed, and, owing to the kindness of one of the members, the Club has the use of a loud speaker. Lectures are delivered at frequent intervals: thus, during 1925 we find boys discussing such topics as "Reflex Sets," "The Theory of the Valve," "The Alternating Current Battery Charger," "The Theory, Construction, and Use of the Buzzer and Heterodyne Wavemeters." The Science Masters and well-known Old Boys have generously helped the boys in carrying out their syllabus of lectures, and have also given them the use of valuable apparatus. Mr. R. M. Cameron, an Old Boy, well-known to enthusiasts as A30T, lectured in 1925 to a large audience on "Short Wave Reception," touching on the theory and practice of "low-loss" coils. The construction of a receiver similar to that on which A30T received G2OD, an English amateur, was also explained. Thus we see yet another scientific club securely established and the foundations laid for the evolution of a new Marconi.

Dramatic Club

The Dramatic Club was founded in 1916, when certain members of the School, on the instigation of Mr. G. W. Irving, one of the masters, decided in cold blood to perpetrate a play. The first announcement in the *Scotch Collegian*, after saying that Mr. Irving had undertaken to choose a play and make polished actors out of raw material, prophesied confidently that the public would be staggered. This might have been regarded as ambiguous, but the performance left us in no doubt as to the meaning intended. The two appearances of the cast in Melbourne were so successful that it was decided to tour the larger country towns during the September vacation, for the purpose of swelling the local patriotic funds. The party spent 18 days on the tour, visiting Bendigo, Castlemaine, Ballarat, Colac, Camperdown, Terang, Hamilton and Warrnambool. The various local funds profited to the extent of about £600, and the boys returned to town feeling that the vacation had been well spent, both from the national and the personal point of view.

The result of this initial success was that the Dramatic Club was

securely established, and its performances have ever since been eagerly looked forward to year by year. The plays produced to date are:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1916. What Happened to Jones. | 1921. When Knights Were Bold. |
| 1917. The Missing Miss Miller. | 1922. Are You a Mason? |
| 1918. Oh! Susannah! | 1923. The Magistrate. |
| 1919. Charley's Aunt. | 1924. The Private Secretary. |
| 1920. Jedbury Junior. | 1925. Tilly of Bloomsbury. |

In the first two of these Mr. Irving himself took the leading part, but in the others the cast has been made up from the boys, who have risen to the height of their responsibility in a remarkable way. Every performance has more than realised the expectations of those directly interested and of the School at large; in fact, those who came to criticize the work of amateurs and schoolboys remained to applaud in many cases the finished actor.

When Mr. Irving left us to take up a position at Longerenong College, the Club was fortunate in securing the disinterested help of Mr. F. E. Lear, who voluntarily undertook to coach the cast and superintend the stage arrangements. During all these years he has untiringly taken them scene by scene until everyone was doing just what he was expected to do. The best thanks of the School are due to Mr. Lear for his unwearied efforts. The members of the various casts also speak highly of the unbounded hospitality which they have met during their country tour. These tours in behalf of local charities have become an annual affair, and a pleasing feature has been the reunions which have been organised by Old Boys in the various districts to meet the members of the cast. It will thus be seen that the Dramatic Club has not only delighted past and present boys with its performances, but has proved itself a social force with power to knit the Past and the Present in still closer bonds.

Camera Club

The Camera Club dates from 1921, but so far its work has not been very extensive. Occasionally the Club has met to hear an address on the theory and practice of photography, but its main object has been to make Saturday and holiday excursions to places of beauty within easy reach, such as Belgrave, Warburton, the Yan Yean Reservoir, the Werribee Gorge, and the Yau Yangs. The photographs obtained, when of sufficient merit, have been reproduced in the *Scotch Collegian*. In 1923 it was decided to co-operate with the Science Club in its visits to places of scientific or economic interest, but perhaps the most notable event in the history of the Club was its visit to the

West Coast of Tasmania in May, 1925. A graphic account of the tour appears in the August number of the *Collegian*, which also reproduces some fine photographs taken during the tour. It should be added that the Kodak Company of Australasia generously offered to send an expert occasionally to explain any difficulties and diagnose any faults that might arise in the manipulation of the cameras.

Philatelic Club

The operations of the Philatelic Club are necessarily limited, but it gives enthusiasts an opportunity of comparing their collections and making exchanges. There is also an occasional informal talk on stamp collecting.

Chess Club

The Chess Club first saw the light in 1922, when there were some ardent devotees of the game among the boarders. Two matches were arranged with Melbourne Grammar School, the first of which resulted in a draw (3½ games each), but in the return match the Grammar School was victorious by 4 games to 3. There is no record of the Club's doings since 1922, but it is whispered that there is keen rivalry year by year for the title of chess champion among the masters.

Library

There has always been a well-stocked library of books of general reading for the Boarders, but the School Library, properly so-called, had its origin in 1909, when the Council voted a sum of money for the purchase of books. At East Melbourne these found a home on shelves in the Classical Room, but when the Senior School moved to Hawthorn in 1923, more ample accommodation was available, and a committee of seven, representing different branches of study, was appointed to catalogue and arrange the collection and control the issue of books. The Principal has been most generous in supplying the Library with new books. The records show that 165 new volumes were added during 1925, so that it is hoped that the institution will soon be a most valuable addition to the resources of the School. Current periodicals are to be found on the tables, and, although the room is a spacious one, all the seats are occupied at lunch time. How far it is true we know not, but we have been told that stray particles of dust would have little peace unless they were wise enough to choose as their resting place the books in the Classical section. We should add that the various members of the committee are careful to recommend books for their own special section; thus we find that

in 1925 the additions included books on English, British History, European History, Geography, French, Latin and Greek, Science, Economics, and Commerce, together with books for general reading and books of reference.

Walking Tours and Camps

Since 1922 walking tours through the Dandenong Ranges or to the Werribee Gorge have been arranged for Saturdays by the Geography Masters, Mr. Sandford and Mr. R. G. Clayton. There is every prospect that the example thus set will be followed in future years, for the outings have proved enjoyable and instructive not only to those who were interested in physical geography, but to those who were simply out for the walk.

For the past six or seven years a band of 35 boys, under the guidance of Mr. F. R. Adams, have spent a happy week before Christmas under canvas. The camp has been held at Beaconsfield, at Rosebud, at Warburton, at Lorne, and at the Thomson River. The last-named would appear to be the favourite, as the campers are said to have been there on three occasions. The records also tell of holiday excursions across the Baw Baws and over the Blacks' Spur to Marysville.

Since 1910 a camp for University men and boys leaving School and proceeding to the University has been held at Barwon Heads during the last ten days of the midsummer vacation. It has been regarded as an excellent institution, because it brought boys from the different schools together and also enabled them to become acquainted with men already at the University. For some years Scotch College boys were in the majority, but since our own Christmas camps were instituted, the number of our representatives has fallen away. We understand that negotiations are now in progress with the view of securing a permanent site for the University camp at Cowes.

Songs and Concerts

AS far back as 1865 singing classes were conducted in the School. The singing of those days was purely an educational matter, however. It was part of the curriculum, and was carried on in school-hours. There was no attempt to institute voluntary singing until the early years of this century. Shortly after his arrival Mr. Littlejohn frequently expressed a desire that the School should have a good song, such as to be peculiarly its own. In 1908 a suitable song was received from Mr. George Wood, who was at the time teaching in New South Wales. This was the "Scotch College Song," the words and music of which will be found on p. 220. It caught on at once, and the appropriate verse was to be heard on any occasion of special interest, and in the evenings when the School was under canvas at Geelong.

A beginning having been made, growth was rapid. On his return to the staff, Mr. Wood continued to put a vast amount of thought and work into the matter, and in the next few years was almost wholly responsible for building up a *repertoire* of songs wonderfully suited to the spirit and needs of the School. The coming of the Diamond Jubilee in 1911 supplied a valuable stimulus. It was decided that the boys would give a concert in the Exhibition Building, and after a colossal amount of toil, the first of a famous series of programmes was ready. It read as follows:

PART I

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Overture | "Aida"
V.S.A. Orchestra | <i>Verdi</i> |
| 2. Song | "MacGregor's Gathering"
Mr. James Wade | <i>Lee</i> |
| 3. | "The Diamond Jubilee Song"
The Boys | |
| 4. Song | "Lo, Here the Gentle Lark"
Miss Eileen O'Brien
(Flute Obligato by Mr. A. Weston Pett) | <i>Bishop</i> |
| 5. Bassoon Solo | "Lucy Long"
Mr. E. P. Briginshaw | |
| 6. Song | "A Farewell"
Miss Ida Osborne | <i>Liddle</i> |
| 7. | Humorous Sketch
Mr. Stewart Kilgour | |
| 8. | "The College Song"
The Boys | |

PART II

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|----------------|
| 9. Overture | "La Bohème" | <i>Puccini</i> |
| | V.S.A. Orchestra | |
| 10. | "The College Anthem" | |
| | The Boys | |
| 11. Humorous Song | "When Richard the First Sat on the Throne" | |
| | Mr. A. Weston Pett | |
| 12. Song | "Vorei" | <i>Tosti</i> |
| | Miss Violet Sommerset | |
| 13. Song | "The Deathless Army" | <i>Trotère</i> |
| | Mr. W. E. Lewis | |
| 14. | "Boot the Leather" | |
| | The Boys | |
| 15. Piccolo Solo | "The Wren" | |
| | Mr. A. Weston Pett | |
| 16. | "The Scotch Mixture" | |
| | The Boys | |
| | Auld Lang Syne | |

Four of the five songs rendered by the boys are printed with music at the end of this section. "The Diamond Jubilee Song" is now well known as the "Foundation Day Song," the words having been slightly amended. "Boot the Leather" has become the established football song of the School.

SCOTCH! BOOT THE LEATHER, O

Tune: "Green Grow the Rashes."

When nights are long and days are short,
And wintry grows the weather, O,
We welcome in the King of Sport,
And chase the bounding leather, O.

Scotch! Boot the leather, O,

Scotch! Boot the leather, O,

The finest game in all the earth is booting on the leather, O.

The ball is bounced on centre spot,
The ruck man for it dashes, O,
And swift and straight as arrow-shot
It to the rover passes, O.

As up and down the field it goes
With many flights and crushes, O,
They forward with unerring toes,
Or stem the passing rushes, O.

As we grow old and short of breath,
And show on top smooth patches, O,
We'll constant swear by Scotch till death
And shout at all her matches, O!

FOUNDATION DAY SONG

Tune: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

Foundation Day again is here, Hurrah!
 We welcome it with hearty cheer, Hurrah!
 Time's nicked his five and seventieth notch
 Since first he saw the infant "Scotch,"
 And we all feel proud of the College that's at the top.
 Our friends we gladly welcome here, Hurrah!
 We've kept for you a special cheer, Hurrah!
 If we by cheerful signs can tell,
 We know you love our old school well,
 And we all feel proud of the College that's at the top.

In October, 1912, the second Foundation Day Concert was held in the Melbourne Town Hall with great success. A photograph of the orchestra and boys at this concert faces p. 192. Several of the old favourites appeared again, with some notable additions. "Forty Years On," the beautiful Harrow song, was sung for the first time; it has since become almost our own. "Wi' a Hundred Pipers" constituted the first attempt at a "Scotch Song" within the English meaning of the term. And perhaps most important of all, "Mister McKie" was lifted from its musical-comedy context. Similar innovations marked the programme of 1913.

Occurring as it did shortly after the outbreak of war, the concert for 1914 included many patriotic items, notably "There's a Land" (*Allitsen*), "Land of Hope and Glory" (*Elgar*), and a group of the National Anthems of the Allies. "The Boating Song" also made its first appearance.

A BOATING SONG

Tune: "On the Mississippi."

Sometimes in your dreams you'll hear a deep'ning roar,
 Like the ocean surf that beats upon the shore;
 Long-forgotten voices will greet you,
 Scenes long past will rise up to meet you;
 You will see the gleaming river's long expanse,
 You will see the crowds that watch with eager glance,
 Shut your eyes,
 All will rise,
 Now you can see the old scene before you. Listen—
*Hark! the crowds are cheering,
 As the bend they're nearing,
 Where those boats go racing along,
 Breath is coming thicker,
 Yet the stroke is quicker,
 While the crowd is cheering for the boys in cardinal.*

*Round the bend they're swinging,
To the foe they're clinging,
Set the echoes ringing,
As their boat they're bringing
Level now, and springing
To their work, they're flinging
All pursuit behind.*

It may be some time since you last saw that sight;
You are going to see it once again to-night,
Stroke for stroke, they're fighting and straining,
Swinging steady, steadily gaining;
Twenty strokes will take her home, so plug along;
Breath is coming short and thick, but hearts are strong.
One stroke more,
Then the roar
Telling of victory; long will we remember.

Perhaps the most dramatic touch came in Mr. Wood's enlistment on the following day. During the period of preparation for the 1915 concert, Mr. Wood was in camp, and rehearsals were conducted by Mr. W. W. V. Briggs. The concert itself was conducted by Mr. Wood—and it was the last in which he was destined to take part. The programme was again of a martial character, including such items as the "Soldiers' Chorus" (*Gounod*), "Comrades in Arms" (*Adam*), and "Australia's Sons" (*Mundy*). Of a very different character was the concluding item, written by Mr. Wood himself:

GOOD-NIGHT

Tune: "A Perfect Day."

As we come to the end of Foundation Day,
With its cheerful song and sport,
And the old Town Hall rings with music gay,
For the joy that the day has brought:
Do you think what the end of Foundation Day
Can mean to a youthful heart,
When the last glad note slowly dies away,
And the dear friends have to part?

Well, this is the end of Foundation Day,
And the end of our concert, too;
And our hearts are filled with the glad some thought
That our joy has been shared by you.
For memory has painted this natal day
With colours both clear and bright,
And no words can half tell all our hearts would say
As we wish all our friends "Good-night!"

Before the next concert Mr. Wood had left Australia in the service of humanity—a mission from which he was not to return. His work in connection with the Concerts was taken up by Mr. Briggs, who carried on until he left us to assume control of Scots College, Warwick. The three concerts Mr. Briggs conducted have left an indelible impression on the minds of audience and choir alike. All were given in a period of national stress, and emotion, the like of which had not been known to Australians before, and, further, the gravity of the situation, not at first fully realised, had by now been brought near to every heart.

The songs chosen were nearly all directly or indirectly military in character. They were, moreover, of a uniform high standard, supplying in themselves a fine inspiration for the boys. The importance of the concerts had steadily grown, too, so that in 1916 it was necessary to engage the Town Hall for two nights.

The new items for this year included "The Dashing Militaire" (*Planquette*), and four songs written by boys of the School—"The Bugles of England," by J. D. Burns, "The Days of Long Ago" and "Anzac Heroes," by A. W. Dawes, and "General McCay," also by Burns. The last was probably the most popular song the School has had. The first is too widely known to call for comment; it is safe to say that it is the most famous production of the century from the pen of a Public School boy. It is printed on a later page with the accompaniment specially composed by L. C. M. Donaldson. "General McCay" will be found similarly printed with music. "The Days of Long Ago" and "Anzac Heroes" were the first of a fine series of songs by Dawes:

THE DAYS OF LONG AGO

Tune: "The Long, Long Trail."

In that sea of upturned faces
Some there are that show
From their minds Time ne'er erases
The Days of Long Ago.
Visions of them rise before you,
Magic, grand, but true,
The songs you hear us sing,
Surely they must bring
All those old days back to you.
*O the grand old days of Boyhood
That you love, aye, and revere,
And the old school songs we're singing,
With their memories dear.*

*While the years and years were rolling,
Those memories you love so,
Then let us sing to the memory
Of the Days of Long Ago.*

O! how many years divide you
From those days of youth,
When so many a struggle tried you,
Taught you strength and truth!
On the playing fields or working
The School e'er first you set,
"Not self, but the School,"
Was e'er your guiding rule,
And the years brought no regret.

THE ANZAC HEROES

Tune: "The Tannhäuser Chorus."

Hail! Anzacs all! Ye founders of our glory,
Oft shall your fame be told in song and story.
All hail! ye brave, ye champions of right,
Ye scions of the south, ye foremost in the fight.
The clarion call that bids the brave assemble
Has called you forth unto the scene of strife.
While all the world with clash of arms may tremble,
On, Anzacs, on, for freedom and for life!
Anzacs! hearken to the trumpet's blare;
War clouds darken; on to do and dare!
Freedom your purpose, victory your prize.
Men of Anzac, see the scroll of fame
Now and ever graven with your name!
To triumph, Anzacs! To victory, arise!
Hark to the tramp, see smiles from brave men
When war-drums beat for the fray.
Anzacs! the clarion calls again—
A Victory or Death awaits you to-day!
Anzacs! hark to the trumpet call!
Hail! Anzacs all! Ye founders of our glory,
Oft shall your name be told in song and story!
All hail, ye brave, ye champions of right,
Ye scions of the south, ye noble scions of the south,
Ye foremost in the fight!
Austral sons, stand firm, the war blast rings;
Sound, clarions, sound, defiance bid to all!
Anzacs! the glorious call, O Anzacs,
Hearken still to the trumpet call!
O! Anzacs! the trumpet call!
Now stand defiant, Anzacs all!

Particular interest attaches to the year 1918, as the first in which the Private W. L. Colclough Prize, for a song written by a boy of the School, was awarded. The winning song, by I. R. Maxwell, proved very successful.

AUSTRALIAN BATTLE SONG

Tune: "Men of Harlech."

England! see thy sons unsleeping
Watch by endless oceans keeping,
While by land the wild winds sweeping,
Surge around the fray.
Once again the brave have striven
Where thy banners, battle-riven,
Proudly flaunt the blast of heaven
Over thine array.

*See the banners streaming;
See the bright steel gleaming;
Rouse ye all at England's call,
Blood your trust redeeming.
Where the battle parts asunder,
Tread the yielding foemen under,
Hurl this shout beyond the thunder—
Death or Victory!*

On! the embattled hosts dividing,
Banners of the storm are gliding,
Bright with lightnings, cloud-bestridding,
Pointing you to war.
Where your strong right hands have smitten,
Runes of blood shall deep be written;
Names of those who died for Britain
Honoured evermore!

In our island story's pages
This the cry that down the ages
Rings where fierce the battle rages—
Death or victory!
Honour then the sires that bore ye,
Heroes famed in song and story;
On! nor count the cost of glory,
Stand for Liberty!

The most successful item on the programme, having the advantage of a magnificent setting, was a song by R. H. Keon-Cohen:



THE MAIN HOUSE, EAST MELBOURNE



COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS UNITED SPEECH DAY

A reproduction of the silken programme provided for the Royal Party in 1867

AUSTRALIA'S ARMY

Tune: "The Deathless Army."

When first old England's call was heard,
Australia's bulldog blood was stirred,
And forth to Honour's battle spurred
The men of Australia's army.
Stalwart boys of the good old breed,
Who fought for love of King and creed,
With heads held high went marching by
In the ranks of Australia's army
Marching in Australia's army,
Marching away to war,
With the hearths they loved behind them,
And the flag that they loved before.

'Twas cold midnight in an Anzac post,
Where men were honouring Death's own toast,
And Death stalked round like a sheeted ghost,
Through the ranks of Australia's army.
Stubbornly, stalwartly through the night,
Eyes all hollow and faces white,
They held the foe and swayed the fight
In the van of Australia's army.

And so while Empire's bonds are tried,
The Empire's sons are purified
By blood and sweat of the men that died,
In the ranks of Australia's army.
Then crown we them with laurels bright,
Who shed their blood for Truth and Right,
Their gallant souls will ever fight
In the gaps of Australia's army.
Marching in our deathless army,
Leading us for evermore,
For the souls of the heroes die not
In the land that they adore.

The other new items rendered at this concert were of unusual variety, including two of Scott-Gatty's Plantation Songs, "The Viking Song," by Coleridge Taylor, and Faning's "Song of the Vikings." This was Mr. Briggs' last concert before his departure to Warwick. He had made a magnificent contribution to the development of Scotch College singing, and had set up an exacting standard for his successor.

The work was now carried on for four years by Mr. J. W. Whyte with signal success. It may seem a strange statement, but it is nevertheless true, that the end of the war presaged difficulties for the conductors of the concerts. The hysteria of a nation at war was gone.

People were full of joy at the cessation of the horrors of war, and yet their wounds were so new, that it was necessary to eliminate nearly all the songs which had been warm favourites. And to replace them with others suitable to the peculiar circumstances of the case was not an easy task. By dint of much searching, however, some fine new songs were found, including "Route Marchin'" and the "Smuggler's Song" by Kipling. Old Boys and boys of the School, too, made some fine contributions during this period. Some of these we quote in full:

THE WATCHING MOTHER

Tune: "Wächterlied" (Grieg).

Omnes—Grey ghosts of ancient schooldays,
Schoolday hopes and fears
Are singing memories always
Through the mist of years.

Juniores—The stream of life is flowing on:
We, like our memories, soon are gone.

Seniores—Grey ghosts of ancient schooldays
Through the mist of years.

Juniores—We are but travellers passing by,
But thou, oh mother, dost not die.

Seniores—Thou watchest through the ages,
Through the mist of years.
Watch, oh, watch!

Juniores—The setting sun heralds the night.

Seniores—Watch, oh, watch!

Juniores—See, with the dawn the east is bright.

Seniores—Watch, oh, watch!

Juniores—Our day is done, our tale is told.

Seniores—Watch, oh, watch!

Juniores—The new race follows fast the old.
One way pass all the sons of man,
And life is good, though brief its span.

Omnes—But thou, oh, watching mother,
Still, serenely pure,
God's guardian at the gateway
Ever dost endure.

A. W. DAWES.

HAIL, ALMA MATER

(W. L. Colclough Prize, 1921.)

Tune: "Hail to the Chief."

Hark! 'tis the sound of a mighty rejoicing,
Thunderous thousands are chanting thy praise,
All with one impulse thy triumphs are voicing,
Lauding the strength of thy glorious days.
We in thy halls are taught,
We on thy fields have fought,
Under thy shadow our high creed has grown;
Then sing with heart and soul,
Let the deep echoes roll,
Hail to thee! Hail to thee! Great Alma Mater,
Hail, hail to thee! Great Alma Mater.

Treble Solo:

Early we entered thy portals of learning,
Joyous with strength and the ardour of youth,
Eager to strive, for the far scrummage yearning,
Seeking with innocent wonder the truth.

Bass Chorus:

Great love has come to you,
Grey walls are home to you,
Grey towers will watch you where'er you may roam;
Then sing with heart and soul,
Let the deep echoes roll,

Whole School:

Hail to thee! Hail to thee! Great Alma Mater,
Hail, hail to thee! Great Alma Mater.
Far on thy fields we have roamed in the sunlight,
Learning thy lessons that never can fade,
Braver each day for the tussles at twilight,
Stronger each year for the friends we have made.
Great halls are home to us,
Great love has come to us,
Grand is our conflict and glorious our pride,
Then sing with heart and soul,
Let the deep echoes roll,
Hail to thee! Hail to thee! Great Alma Mater,
Hail, hail to thee! Great Alma Mater.
Riches may come—the gold and its gilding,
All the false glitter that crazes the throng;
We for the future a temple are building,
Love for our impulse and joy for our song.

Still will come back again
 Great days in sun and rain,
 Great battles lost and great victories won,
 Then sing with heart and soul,
 Let the deep echoes roll,
 Hail to thee! Hail to thee! Great Alma Mater,
 Hail, hail to thee! Great Alma Mater.

A. C. MOYLE.

THE VOICE OF THE SCHOOL

(W. L. Colclough Prize, 1922.)

Hail to thee, song of a strong love unsleeping!
 Raising thy voice like the sound of the sea;
 Waves of thy melody o'er us are sweeping,
 Rolling for ever, majestic and free.
 Let the brave sound through the still air resound—
 Speed it along,
 Swiftly and strong,
 The glorious lilt of our College Song!
 Voices are fed from the love that is glowing
 Ardently bright in the depths of each heart;
 Love of our School, the one School, is outflowing,
 Songs we are chanting where pain has no part,
 Swiftly they rise to the listening skies,
 Weakness disdain,
 Power must we gain
 To send up on high our triumphant strain.
 Scotch, to us ever your dear fame is gleaming,
 Leading, inspiring our hearts in their youth;
 Life is a joy if we live it in deeming
 Earth's greatest treasures to come from pure Truth.
 Then let each voice in its young strength rejoice;
 Happy we sing,
 As to a king,
 The richness of praise in our song we bring!
 Comes from past ages the chant of our glory,
 Clearly it rings through the clash of the swords,
 Let the high strains of its wonderful story
 Sound in the midst of our resonant chords,
 Rising above on the wings of our love,
 Rushing along,
 Deathlessly strong,
 The conquering sounds of our College Song!

K. L. MACARTNEY.

When the Senior School was transferred to Hawthorn at the end of 1922, Mr. Whyte remained at East Melbourne as Headmaster. It became necessary to make new arrangements, therefore, for the con-

duct of the concerts. The work was now undertaken by the Rev. F. Chisholm, who left the School, however, after having supervised only one concert. Since 1924 the concerts have been conducted by Mr. A. R. Orton. The standard seems ever to improve, as singing becomes more and more a tradition of the School. In particular, fine effects have been attained latterly in the direction of tone and quality. The scope of the items chosen increases year by year, and is largely supplemented by songs written within the School. It is fitting as we close this account to quote some of the more notable of these.

SCHOOL SONG

(W. L. Colclough Prize, 1923.)

We are thy sons, dear Mother School of ours,
And thine our hearts will ever be,
To thee are consecrated all our powers,
And all our gifts we give to thee.
Our joy is but to serve thee in thy need.
To give our best to win thee fame;
Our hope is that by every word and deed
We may advance thy glorious name.

*Dear Scotch, sweet mother of our youth,
Our hearts with love for thee are burning:
Then we will make thy praises rise,
To fill with joyousness the skies,
Proclaim on high our love of Truth,
Of God, Australia, and of learning.*

Within thy walls, or on thy fields of green,
We strive with keen delight each day,
And learn to know a happiness serene,
That comes of honest work or play.
And glorious friendships here are firmly made,
Ambitions formed, and battles planned,
And so we gain a love that ne'er can fade
Of God, of Learning, and our land.

And when the golden days draw to a close,
And from the School we must depart;
Above it all one truth now clearly shows,
That, while we gave our worthless art,
The School has given us a priceless gift,
Has kept for us the hope of youth,
And taught a precept that must e'er uplift,
To worship Beauty, Goodness, Truth.

L. P. Fox.

SCHOOL SONG

Music by Mr. W. F. G. Steele.

O Scotch! Dear mother of our youth, and guide through rolling years,
 Dear witness of our triumphs, of our boyhood hopes and fears,
 Where striving, learning, dreaming in thy classrooms and thy fields,
 We toiled not for a selfish fame, but thee the prize to yield.

*Love eternal, love undying, Scotch for ever we are thine;
 Rolling years so swiftly flying, filled with shadow and with shine,
 Ne'er erase the storied memory of thine ivy-mantled towers,
 Speaking ever of our schooldays, of our happy boyhood hours.*

Dear Scotch, thy sons have learned of thee in cloister and in field,
 To live by Honour and by Truth, to strive and not to yield;
 With sinew strained to breaking point to rush the winning goal,
 And if to fail, to rise again with undefeated soul.

O Scotch, upon thy sov'reign brows we set a crown of glory,
 A crown thy sons have won for thee, wrought out in deed and story;
 And when we leave thy portals, when the hour has come to part,
 Still, when we turn in thought to thee, the old love stirs our heart.

A. M. CORR.

SCHOOL SONG

(W. L. Colclough Prize, 1925.)

Now hearts are strong, and round us is the sunshine
 Of laughter, friends and visions gay,
 Swing of oar and perfect cricket weather,
 The pride of work and joy of play.

*We'll honour Her always in deed as in song,
 And love Scotch the more as the years roll along!*

Comes to us now, from past great days entrusted,
 One sacred charge, one simple aim,
 That through the work and play that now engage us
 We guard and keep the torch aflame.

In years to come, oh, keep us unforgetting
 Of high endeavours learnt from thee;
 May "Learning, God, and Country," be our emblem,
 Undying as eternity!

H. G. SECCOMBE.

SCHOOL SONG

(W. L. Colclough Prize, 1925.)

Oh, hear the echo of a song,
 Come gladly ringing through the years:
 Old memories bear the strain along
 To fall upon our listening ears.

Our fathers sang its notes of old,
And heard its message long ago;
That spirit in our hearts we hold,
And sing it in the words we know.

*To sing our Alma Mater's praise,
A thousand voices rise and grow;
The spirit born in other days
Shall echo in the words we know.*

Above her slender spire ascends,
And laughter lies about her ways.
The great old foes, the grand old friends
We found within those happy days;
The fights on river and on field,
The strife we knew with ball and blade,
To fight, to fight, and not to yield,
Are memories that shall never fade.

The fields whereon our games we play,
Great days beneath the summer sun,
The ways our youthful hearts essay
To-morrow other feet will run.
Like ours their courage shall be high,
Their dreams, like ours, shall be of fame,
They, too, shall feel Her presence nigh,
They, too, shall learn to love Her name.

J. M. MOYLE.

Though we have some fine songs, it remains to secure one which is characteristic of the School, suitable for massed singing, easy for the boys to learn, and of a beauty entitling it to immortality. It seems that such a song must come from within; and before it can be produced there must beat in the School a musical heart, there must be a group of boys to whom music shall be the natural mode of expression. We have had poets, we have had singers. Surely before long there must be added a composer!

College Anthem

Hail! thou best of schools and dear-est

Glad-ly now our songs we raise Where thy towers thou proud-ly rear-est When thy song's glad sounds thou hearest

Ev-er shall re-sound thy praise First in all our hearts we place thee Deeds of ours shall ne'er disgrace thee

Refrain.

Staunch & ev-er trau-les face thee We will love thee all our days Glad-ly now our chor-us

swell-ing Thus our love for thee forthy tell-ing Good old Scotch we'll ev-er sing!

On thy playgrounds we have striven
 With the joy of battle keen;
 To the wall we've oft been driven,
 But no foe has e'er been given
 Chance to call our actions mean;
 Deeds of bygone days inspire us,
 Thoughts of emulation fire us,
 Hard-fought battles ne'er can tire us.
 And our game is ever keen.

Deeply stirring is the story
 That our fathers often tell;
 Hard-fought fights and deeds of glory
 Done by heroes now grown hoary,
 Who, when young, did serve thee well.
 Their old burden now we're bearing,
 Deeds as great as theirs we're daring,
 And their glory now we're sharing,
 And with joy our glad hearts swell.

For England

Slowly and Majestically. *Largo*

the bug-les of Eng-land were blowing o'er the sea, As

they had call'd a thou-sand years Call-ing now to me They woke me from dream-ing, in the

dawn-ing of the day. The bug-les of Eng-land And how could I stay.

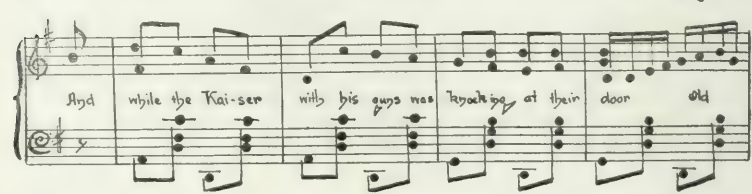
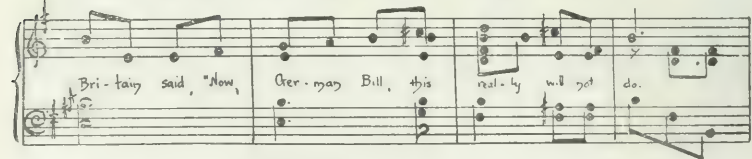
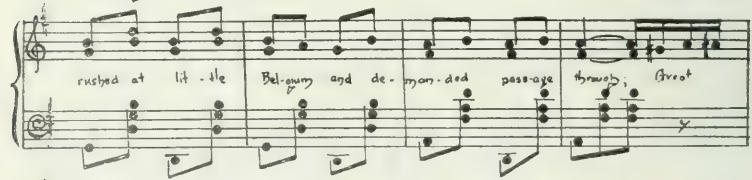
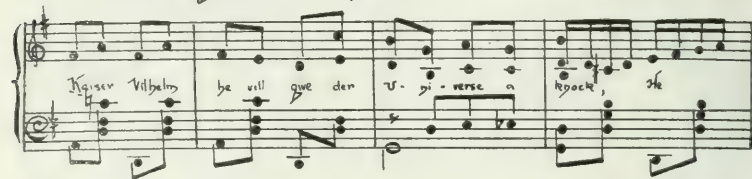
cres. *fz* *Animato* *ff*

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The third system concludes the piece with a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The tempo markings are 'Slowly and Majestically.' and 'Largo'. The dynamics include 'p', 'cres.', 'fz', 'Animato', and 'ff'. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is common time (C).

The banners of England, unfurled across the sea,
Floating out upon the wind, were beckoning to me,
Storm-rent and battle-torn, smoke-stained and grey,
The banners of England—and how could I stay?

O England! I heard the cry of those that died for thee,
Sounding like an organ voice across the winter sea;
They lived and died for England, and gladly went their way,
England! O England! How could I stay?

General McCay



Brit-tain called her sons a-roud and from Aus-tra-lia's shore,

All the Scotch-ies then a-dar-y,

die die die Generals Mon-cay, Smith, Mc-Cay

We'll be with you yet or dry, Ready to

do or die (shoo) aye.) die (shoo) aye.)

Now Scotchies scattered far and wide have gathered in their might,
 On many a schoolboy battlefield they've learned the way to fight.
 They've set their faces towards the West to pay a call on Bill,
 And if they chance to find him in, they'll greet him with a will.
 They're comrades true of one old school, they know what they're about,
 But when they knocked at Vilhelm's door, they found old Vilhelm out.

Scotch College Song

We are Scotch Col-le-gians all And we ral-ly at the call As our fat-hers and our brothers used to

do For we dear-ly love the name And will ev-er guard the fame Of the

School that wears the Cardinal gold and blue

Chorus.

Good old Scotch! we'll shout in chor-us As our hearts with ar-dour



On the river we have sworn,
Though our foes we do not scorn,
To keep up the noble record of the
past;

And you'll see no faltering crew
Wearing cardinal, gold and blue,
For we've nailed our colours firmly to
the mast.

Well rowed, Scotch! the boys are
calling,

Hear them cheering on the shore,
As we battle round the bend,
With a spurt kept for the end,
There's no sweeter music than that
mighty roar.

We've had heroes on the field,
Who the willow well could wield,
Men who made a name as demons with
the ball;

And our sun has never set,
We have heroes with us yet,
Who we hope will do the greatest deeds
of all.

Well played, Scotch! the boys are
calling,

Hear them cheering as we score;
If we fail we take the blame,
Win or lose we play the game,
Glad if winners, but if beaten never
sore.

(There are four other verses, for special occasions.)

On the football field we've shown
We can more than hold our own,
Though our rivals made the team play
all they knew.

As they got into their stride
Every Scotch lad thrilled with pride
In the team that wears the cardinal,
gold and blue.

Well played, Scotch! the boys are
calling,

Champions year one nine one three!
Like the spider, oft they failed,
But at last their grit prevailed,
And no rival grudges them their
victory.

Fathers who wi' Wallace bled,
And whom Bruce has often led,
Taught us how to fight for glorious
liberty:

And with courage just as high,
We're prepared to do or die,
That our land, beloved Australia, may
be free.

Fall in, Scotch! the bugle's sounding,
All there when there's work to do;
Should a foe our land attack
There will be no holding back
By the boys who wear the cardinal,
gold and blue.

A Scotch Mixture

You may hear a lot of the wi - ly Scot And his in - de - pend - ent air. But when

trumpets start to blare ... You may bet your life he's there - on - ly

gives a gun And they start the fun And we'll make the fier - est foe - men run As our

fath - ers did with oth - er foes be - fore - - - us B.
Oh!

fighting for the cardinal gold and blue The cardinal gold and blue The cardinal gold and blue Oh

fighting for the cardinal gold and blue We'll carve our way to glory - - -

Scotch! Boot the Leather O

When nights are long And days are short And win-try grows the weather O We

wel-come in the King of Sport And chase the bound-ing, leath-er O.

Chorus.

Scotch! boot the leath-er O. Scotch! Boot the leath-er O. The

fi-nest game in all the earth is boot-ing on the leath-er O.

The ball is bounced on centre spot,
The ruck man for it dashes, O,
And swift and straight as arrow-shot
It to the rover passes, O.

As up and down the field it goes
With many flights and crushes, O,

They forward with unerring toes,
Or stem the passing rushes, O.

As we grow old and short of breath,
And show on top smooth patches, O,
We'll constant swear by Scotch till death
And shout at all her matches, O!

Cap-braids and Sports Colours

Cap-braid for all boys except Prefects

Cricket
Colours

Athletics
Colours

Football
Colours

Rowing Colours
(when awarded to losing crews)

Rowing Colours
(when awarded to winning crews)

Cap-braid for Prefects



Special Functions

OF the notable occasions of the early days but little record remains. In fact, it seems probable that the founders of the School paid little attention to ceremony, preferring to put all their energies into useful works.

Of the laying of a foundation stone at Eastern Hill, no record exists, and no stone has been found; and yet the Annual Examination attracted much notice a few years later.

Annual Examination

What in this century are called "public examinations" may numb a schoolboy's spirit and leave his body shivering, but, in spite of hundreds of others around him, he sits in privacy. Only he and an unknown examiner will discover the depth of his ignorance or the fullness of his knowledge, and even then his identity will be lost in a number. The publicity is in externals alone.

In the early days of Scotch College a public examination was an oral test held in the presence of parents and friends of the School. It was a function presided over by a celebrity. Added to the terrors of examinations as we know them was possible stage fright in its most paralysing form.

The invitation to the ceremony in December, 1857, is reproduced on p. 226. As can be seen, hard on the heels of the examination came the presentation of prizes—coffee and cigars after a heavy meal. A few years later it became a function in itself. The prize list of this year seems to have been the first to reach the dignity of print. We reproduce it on p. 228.

A form of invitation dated 1st December, 1860, told the receiver that:

The Annual Public Examination of the Pupils attending the Scotch College will take place in the new Class Rooms on Thursday, the 13th inst., commencing at 11 o'clock. A Public Meeting for the Distribution of Prizes will be held in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute at 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day.

Speech Night

The programme of that "meeting" throws an interesting light on the reason why the ceremony of giving school prizes is called a speech night. Its heading reads thus: "The Annual Speeches

Scotch College, Melbourne.

December 10, 1887.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION

of the Pupils attending the SCOTCH COLLEGE, will take place in the Hall of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock.

His Excellency, Sir HENRY DARKELY, K.C.B., has kindly consented to preside at the distribution of Prizes.

The honor of your presence is respectfully requested by.

Your obedient Servants,

ADAM CAIRNS, Conv. of Syn. Com.

ALEX. MORRISON, Principal.

Ladies are respectfully invited.

Reception, 2.45 p.m.

Ceremony, 3.30 p.m.

Programme of the
Ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone
of

The New Scotch College,

ON 5th MARCH, 1920

The Chairman of the College Council (Sir John MacFarland) will preside.

1. Psalm—"The Old Hundredth."
2. His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor (Sir William Irvine) calls on Lieut.-General Sir John Monash, Dux of the College in 1881, to lay the Foundation Stone.
3. Laying of the Foundation Stone and Address, by Lieut.-General Sir John Monash.
4. Dedictory Prayer by the Right Rev. the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.
5. "The Bugles of England," sung by the Boys.
6. "The Last Post."
7. Unfurling of the College Flag by the Senior Prefect.
8. The College Anthem, sung by the Boys.
9. Address by Chaplain-Colonel Crookston, affording opportunities for gifts in aid of the Memorial Fund.
10. Selections by the Band.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

of the Students of the Scotch College will be delivered in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institution on Thursday Evening, December 13th, 1860, at seven o'clock p.m." Another form of torture, only less poignant than the public examination! There is no mention on the programme of an annual report, presentation of prizes, or of a speech by Sir Henry Barkly, though all three were part of the evening.

In 1861 songs were introduced amongst the declamations. Master Lawrence sang "Come Into the Garden, Maud," "Spirito Gentil," and "Molly Asthore," and the junior boys gave "The Volunteers' March." The programme was divided into two parts by "an Interval of Fifteen Minutes, during which the Annual Report (was) Read." The first performer was Master Shew, who recited Byron's "Belshazzar's Feast."

In 1862 there was a debate, eight a side, on the question, "Which conduces most to Oratorical Success—Nature, Art or Knowledge," followed by a "Conversation entre des jeunes gens de Paris, de Londres, et de Melbourne, au Palais de l'Exhibition," and the usual speeches and recitations. So each year, with variations.

Of recent years Speech Night has acquired quite a different character. The following is typical of the programmes of recent years:

1. Hymn.
2. Prayer.
3. Introductory Remarks by the Chairman.
4. The Principal's Report.
5. Song by the Boys.
6. Address by a Prominent Old Boy.
7. Song by the Boys.
8. Distribution of Prizes.
9. Song.
10. Votes of Thanks.
11. Hymn.
12. Benediction.

God Save the King.

Although it is traditional in every school to regard Speech Night as a boring necessity, many Old Boys and friends of the School have come to look upon it as an evening of pleasure. Certainly, it has a character and an atmosphere quite its own.

The Laying of the Foundation Stone

On March 5, 1920, the Foundation Stone of the new School at Hawthorn was laid by Lieut.-General Sir John Monash. Deeply aware of the significance of the ceremony, a vast assemblage of friends of the School was present. The visitors were received by the Principal and members of the Council in the Preparatory School, whence they

Scotch College, Eastern Hill, Melbourne.

PRIZE LIST, 1857.

English Reading.

- I. OR FINEST CLASS.**
 1. David Wilkie, Melbourne, 192.
 2. Robert Harker, Collingwood, 217.
 3. Alexander S. Balcombe, Shepparton, Point 211.
 4. Richard King, Breshforth, 270.
- II. CLASS.**
 1. David F. Duff, Northcote, 202.
 2. Douglas Reid, South Yarra, 229.
 3. James Oswald, Collingwood, 240.
 4. Joseph Rippington, Shepparton, 254.
- III. CLASS.**
 1. Henry Christie, Richmond, 256.
 2. Geo. Thomson, East Clifton, 267.
 3. Alfred Johns, East Clifton, 271.
 4. John H. Ambledon, Melbourne, 281.
 5. Charles Henderson, Collingwood, 317.
- IV. CLASS.**
 1. Edward Sawlen, Collingwood, 40.
 2. Major's Prize.
 3. Edward Jordan, Melbourne, 81.
 4. James D. Law, Collingwood, 51.
 5. Charles H. Lawton, Matamoras, 114, N.W. 80.

Geography.

- I. CLASS.**
 1. David Wilkie, Melbourne, 26.
 2. Alexander S. Balcombe, Shepparton, Point, 1, 1.
 3. Richard King, Breshforth, 270.
 4. Robert Harker, Collingwood, 254.
- II. CLASS.**
 1. Joseph Rippington, Shepparton, 61.
 2. William Sawyer, Taroona, N.W. 113.
 3. James Oswald, Collingwood, 120.
 4. Douglas Reid, South Yarra, 174.
- III. CLASS.**
 1. John Belfor, Collingwood, 117.
 2. Walter Garrison, East Clifton, 131.
 3. William H. Bellino, Cardinals, Creek, 130.
 4. David Carson, East Clifton, 142.
- IV. CLASS.**
 1. Andrew Harper, North Melbourne, 29.
 2. William I. Mills, Melbourne, 34.
 3. James D. Law, Collingwood, 41.
 4. Andrew Fleming, West Melbourne, 80.
- SPECIAL CLASS (JUNIOR).**
 1. Edward Sawlen, Collingwood, 1.
 2. (W. I. Mills).

English Language & Grammar.

- I. CLASS.**
 1. David F. Duff, Northcote, 30.
 2. William Sawyer, Taroona, N.W. 113.
 3. Joseph Rippington, Shepparton, 61.
- II. CLASS.**
 1. David Carson, East Clifton, 142.
 2. Walter Garrison, East Clifton, 131.

III. CLASS.

1. Edward Jordan, Melbourne, 81.
 2. John W. Furness, Collingwood.
 3. John H. Stenden, Collingwood.

IV. CLASS.

1. Edward Sawden, Collingwood.
 2. James McPherson, Collingwood.

Bible.

- JUNIOR CLASS.**
 1. James Oswald, Collingwood, 157.
 2. Douglas Reid, South Yarra, 229.
 3. David Smith, North Melbourne, 233.
 4. David E. Duff, Northcote, 300.
- SENIOR CLASS.**
 1. Edward Jordan, Melbourne, 81 (Major's Prize).
 2. Robert D. Duff, Collingwood, 54.
 3. William I. Mills, Melbourne, 81.
 4. Andrew Harper, North Melbourne, 99.

History.

- JUNIOR CLASS.**
 1. Alfred Morris, Melbourne, 17.
 2. Walter Garrison, East Clifton, 131.
 3. John H. Ambledon, Melbourne, 281.
 4. David Carson, East Clifton, 142.
- SENIOR CLASS.**
 1. James H. Saunders, Collingwood, 27.
 2. Andrew Fleming, West Melbourne, 80.
 3. James D. Law, Melbourne, 71.
 4. William I. Mills, Melbourne, 100.

Writing.

- I. CLASS.**
 1. Richard King, Breshforth, 270.
 2. Robert Harker, Collingwood, 254.
- II. CLASS.**
 1. Alexander V. Cella, Melbourne, 1.
 2. James Wilkie, Melbourne.
- III. CLASS.**
 1. Charles Bell, Collingwood.
 2. William Bellman, Cardinals, Creek.
 3. Henry Crowley, Richmond.
- IV. CLASS.**
 1. James D. Law, Collingwood.
 2. Daniel Walker, Melbourne.

Book-keeping.

1. David Carson, East Clifton, 142.
 2. Walter Garrison, East Clifton, 131.
 3. James D. Law, Collingwood, 41.
 4. Edward Sawden, Collingwood, 1.

Dictation.

1. David Carson, East Clifton, 142.
 2. Alfred Morris, Melbourne, 99.

Arithmetic.

- I. CLASS.**
 1. David F. Duff, Northcote, 30.
 2. Alexander S. Balcombe, Shepparton, Point, 211.
 3. James Wilkie, Melbourne, 30.
- II. CLASS.**
 1. John McNeill, Hoffman, West Melbourne, 13.
 2. William Williams, Collingwood, 49.
 3. James McPherson, Melbourne, 15.
- III. CLASS.**
 1. William H. Bellman, Gardiner's Creek, 11.
 2. John McNeill, Melbourne, 13.
 3. William Sawyer, Taroona, N.W. 113.
- IV. CLASS.**
 1. Hugh D. Cadden, Footscray, 34.
 2. David Carson, East Clifton, 31.
- V. CLASS.**
 1. James P. McPherson, Collingwood, 251.
 2. Charles H. Lawton, Matamoras, 114, N.W. 80.

Mathematics.

- ALGEBRA.**
 1. Andrew Fleming, West Melbourne, 80.
 2. James McPherson, Collingwood, 71.
 3. Edward Sawden, Collingwood, 74.
- GEOMETRY.**
 1. Andrew Fleming, West Melbourne, 80.
 2. George H. K. Collingwood, 119.
 3. John H. Stenden, Collingwood, 119.
 4. William Jordan, North Melbourne, 120.
- SENIOR CLASS.**
 1. Charles Bell, Collingwood, 27.
 2. James D. Law, Collingwood, 40.
 3. Charles Simpson, Breshforth, 32.

Latin.

- I. CLASS.**
 1. Richard Eades, Melbourne, 99.
 2. James H. Saunders, Collingwood, 91.
 3. Walter Garrison, East Clifton, 131.
 4. David Carson, East Clifton, 142.
- II. CLASS.**
 1. Andrew Fleming, West Melbourne, 107.
 2. Charles W. Walker, Collingwood, 227.
 3. William Hamilton, Collingwood, 213.
 4. Alfred Balcombe, Collingwood, 321.
- III. CLASS.**
 1. James P. McPherson, Collingwood, 50.
 2. Charles Simpson, Breshforth, 32.
 3. Edward Sawden, Collingwood, 1.
 4. Charles Simpson, Breshforth, 32.
- IV. CLASS.**
 1. Charles Simpson, Breshforth, 32.
 2. James P. McPherson, Collingwood, 50.
 3. David Wilkie, Melbourne, 30.

Drawing.

- JUNIOR CLASS.**
 1. Thomas C. James, St. Rita.
 2. Hugh Cadden, Footscray.
- SENIOR CLASS.**
 1. Joseph Rippington, Shepparton.
 2. William Warr, Collingwood, 251.
- Music.**
 David Carson, East Clifton.
 Andrew Fleming, West Melbourne.
- French.**
 1. Charles Simpson, Breshforth.
- II. CLASS.**
 1. James P. McPherson, Collingwood.
 2. Edward Jordan, Melbourne.
- German.**
 1. Andrew Fleming, West Melbourne.
 2. Andrew Harper, North Melbourne, 99.

Natural Science.

- JUNIOR CLASS.**
 1. Joseph Rippington, Shepparton.
 2. W. Sawyer, Taroona, N.W. 113.
 3. Henry Harrison, Victoria Park.
- SENIOR CLASS.**
 1. James D. Law, Collingwood, 40.
 2. Edward Sawden, Collingwood, 74.
- NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.**
 1. James D. Law, Collingwood, 40.
 2. Edward Sawden, Collingwood, 74.
- BEST WRITTEN ACCOUNT OF DR. MACANNA'S EXCURSION.**
 James D. Law, Collingwood.

Recitation.

- John Ogley, South Yarra.
- Maps.**
 1. James McPherson, Collingwood.
 2. Charles Waller, Collingwood.
- Memory Exercises.**
 1. Edward Sawden, Collingwood.
 2. George H. K. Collingwood.
 3. Charles Bell, Collingwood.
 4. James Wilkie, Melbourne.
 5. David Wilkie, Melbourne.
- Cricket.**
 James McPherson, Collingwood.
- Pupil most respected by his Companions.**
 (Declared by Head Master)
 Edward Jordan, Melbourne, Major's Prize.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRIZES WILL BE COMPETED FOR NEXT SESSION.

PRIZE.	SUBJECT.	GIFT OF.
Gold Medal	Old Testament History	John Thomas Smith, Esq. M.L.A., Mayor of Melbourne.
Silver Medal	Arithmetic	Do do do
Five Guinea Prizes Books	Classics	Directors of Scotch College.
Do do	Mathematics	A Friend of the College.
Three Guinea Prizes Books	Hebrew and English Branches	Do do
Do do	Natural Science	Do do

627 The Numbers attached to the Names show the relative position of the Pupils in their Classes, ascertained by Markings during the Session. The Names with an Asterisk perform as in the order of merit, though not entitled to prizes.

ALEXANDER MORRISON, A.M.,
PRINCIPAL

passed out on to the adjoining oval, where afternoon tea was served in marquees by girls of the Presbyterian Ladies' College. Sir John Monash, on arrival, was conducted by Mr. Shew to the place of honour at the reception.

The arrival of Sir John Monash was the signal for a general movement towards the site of the new buildings. The ceremony could not have been performed against a more fitting background. To the right lay the green stretch of the cricket oval, bounded on the south by the gums which fringe the waters of Gardiner's Creek. To the left the red and white buildings of the Preparatory School and the chequered flags of the marquees stood out picturesquely against the more sombre background of houses. The newly-made drive winding to the hill-top, and gay with the sparkle of the throng, the turreted mansion-house with its weather-stained walls, the deep greenery of the pines which clung tenaciously to the slopes, all tended to add a touch of colour or contrast to the brilliance of the scene. The throng was no less bright. The coloured parasols of the ladies, the red baize of the forms, the caps and ribbons of the boys, seemed remarkably in harmony with the surroundings.

The actual ceremonial proceedings were brief, but they opened a new era in the history of the School. At their conclusion, many donations were placed upon the stone itself. On the Sunday following, a special Foundation Day Service was conducted in Scots Church, the lessons being read by Sir John MacFarland and Mr. Littlejohn.

Armistice Day

Since 1919 Armistice Day has been marked by a simple but most impressive service. At East Melbourne these services were conducted in the yard, owing to lack of a room large enough to hold the assembled School; and it is perhaps from this that they derived something of their stirring sincerity and appeal. The following description of one of the services is copied from *The Scotch Collegian*:

The spirit of the occasion descended on master and boy alike, levelling for the moment all distinctions. At 10.45 the School assembled, and the Chaplain, in a prayer of singular beauty, brought vividly to our minds a sense of praise and gratitude, remembering the greatness of the past and the promise of the future. When his last words had died away in the stillness which pervaded the usually noisy streets, the Captain of the School read that sonorous passage where the words, "In death they were not divided," shine out like a beacon of faith. It almost seemed that the souls of the dead "hovered in happy seeking" around the grey old walls they had so loved of yore, and left a benediction upon our bowed heads and humble hearts. And as the Principal read the long roll of the fallen, a triumphant ring shone out of the sorrow in his tones, and we thanked God that they were men enough to die that they might for ever live. Then the poem of Joseph Lee—

"Here do we lie, dead, but not discontent,

That which we found to do has had accomplishment"

was read by the Principal, and a distant gun boomed out its message. Two silent

The Annual Speeches of the Students

OF THE

SCOTCH COLLEGE,

WILL BE DELIVERED

IN THE HALL OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

On Thursday Evening, December 13th, 1860,

AT SEVEN O'CLOCK P.M.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., WILL PRESIDE

Programme :

CONCERT DECLAMATION

MASTER COHEN ...	Selection from Speech on Law Reform	<i>Brougham.</i>
.. HARRISON ...	The Polish Children	<i>Miss Pardoe.</i>
.. DUNCAN ...	The Seven Ages	<i>Shakspeare.</i>
.. OGILVIE ...	The Heavens declare the glory of God	<i>Addison.</i>

CONCERT READING.

Scene from "DOUGLAS."—*Home.*

Norval	MASTER OAKLEY.
Glenalvon	" ALLAN.
Lord Randolph	" CROSSLEY.

MASTER JENNINGS ..	Modern Logic	<i>Anon.</i>
.. POWELL ...	Brutus to the Romans	<i>Shakspeare.</i>
.. ALLAN.....	The Palm Tree	<i>Mrs Hemans</i>
.. H. TAYLOR.	Faithless Nelly Gray	<i>Hood.</i>

Scene from "PIZZARO."—*Sheridan.*

Sentinel	MASTER ICK.
Rollo	" DUNCAN.

MASIER SOLOMON...	Hamlet's Soliloquy on Death...	<i>Shakspeare.</i>
.. ICK	{ Part of Peroration of Speech on the American War. }	<i>Chatham.</i>
.. ALLAN.....	The Newcastle Apothecary	<i>Colman.</i>
.. DUNCAN ...	{ Lucius Junius Brutus over the body of Lucretia }	<i>Howard Payne.</i>
.. C. TAYLOR	Advice to Married Ladies	<i>Shakspeare.</i>

Scene from "HENRY VIII."—*Shakspeare.*

Cardinal Wolsey	MASTER ALLAN.
Cromwell	" OAKLEY.

minutes followed, minutes of thought too deep for expression, of prayer too real to be spoken, at the end of which the Chaplain could be heard gathering up thoughts relative to the occasion; and with a silence and decorum not usual to our dispersing, we went again to our daily task.

Anzac Day

Anzac Day is similarly observed. Until 1922 the services in this connection were held in Scots Church. In that year the service was made the occasion of the dedication of the Memorial Hall—the central shrine of the memorial buildings presented to the School by her Old Boys. The order of service was suitably modified:

Psalm 100 *Tune, "Old Hundredth"*

The Lesson, Psalm 19 Mr. W. H. Melville, M.A., LL.M.

Hymn, "For England"

Recital of the Names of the Fallen The Principal

The Last Post

Address The Hon. Arthur Robinson, C.M.G.

Prayer The Right Rev. the Moderator (D. A. Cameron, M.A.)

Hymn, "For All the Saints" *Tune, "St. Philip"*

Address Sir John Monash, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.D.

Hymn (I. R. Maxwell) *Tune, "St. Chrysostom"*

O God, beneath whose hand we hold

The battle-standard and the sword,

Upon Whose never-changing word

Our fathers set their trust of old:

Because Thy love is full and free,

Our darkness lifts its voice to Thee.

And Thou who in the younger days

Didst raise our school by other hands;

If something now within us stands,

A living altar to Thy praise:

We pray for ages yet to be,

Lord God, lift up our hearts to Thee.

And not alone our voices rise;

The hymn goes up from every shore,

For some there are that come no more.

Who passed the veil with eager eyes,

Our dead who lie by every sea,

Lord God, lift up their voice to Thee.

And from us now we cast defeat,

And here, once more, make new our trust;

No sword shall show the stain of rust,

Nor ever bugle sound retreat.

For triumph in our destiny,

Lord God, we lift our hearts to Thee.

The Benediction.

God Save the King.

The addresses were notable. Mr. (later Sir) Arthur Robinson stressed the significance and the value of such a memorial to both Old and present boys, and in a fine peroration summed up the ideals of the Public School. Sir John Monash told of the spirit that actuated the men of Anzac—the men to whose glorious memory the Hall was built. He narrated some brief but stirring episodes of the campaign, and dwelt upon the moral qualities that had made them possible.

Where are we to look for leadership in the future to preserve these ideals, and to make this great tradition survive and flourish? We shall look first to the boys of a great Public School, such as Scotch College. You boys should be proud to be the inheritors of such a record as Scotch College has made, both in peace and in war. My appeal to you to-day will, therefore, be to each and every one of you to set before you in your school lives and in your after lives, the resolve to remember this day, to remember Gallipoli, to remember the A.I.F. tradition, and to cultivate the qualities of individual devotion to duty, and of collective endeavour for the prosperity and for the honour and the glory of Scotch College and of the Australian nation.

Portrait of Mr. Littlejohn

Early in 1924 a suggestion arose that Old Boys and friends of the School should ask Mr. Littlejohn to sit for a portrait. The idea was enthusiastically taken up, as might have been expected, and very shortly afterwards Mr. W. Beckwith McInnes was asked to undertake the work.

The portrait was presented to the School on Friday, March 13, 1925, by Sir Arthur Robinson. Having explained the genesis of the project and the intention behind it, he called upon Mr. W. F. Ingram, as one of the oldest members of the staff, to give his estimate of the work that Mr. Littlejohn had done. Mr. Ingram's speech, a rare compound of eloquence and sincerity, produced the most profound effect on his hearers, prompting them to an ecstasy of applause lasting many minutes.

The portrait was then unveiled, and formally accepted by Sir John MacFarland, Chairman of the College Council, who characterised Mr. Littlejohn as "a great Headmaster, a kind friend, a genial companion, and, above all, a true man." In addition, he commented upon the fact that for nearly seventy years Scotch College had been ruled by Aberdonian Headmasters. Mr. Littlejohn's speech of acknowledgment was of the greatest interest, giving a survey in broad perspective of the educational developments during his twenty-one years at the School.

The portrait, which has drawn the most favourable comment from every side, is reproduced opposite p. 112. It now hangs on the

west wall of the Memorial Hall, "as a lasting memorial of a great man, who has won the respect and esteem of the mighty army of boys who have come under his influence."

The Carnival, 1922

Impressed by the magnificent memorial erected by the Old Boys, it was not long before the present boys, in 1922, desired to do something towards the erection of a Sports Pavilion as their part. The subsequent activities are clearly related in the following contemporary report:

With this desire at heart, they decided to hold a Carnival, of three days' duration, in the School grounds. Thereupon, the Prefects, representing the boys, took the matter in hand, and the work of organisation was commenced. In order to render the Carnival as comprehensive as possible, and ensure success, they first enlisted the aid of their lady relatives and friends, who, they correctly judged, would be far more competent to deal with certain aspects of such an undertaking than mere boys. As was only to be expected, the ladies rallied to the call with great enthusiasm, and, under the guidance of Mrs. Littlejohn, undertook to provide a large share of the requirements of the Carnival. To them was entrusted the care of a Work Stall and all its branches—Cake, Sweets, Flowers, Kitchenware, Balloon, Jumble, Book, Knitting and Ice Cream Stalls—and a Dutch Garden, as well as the whole refreshment scheme of the Carnival. The ladies commenced work immediately, and it is not too much to say that their efforts were largely responsible for making the enterprise the success that it proved to be. Meanwhile, the boys had not been idle, but had been proceeding steadily with the general work of organisation. The host of matters which required attention needs no description here; but finally they were able to launch a project, probably quite as extensive as any similar scheme yet undertaken in Melbourne. The only unknown quantity was the weather. The gods, however, proved favourable, and on the three days of the Carnival's duration the weather was propitious.

At 3 p.m. on Thursday, October 12th, the proceedings were formally opened by Sir John MacFarland, M.A., LL.D., the Chairman of the College Council. A great impetus was given to affairs by his announcement of the gift of £10,000 in memory of the late Captain James McMeckan. At the conclusion of the opening ceremonies, Carnival workers settled down to business in earnest. The appearance of the School grounds during those three days was indeed memorable. The main gates were artistically decorated with flags, lights and emblazonments. Clearly defined paths led down to the main cricket ground, on which the larger portion of the Carnival was staged. Around the circle were placed the various stalls, brilliantly ornamented each in its own way. On one side were the amusements so dear to all youthful hearts—the merry-go-round, the ocean wave, the hoop-la, the slide, and the rest. In the cloisters afternoon tea was served by an efficient array of amateur waitresses. Prettily dressed flower-girls were responsible for the abstraction of much cash from masculine pockets. Lovers of moving pictures found their requirements fully catered for in the gymnasium.

Beautiful as was the scene by day, it was even more entrancing by night.

The grounds were dotted at regular intervals with coloured electric lanterns, hung aloft on poles, giving an effect at once bizarre and pleasing. In the Memorial Hall, the Hawthorn boys rendered selections of songs, including many of those which were so popular at the Foundation Day concerts. Strains of music emanating from the Preparatory School announced the existence of a Palais. Thus, with the combined effect of the illuminations, the music and the singing, the whole of the proceedings were imbued with the true carnival atmosphere, and it was small wonder that matters went so happily for the army of boys who had charge of the various enterprises.

As a result of the Carnival, the prefects were able to present to the Council a sum of £2,203 9s. 9d. Early in 1923 the Pavilion was available for use. A photograph of the building faces p. 81.

Scholastic Record

THERE is among schoolmasters a curious hesitation to speak of the scholastic record of their School. The hesitation may be due in part to the feeling that the scholar is not necessarily successful in the hurly-burly of life. Life is a complicated business, and it may happen that a man of high scholastic attainments lacks the power to adapt himself to his surroundings. Apart from that, there is another consideration. The parent has nearly always in view the future career of his boy: the schoolmaster is suspected of valuing learning for its own sake. The one aims at material well-being, the other is believed to have found his happiness in learning. The one has his finger on the real, the tangible, the practical; the other is popularly supposed to have his eye fixed on the ideal, the intangible, the contemplative life. It may be partly because he knows he is an object of suspicion that the schoolmaster veils his opinions when questions of scholarship are discussed. In fact, however, there is no foundation for the suspicion. His choice of a profession shows that the schoolmaster values learning not for its own sake, but for another's sake; in his attitude to the boy his motto is not learning for its own sake, but learning for *thy* sake, that so thou mayest realise thy highest self and in life find at once pleasure and thy highest good. If he is not in sympathy with those who take the utilitarian or material view, he is equally at variance with those who think that a man can realise his full self in the pursuit of pure learning. If he is not worldly in his aims, neither is he other-worldly. He knows that life is a social business, and he has to prepare his boys for life, so that they may be "fitted to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war." And learning is only one of the tools which he uses to prepare his boys to take their place as citizens of the Commonwealth.

If, however, it is only one of the tools, let us say at once that it is immeasurably the most important. If there be a half-truth in the saying that great battles were won on the playing fields of schools, let us not forget that the engineering and military genius of the Commander of the Australian Imperial Force had its source elsewhere than on the playing fields. It is by intellectual power that the world advances, and it is to our schools and universities that we have to

look for the training that will lead to further progress. And when we look at the scholastic distinctions which have been won by our boys (as set out in the appendix), we may say confidently that Scotch College has worthily discharged its responsibility.

It may help to throw light on the progress of the School during the seven decades of its history if we give a table showing the record since the year when the Public Examinations were first held. The table is arranged in four columns, corresponding to the four periods in the history of the examinations. During the first period, 1854-1880, a boy qualified for matriculation by passing the equivalent of the Junior Public or Intermediate Examination in six subjects; during the second period, 1881-1905, the same state of affairs prevailed, but there was in addition a higher or Honours Examination, so that some of the abler boys were induced to return to school for another year. In the third period, 1906-1919, candidates for matriculation were required, after passing the Junior Public, to pass in at least two subjects of the Senior or Leaving Examination. From 1920 to 1926 a pass in four subjects of the Leaving Examination, of which one must be English, became the requirement for matriculation. The figures are as follow:

	1854-80	1881-1905	1906-19	1920-25	TOTAL
1. Public Examinations—					
Passed Junior Public (or equivalent)	342	776	691	688	2497
Passed Senior Public (or equivalent)	—	—	401	430	831
Qualified for Matriculation	342	776	766	430	2314
Exhibitions at Public Examinations	14	19	37	22	92
First Class Honours at Public Examinations	—	59	140	130	329
Government Senior Scholarships	—	*	81	49	130
2. Ormond College Entrance Scholarships	—	99	139	79	317
3. University Annual Examinations—					
First Class Honours	27	154	164	177	522
Exhibitions	35	86	108	77	306
Final Scholarships	6	47	45	45	143
Degrees	79	408	266	288	1041
4. Open Scholarships in higher years at Ormond College	—	*	150	118	268
5. Rhodes Scholarships	—	—	6	2	8

*Defective Records.

For the early period it is impossible to arrive at the exact figures, because at first Dr. Morrison clearly attached more importance to the internal examinations than to those conducted by the University.

In the early Reports the question papers set at the internal examinations are published in full, and only casual reference is made to the external examinations. Results of supplementary examinations are also often ignored. As time went on, the Principal seems to have accepted the results of the Matriculation Examination as a fair test of the work of boys leaving school, but at the same time he reiterates his regret that the standard is too low for a boy proceeding to the University. As early as 1867 we find him organising a higher class, which will practically cover the work of First Year Arts. It is an outstanding evidence at once of the foresight and the disinterestedness of Dr. Morrison that he employed a staff of highly qualified teachers to do this higher work for thirteen years before the University took any step to institute an examination on the higher grade.

The record of passes in the various decades may be taken as reflecting the conditions of Victoria at the time. The small number of passes in the 'fifties and 'sixties shows that secondary education was struggling to establish itself during the rush and hurry of the gold-digging days; the lean years of the late 'nineties reflect the disasters that overtook the State after the collapse of the land-boom. Another point of interest is the proportion of the whole number of boys who qualified for matriculation and for degrees. To the end of 1905, 1118 boys out of 5550, or about one in five, qualified for matriculation; from 1906 to 1919 the proportion is 766 out of 2800, or rather more than one in four. As regards degrees, the figures for the first period give 487 out of 5550, or about one in eleven, and for the second period 266 out of 2800, or about one in ten, but if we allow for cases where the same student took more than one degree, the proportions are probably about one in twelve and one in eleven for the two periods. The figures, at all events, may be taken as showing that an increasing number of boys now carry their studies to a point where the University can certify to their attainments.

When we compare the number of Exhibitions and First Class Honours won in the various periods at Public Examinations, we have to bear in mind that since 1912 Honours and Exhibitions have been awarded in single subjects, whereas before that date they were given only for groups of two or more subjects. Nor should it be forgotten that during the period 1881-1905 only a handful of boys could be persuaded to return to school after passing matriculation. It was not until the Pass Examination on the higher grade was made compulsory in 1906 that the Senior Class became a vital factor in the life of the School.

From the list of Honours won by Old Boys at the University it is evident that only a small proportion of the boys proceeded to a University course during the first three decades. The number begins to grow in 1887; a further increase takes place in 1894, and from that time there has been a continuous growth until in 1921 we were able to record 42 first-classes in one year. Not unconnected with that development, perhaps, is the extension of the range of the school curriculum. A glance at the list of Honours won at Public Examinations will show that from 1881 to 1903, except for two first-classes in Modern Languages, one in Science and one in English and History, all the Honours were won in Classics and Mathematics. From 1904 onwards Science and English and History became a regular part of the school work, and recent years have seen the addition of Modern Languages, Morphology and Physiology, European History, Economics, Greek and Roman History, Agricultural Science, Geology, Geography, Commercial Principles, and Drawing. Thus it may be truly said that there is now no subject that the School regards as beyond its province. The only limit to her energy is the difficulty of fitting so many subjects into a workable time-table.

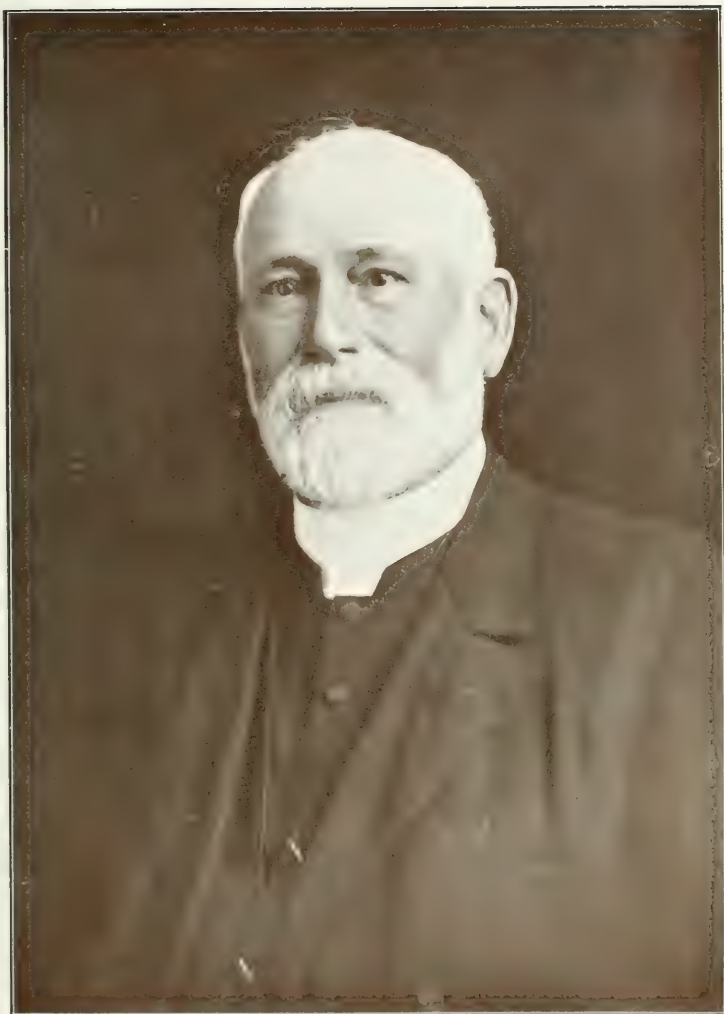
And what of the men who have passed through our gates and issued forth to take their place in the world of men? This is not the place to speak of men who have taken a leading part in politics and municipal government or in the development of agriculture and commerce, although naturally we think at once of Mr. William Shiels and Mr. H. S. W. Lawson, former Premiers of the State; of Sir George Reid, a former Prime Minister and High Commissioner of the Commonwealth; of Senator McColl, Mr. Thomas Skene, Mr. William Knox, Mr. G. H. Wise, Dr. Carty Salmon, Mr. James Gibb, and Dr. W. Maloney, all legislators in the Federal sphere; of Mr. Russell Clarke and his brother, Sir Frank Clarke, President of the Legislative Council; of Mr. H. I. Cohen, Leader of the Council, and Sir Arthur Robinson; of Councillors H. C. Elliott, S. J. Morell, and Baron Marks, of the City Council; of Mr. David Ogilvy, Mr. James Ogilvy, Mr. Henry W. Langlands, Mr. Joseph Mack, Mr. Charles Ayrey, Mr. Robert Ramsay, Mr. W. I. Winter-Irving, Mr. John Catto, Mr. William Harper, Mr. David Carson, Mr. W. P. Shaw, Mr. W. M. Armstrong, Mr. Lewis Bell, Mr. Thomas Cumming, Mr. Charles Forrester, Mr. R. R. Oliver, Mr. Alex. McCracken, Mr. D. N. McLeod, Mr. Joseph Hoddinott, Mr. James G. Robertson, Mr. John G. Robertson, Mr. Frank Robertson, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Mr. M. K. McKenzie, Mr. David Aitken, Mr. George L. Aitken, Mr. R. D. Oswald, Sir Hugh Denison, Mr. D.

McMillan, Mr. W. H. Melville, Mr. A. J. Simpson, Mr. John Thomson, Mr. Walter Laidlaw, Mr. Robert Simson, Mr. Norman Bayles, Mr. T. Hastie, Mr. A. R. Robertson, Mr. J. G. Sutherland, Mr. J. S. Brunton, Mr. David Blair, Mr. C. M. McBean, Mr. A. H. Sargood, Mr. H. M. Sargood, Major Stuart Love, and others, who have devoted themselves to the development of the resources of the Commonwealth. Another place will be found to speak of these; here we confine ourselves to those who have taken a leading part in the professions and have done their part in handing on the torch to those who are to come after.

We begin with the Church. Here the early decades gave five great leaders to the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, Rev. George Tait, at one time Principal of the Presbyterian Ladies' College and for many years minister at South Yarra; Rev. A. Mackie, minister at St. Kilda and sometime Chairman of the College Council; Rev. Professor Andrew Harper, successively Principal of the Presbyterian Ladies' College, Professor of Hebrew at the Theological Hall, Ormond College, and Principal of St. Andrew's College, Sydney; Rev. Professor A. C. Smith, sometime Professor of Hebrew at the Theological Hall; and his brother, Rev. Professor T. Jollie Smith, who now holds the same chair. The next decade claims Rev. F. A. Hagenauer and three brothers, sons of the great pioneer missionary to the New Hebrides, Rev. R. R. Paton, now deceased; Rev. F. J. Paton, missionary to the New Hebrides; and Rev. F. H. L. Paton, ex-Secretary for Foreign Missions and ex-Moderator of the General Assembly of Victoria, together with Rev. W. H. Steele and Rev. J. A. Barber. From the 'nineties onwards there has been a continuous stream of energetic young ministers issuing from the School year after year. Among them are Revs. F. J. L. Macrae and C. I. McLaren, who have found their life-work in Korea; others are Revs. R. Nairn, Alexander Yule, Æneas Macdonald, R. C. Foyster, W. D. Marshall, J. P. MacDougall, H. Gwynne Jones, M. McQueen, D. D. Munro, J. E. Nicholls, A. Tulloh, J. H. M. Dabb, College Harland, R. B. Plowman, W. W. Ingram, J. L. Hurse, J. C. Jones, R. B. Rock, E. M. K. Raff, W. N. H. Jongbin, A. R. Macneil, F. Reid, and A. R. Uren. Of them all it may be said with truth that they enriched and strengthened the school life while they were with us, and we doubt not that their earnestness of purpose will be an elevating influence wherever their lot has been cast.

When we turn to the teachers whom the School has produced, we think first of Mr. Frank Shew, who among teachers stands in a class by himself. As we once heard it put, Mr. Shew is "one man in a million." For fifty-one years he taught in Scotch College, impart-

ing Greek and Latin and English to successive generations, correcting exercises after school in a sunny corner of the quadrangle with a group of boys around him, endorsing carelessly-written sheets with his one and only expletive, "an insult to me," and yet amid all these "insults" never bearing a grudge against any boy for any enormity. No man ever gathered round himself such love and affection from the boys of any school. That in his retirement he may have many days of peaceful happiness is the wish of all the Scotch Collegians who, during fifty years, came under his gentle sway. After Mr. Shew we come to a group of four experts in the theory of education and the method of teaching, Mr. M. P. Hansen, Chief Inspector of Secondary Schools and Deputy Director of Education; Mr. J. T. Saxton, Inspector of Primary Schools; Mr. M. S. Sharman, Principal of the University High School; and Mr. J. A. Seitz, Inspector of Secondary Schools. All have the saving grace that their theories have been seasoned with the salt of practice. Next we come to a brilliant band of University Professors and Research Students, Professor S. B. McLaren, Professor of Mathematics at Reading, whose promise was cut short by the war; Professor Walter Murdoch, Professor of English Literature at Perth; Professor A. G. B. Fisher, Professor of Economics at the Otago University; Professor N. H. Fairley, Professor of Clinical Medicine at Bombay; Mr. M. G. Patten, Lecturer at Ormond College, who fell in the war; Mr. T. M. Cherry, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Mr. I. W. Wark, who is still engaged in his chemical researches after an exceptionally brilliant career at Melbourne University, and Mr. R. C. Bald, sometime Lecturer in English at Perth and Adelaide, and now prosecuting his linguistic studies at Cambridge. After these we have a group of six Headmasters of Church Schools, Rev. F. W. Rolland, M.C., Headmaster of Geelong College; Mr. A. Richardson, Headmaster of Ballarat College; Mr. W. W. V. Briggs, Headmaster, formerly of Scots College, Warwick, and now of Scots College, Launceston; Dr. E. N. McQueen, Headmaster of the Presbyterian Ladies' College, Sydney; Mr. N. H. MacNeil, M.C., Headmaster of Knox College, Wahroonga, Sydney; and Mr. P. M. Hamilton, who succeeded Mr. Briggs at Warwick. Other teachers on our roll are Mr. E. W. Kelso, formerly of Goulburn; Mr. W. M. Buntine, of Caulfield Grammar School; Mr. F. I. Grey, of Prince Alfred College, Adelaide; Mr. J. W. Whyte, of Scotch College; Mr. D. R. Morrison, now deceased; Mr. A. H. McRoberts, of Geelong College; Mr. H. G. Steele, of the Carey Baptist College; and Mr. F. L. Edmunds, of Fiji. At present there are six Old Boys on the staff of the Senior School.



THE REV. ALEXANDER MARSHALL, M.A., D.D.
Chairman of the Scotch College Council from 1896 to 1929



SIR JOHN MACFARLAND, M.A., LL.D.
Chairman of the College Council since 1919

From the teachers we turn to physicians and surgeons. Here, indeed, we have an army, in which it is difficult, if not dangerous, to mention particular names. We should be on safe ground, at all events, in mentioning those of the older generation, such as Dr. Rothwell Adam, Dr. Fred. Bird, Dr. Herman Lawrence, and Dr. Peter Bennie. Two of these were Lecturers at the University; two were Dux of the College. Another outstanding name is that of Professor Archibald Watson, Professor of Anatomy at Adelaide since 1886. Others whom we might name are Dr. Peter Reid, Dr. R. B. Duncan, Dr. W. C. Rees, Dr. J. S. Thomson, Dr. A. G. Black, Dr. F. Hobill Cole, Dr. J. D. King-Scott, Dr. Melrose Mailer, Dr. S. J. Greville, Dr. Frederick Bryan, of Harley Street (who recently left a bequest of £5000 to the College), Dr. E. H. Fyffe, Dr. A. G. Colquhoun, Dr. F. H. Langlands, Dr. H. Laurie, Dr. F. J. Clendinnen (one of our leading experts in X-rays), Dr. J. A. Kennison, Dr. S. C. Jamieson, Dr. J. M. Drew, Dr. F. S. Bond, Dr. W. Ostermeyer, Dr. H. F. Elvins, Dr. F. W. Woolrabe, Dr. T. E. Green and Dr. W. J. Long, of Bendigo, Dr. G. Soilleux, Dr. F. C. Madden, Dr. E. A. Strahan, Dr. A. J. Philpott, Dr. H. G. Tymms, Dr. G. A. Knight, Dr. Douglas Shields, Dr. J. Sandison Yule, Dr. W. Colin Mackenzie (who has done notable research work on the comparative anatomy of Australian fauna), Dr. Patrick Shaw, of Ballarat, Dr. J. B. McLean, Dr. S. G. Strahan, Dr. L. S. Latham (Lecturer in Medicine at the University), Dr. S. W. Patterson (Head of a Medical Research Institute in England), Dr. W. Spalding Laurie, Dr. S. W. Summons, Dr. W. E. Summons, Dr. J. S. McLean, Dr. C. G. Shaw, Dr. J. G. Sleeman, Dr. H. C. Wilson, Dr. A. W. Bowman, Dr. H. R. Duncan, Dr. J. Adamson, Dr. P. A. Bona, Dr. E. B. Heffernan, Dr. J. C. Campbell, Dr. Dougan Bird, Dr. D. Rosenberg, Dr. J. J. Black, Dr. W. G. H. Cuscaden, Dr. Percy Oldham, Dr. A. S. Anderson, Dr. A. H. Melville, Dr. H. W. F. Mitchell, Dr. C. W. B. Littlejohn, Dr. A. M. Wilson (Lecturer in Obstetrics at the University), Dr. W. W. McLaren, Dr. A. P. Derham, Dr. H. K. Ward (who was awarded the Rockefeller Fellowship for Medical Research at Oxford), Dr. A. C. Fraser, Dr. K. A. McLean, Dr. A. E. V. Hartkopf, Dr. R. G. Woods, Dr. F. W. Fay, Dr. E. W. B. Woods, Dr. E. I. Littlejohn, Dr. J. S. Green, Dr. H. C. Disher, Dr. G. O. Robertson, Dr. M. A. Stewart, Dr. W. H. J. Moore, Dr. Harold Dew, Dr. W. A. Hailes, Dr. I. T. Cameron, Dr. A. D. Cust, Dr. R. D. Aitchison, Dr. D. E. Trumpy, Dr. C. C. Marshall, Dr. W. F. Stephens, Dr. J. G. Whitaker, Dr. H. Boyd Graham (Medical Superintendent of the Children's Hospital),

Dr. R. Southby, Dr. L. F. Edmunds, Dr. C. J. O. Brown, and a host of the younger generation, who are following in the footsteps of their elders.

Dentistry has claimed Dr. W. A. Morrison (younger son of Mr. Robert Morrison), Mr. A. Gull Johnson, Mr. Bryce Thompson, Mr. L. S. Marks, Mr. W. J. Patterson, Mr. W. C. Knight, Mr. H. T. S. Donaldson, Mr. G. B. Bennett, Mr. R. L. Walters, Mr. G. P. Freeman, Mr. L. Richardson, and a goodly company from the boys of more recent days.

When we turn from medicine to law, we are not overwhelmed to the same extent by numbers. Several of our boys, after completing the Law Course and taking their degree, turned their energies into other fields. Some have combined the practice of law with politics, among them Mr. William Shiels and Mr. H. S. W. Lawson, both former Premiers of the State; Sir James McCay, formerly member for Castlemaine and now one of the Savings Bank Commissioners; Mr. G. H. Wise, formerly member for Sale; and Mr. J. W. Leckie, formerly member for Indi. Mr. E. La T. Armstrong became Public Librarian. Old Boys who have been elevated to the Bench are Mr. Justice Starke of the High Court, Mr. Justice Hood and Mr. Justice Schutt of the State Supreme Court, and Judge Winneke of the County Court. Leading barristers are Mr. H. I. Cohen, K.C., M.L.C., and Mr. J. G. Latham, K.C., M.H.R., the Federal Attorney-General. Well-known solicitors are Mr. Charles Cohen, of Bendigo; Sir Arthur Robinson, formerly State Attorney-General; Mr. James Hall, Mr. W. E. Bates, Mr. James Aitken, Mr. E. J. Corr, Mr. Benjamin Green, Mr. George Shaw, Mr. H. R. Hamer, Mr. J. V. McEacharn, Mr. E. Hamilton-Serle, Mr. H. Bremner Lewis, Mr. G. A. Moir, Mr. A. A. Brahe, Mr. H. Shaw, Mr. H. T. McKean, Mr. J. G. Macdonald, Mr. J. Marshall, Mr. J. B. Sawers, Mr. A. W. Laurie, Mr. A. A. Stewart, Mr. R. M. Rolland, Mr. L. M. Campbell, and Mr. A. Dean.

Among our engineers, outstanding names are those of Sir John Monash, Commander in France of the Australian Imperial Force and now Chairman of the Electricity Commission; Mr. W. Cattanaach, Chairman of the Water Commission; Dr. H. Herman, Engineer-in-charge of the Briquetting and Research Branch of the Electricity Commission; Mr. Ebenezer Shaw, Engineer of Water Supply; Mr. W. Wilson, Engineer-in-charge at the Yan Yean Reservoir; Mr. H. E. Morton, City Engineer for the City of Melbourne; and his brother, Mr. W. H. Morton, City Engineer at Wellington, N.Z. Other well-known men are Mr. W. S. Dawson, of Hobart, Mr. W. A. Gosman, of

the Mount Lyell Mine; Mr. C. H. Kemp, Mr. W. E. Gardner, Mr. W. M. Cerutti, Mr. R. W. Gay, Mr. Duncan Fraser, Mr. J. A. Laing, Mr. H. I. McGillivray, Mr. F. E. Cliff, Mr. C. McCathie, Mr. F. D. McNeil (who is engaged in engineering undertakings in India), Mr. W. F. Neville, Mr. A. W. McCay, Mr. W. J. Rose, Mr. R. C. Wilson, of Nigeria, Mr. N. C. Harris, Mr. C. P. Flockhart, Mr. V. Finch, Mr. J. M. Mathew, Mr. L. R. East, Mr. W. F. Bennett, Mr. J. A. O'Neill, Mr. R. A. Young, Mr. E. F. Borrie, Mr. A. E. Kelso and Mr. A. H. Smith.

In the world of science and of general public activities we have already mentioned Sir John Monash, Mr. W. Cattnach, Dr. H. Herman, Mr. E. La T. Armstrong, Dr. F. J. Clendinnen, Dr. W. Colin Mackenzie, Dr. S. W. Patterson, and Dr. H. K. Ward. To these we may add the names of Dr. Robert Hall, Director of the Museum and Curator of the Public Gardens at Hobart; Mr. Nahum Barnet, Mr. E. A. Bates, and Mr. R. B. Hamilton, the well-known architects; Mr. C. E. Norman, late Railway Commissioner; Mr. H. A. Mullett, the Superintendent of Agriculture, and two other rising agriculturists in Mr. D. B. Adam and Mr. I. F. Phipps; Dr. G. B. Pritchard, well-known for his researches in geology; Mr. A. W. Green, of the Melbourne Mint, and Mr. T. F. Cooke, of the Public Library.

The naval and military services show the names of Captain Tickell, Colonel Tom Price, Colonel J. H. Bruche, Colonel W. J. Clarke, Colonel Ferguson, and Major H. N. Young, but this list has to be supplemented by the names of those who served in the war, which are recorded in another place.

In the profession of banking we are represented by Mr. J. D. Law, Mr. C. J. Baker, Mr. Henry Crossley, Mr. James Bennie, Mr. Edward Shew, Mr. J. W. Ellerman, Mr. A. W. Cunningham, Mr. F. C. Caldwell, Mr. J. S. Aitken, Mr. J. C. Garde, and by an army of the younger generation. Here also may be mentioned Mr. E. T. Duncombe, of the Titles Office; Mr. C. E. Melville, of the Colonial Mutual Assurance Society; Mr. H. J. Manson, agent for New Zealand; Mr. J. Love, Secretary of the Charities Board; Mr. J. McD. McKenzie, City Treasurer; and Mr. R. J. Oehr, Mr. D. R. S. McGregor, Mr. W. Jarvie, Mr. Bruce Laing, and Mr. J. A. Lorimer, accountants.

In journalism, Mr. George Mackay, as proprietor and editor of the *Bendigo Advertiser*, was a tower in himself; Mr. W. T. Wright rose to be agricultural editor of the *Leader*. Nor should we forget that three of the editors of the *Scotch Collegian* have found a congenial sphere for their activities in journalism. A. W. Dawes (Editor, 1917) is on the staff of the *Argus*; J. G. Paton (1920) is on the *Sun*; and

A. C. Moyle (1921) is on the *Herald*. Other budding journalists are F. P. Brown, J. P. Doake, C. M. Walker, and A. E. Pratt. From all accounts they are prospering, and we all wish them a speedy elevation to an editorial chair.

From this brief summary it will be seen that our boys have carried their attainments into the great world in many spheres. They have reached high positions in every profession; they have brought honour to their School by the honours which they have attained, and their School is profoundly thankful that through them she has been able to exercise a beneficent influence on the community. It is through the Old Boys that the School finds her voice: it is the Old Boys that carry on her tradition: it is the record of the Old Boys that acts as a beacon-light to the present boys, calling them to loftier heights of attainment. That is why Scotch College is proud of her scholastic record and her scholastic tradition. It calls to the new boy with an imperious voice, telling him that if he is to be worthy of the past, he has to do his best. We say it in all humility, it is a worthy record: we trust that those who are to come after will strive to emulate it.

Sports and Games

And if, when old, we still have power to hear
These whispering echoes of our youth again,
Gleaning the joys of many a vanished year,
Surely fond memories are not in vain.

—B. C. THOMSON, 1910

TO recount, in even meagre detail, the activities of Scotch boys in the field and on the river over a period of seventy-five years would have proved an almost insurmountable task had it not been for the splendid foundations laid by the late Mr. Donald Morrison. For a considerable period he devoted his spare time to the gathering together of the athletic records of the school. The files of the daily papers extending over fifty years were carefully searched, the old College Reports were scanned, the other schools' magazines were carefully gone through, and from these sources he left behind him almost a complete record of the years up to 1904. The late Lieutenant George Wood then shouldered the burden, and in his fine 1911 *Diamond Jubilee Historical Sketch* brought everything up to date. The *Collegian* has carried on the work since the war claimed him, but it is through the work of these two great-hearted enthusiasts that these records are possible, and whatever of interest is found in the following pages just adds somewhat to the debt already owed them by the School.

The Past

The athlete of '51, could he only visit the School to-day and see the conditions under which the boys take their recreation, would probably be rather envious of them, and considerably astonished to see the magnificent appointments and the splendid facilities for training which are enjoyed now. For the boy of his period, the virgin bush of East Melbourne was the playground, where cricket was played and where prisoner's base vied with it in popularity. Football was unknown, but many found great enjoyment in rambling about a deep gully which ran through what is now the Fitzroy Gardens, though many of the youngsters feared to venture so far, as the aborigines used to camp close by. In 1853 matters improved somewhat with the removal of the School to Eastern Hill, where the boys had for their playground portion of the two acres granted as a site for the School.

On this small area a generation of Scotch boys played their games until 1879, when a forward move was made.

On this subject let us quote from the issue of *Young Victoria* for July, 1879:

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Scotch College has obtained possession of a valuable and well-appointed cricket ground. Some six years ago the members of the Civil Service resolved to form a cricket club, and obtained from the Government permission to occupy seven acres in Yarra Park in close proximity to the Melbourne Cricket Ground and the Friendly Societies' Gardens. A handsome pavilion was erected on the site, which was enclosed by a neat and substantial fence, and a large sum of money was spent in preparing the turf and otherwise embellishing the ground.

The Club was unable to continue, and negotiations were entered into, which resulted in a transfer of the use of the ground to the trustees of Scotch College, who paid the Committee the sum of £1000 for the improvements. The same article continues thus:

In addition to cricket, provision is being made for quoits and lawn tennis. Several handsome donations towards the expense of equipment have already been made. Mr. Thomas Anthony has presented a set of extremely handsome goal-posts; Mr. Jas. Robertson, of Mount Mitchell, a complete set of materials of the best description for lawn tennis; and Mr. Alexr. Wilson, of Mount Emu, has forwarded a very liberal donation towards the purchase of a second set.

For forty-six years the old oval was a part of the School, and the old pavilion saw the entrance and the exit of many a great footballer, of many a great cricketer, of many a great runner. Alterations and improvements were made from time to time. Boys of the mid-period will remember the old cinder track where the crack runners and cyclists of the time used to train; but that disappeared in the early years of this century. Big improvements were made in 1907 when, through the generosity of Miss Robertson and Mrs. C. G. Morrison, the whole oval was raised several feet and a new railing placed round the playing space. Later on an additional tennis court was added, and the sewerage system installed, but since then, as the "move" portents became clearer, no substantial improvements were carried out.

The Present

At Hawthorn the playing fields are many and spacious, but still the cry is for more. The Preparatory School ground was formed first, and then, largely through the energy and generosity of the late Mr. W. H. Melville, the bottom oval was constructed. Since then the main oval has been finished, and this year a new playing space has been prepared; thus giving us, with the division of the bottom oval into two grounds, one playing field for the Preparatory boys and four for the Big School. Although lavish when compared with that at

East Melbourne, the supply is not up to the demand. More playing areas are needed, but the authorities are awake to our needs and, as soon as funds are available, all will be well.

The first groundsman for Scotch was Jas. Walker, from the Fitzroy Cricket Club, followed by C. Clack, C. Densch and "Bob" Lee, all of Fitzroy. Then in the early '90's "Bob" Horne took over, and from that time until the present, with the exception of a few years spent in Western Australia, he has been with us. A more capable groundsman it would be difficult to find. Cricketers, batsmen particularly, will corroborate this. In Mr. Don. Morrison's records, the comment, "Again Bob Horne's wicket was the despair of the bowlers," is constantly met with. They were always the same, perfect and lasting, and he is still turning them out, not as in the old days by twos and threes, but now by the dozen. His ovals are indeed a credit to him and an ornament to the School. His brother, Sam, has been at Yarra Park for many years.

Public School Sport

The first Public School contest on record dates as far back as 1858, when the Geelong Grammar School and Scotch College tried conclusions at cricket. The other schools entered into competition as they grew up. For some years after the beginning, the competitions were carried on spasmodically, each school making its own arrangements for matches, meeting the others, perhaps once a year, perhaps twice, and, in one or two cases, three times, perhaps not at all. In these early days each school seemed to be guided by its own rules; masters were players, old age seemed not to debar, and boys, or rather men, apparently returned to school after long absence just in time for an important contest. Consequently, under these conditions, bickerings were common, and the history of the early seventies is full of squabbles. Lengthy newspaper controversies were entered into, and the bitterness thus caused sometimes resulted in a school withdrawing from the contests altogether for a considerable period. Gradually better times came, and a code of laws governing the contests was laid down. These rules have from time to time been amended and added to as deemed fit. All competitions are carried out under them and, with the schools all observing them in true spirit, the result has been that Public School sport is looked upon as being absolutely pure.

Management

In 1877 a central Public School Committee was formed to regulate sport among the schools. This body, consisting of one master and one

boy from each school, drew up a not very complete set of rules. Later on, in 1891, a regulation binding on all came into force, requiring two matches each to be played between the schools, the second one to be played on Saturday. Again in 1901, when Xavier came in, the matches were fixed as one only per year, and this arrangement still holds. From that date cricket matches were to last two days instead of one, and for years after that were played to a finish, but of recent years two days is the limit. A change was later made in the constitution of the body confining membership to masters only, with the object of securing continuity in membership of the Council. The arrangement of all the inter-schools sporting events is in the hands of this body, which arranges fixtures, appoints sub-committees to deal with the various branches of the sports, and which has practically full government of the outdoor life of the schools, though all decisions are submitted to the Headmasters for their approval.

Government within the School

Within the School each sport is under the direct supervision of a master, who has with him a Committee chosen from the leading boys in that particular sport. The Committee for each sport manages its affairs in so far as they concern that particular sport, and each House, also under the supervision of a master with a Committee, governs its own affairs; but all matters concerning the School as a whole are dealt with by the General Sports Committee, whose authority is supreme. The constitution of the various committees is as follows:

General Sports Committee: The Masters in charge of the various sports, the Masters in charge of the Houses, the Captain and Vice-Captain of the School, and the Captains of the Cricket, Football, and Athletic teams, and of the Boats.

Cricket Committee: The Master in charge, the Captain and the Vice-Captain.

Football Committee: The Master in charge, the Captain and the Vice-Captain, with three or five boys chosen from the XVIII. of the preceding year.

Rowing Committee: The Master in charge, the Captain and the Vice-Captain.

Swimming Committee: The Master in charge, and a Committee of five senior boys.

Athletics Committee: The Master in charge, with a large Committee elected by the boys of the Senior School.

Tennis Committee: The Master in charge, with five of the senior tennis players.

House Competitions

The system of dividing the School, for sports purposes, into Houses was inaugurated in 1917, when three Houses were formed as follows:

The Boarders.

North House, comprising all boys living north of the Yarra.

South House, comprising all boys living south of the Yarra.

This division lasted till 1921 when, in order to make the Houses as nearly numerically equal as possible, the number was increased to five, namely, School House (boarders), and Lawson, Morrison, Monash and Glen Houses for day boys. In 1923 the name Glen was changed to Gardiner, and it was decided to divide the day boys into Houses on an alphabetical system.

Competitions are held annually in Cricket, Football, Athletics, Rowing, Tennis and Swimming. For each of the first four of these sports, 100 points are allowed, and for each of the last two, 50 points. In this way a definite value is assigned to each sport, and each House receives its points, not according to the position it takes on the list in a particular sport, but according to the actual earnings in that sport. For instance, suppose the results in cricket were as follows:

A—8 wins B—6 wins C—3 wins D—3 wins E—0 wins

The points awarded for House Competition purposes would be:

A—40 points B—30 points C—15 points D—15 points E—nil

making a total of 100 points.

The Stradbroke Cup

In 1926 the Earl of Stradbroke, retiring Governor of Victoria, presented the Stradbroke Cup, to be held by the House winning the greatest number of points in work and play. It was therefore necessary to adopt a system of classifying the terminal report of each boy, and in addition to the 500 points awarded for sport, 500 points will be awarded for work, and the House obtaining the highest total will be Cock House for the year.

Other House Trophies

The E. H. H. Bain Cricket Shield, presented in 1917 by D. Bain, Esq., in memory of his son, E. H. H. Bain, killed in action at Bullecourt, France, July 3, 1917, is held by the Cock House in cricket for the year.

The G. L. Aitken Challenge Cup for Athletics (presented in 1917), and the Ndalo Shields for Rowing and for Football (presented by Dr. H. C. Disher) are similarly competed for.

School Colours

Previous to 1916 all boys who represented the School in Athletics, or who played in at least two Public School matches in Cricket or Football, were entitled to wear the sports badge. Members of the crew wore crossed oars. In 1916 a system was inaugurated of electing boys to Colours, in addition to the automatic granting of a sports

badge. This system passed through various stages until 1923, when the following system was established:

Half-Colours are awarded to all boys representing their School in an inter-Public School contest, except Cricket and Football, in which cases a minimum of two matches must be played by the individual concerned.

Full Colours are an award for merit. The Committee of the sport concerned selects those boys whom it considers worthy and recommends them to the Colours Committee, which consists of the Masters in charge of Cricket, Football, Rowing, and Athletics, together with the Captain of the sport under discussion. The Colours Committee may deal as it thinks fit with the recommendations submitted to it.

House Colours

House Colours are awarded by a Committee consisting of the Captains in the five Houses of the sport under discussion, and are also an award for merit. Half-colours are an automatic award, as follows:

In *Football, Cricket* and *Tennis*, to all boys who play at least three matches with the senior team, or four with an under-age team, in the House Competitions.

Any special case may be treated on its merits.

In *Rowing*, to those who row in the first or second House Crew, with consideration to the third crew in special circumstances.

In *Athletics* and *Swimming*, to those who represent their House in any event carrying points, either open or under-age.

Uniforms

In the early days there does not seem to have been the same attention paid to distinctive colours that is now shown by the Public Schools. The newspapers of the period frequently called attention to the desirability of uniformity in the attire of players. A glimpse at the photos of some of our old teams will show that a distinctive uniform was sadly needed. Our first colours were royal blue with white stripes, but one record states that this was changed to a blue jacket with a red stripe on account of its similarity to the Wesley uniform, which was then light blue and white in narrow vertical stripes. Later on cardinal and blue became the colours, with the teams playing in a maroon jacket, many with chamois leather facings. Still later, to make our colours more distinctive, gold was added, and from 1908 the familiar cardinal, gold and blue has been worn by thousands of Scotch boys.

Athletic Sports

THE Annual Athletic Sports Meeting was instituted in 1868, and, with a single exception, in 1870, it has been held regularly ever since, and indeed in a few years there were two meetings held for our boys, one a championship meeting and the other a general one.

In 1870 Scotch College joined with the other Public Schools in a combined gathering known as the United Public Schools' Sports on November 30, on the Melbourne Cricket Ground, but the interest taken by the general public in the meeting was very small. For some years afterwards this meeting was held, but Scotch College did not again take part therein. For this meeting Mr. Robert Morrison officiated as General Secretary. The entries for the thirty-two events were distributed as follows: Scotch College, 253; Wesley, 164; Melbourne Grammar, 139. Our report of 1870 credits us with winning twenty-five out of fifty-eight events, but this evidently includes heats as well as finals. The Old Scholars' race was the one in which the greatest interest was manifested, and the three events were finely won by G. H. Daniel (Wesley). The standard in most of the events was rather low. The high jump was won at 4 ft. 9 in., and the pole vault at 8 ft.

On March 31, 1878, at the Melbourne Cricket Club's Sports Meeting, the proprietors of the *Australasian* gave a cup for a Schools' Race, two events, 100 and 300 yards. J. J. Armstrong (Scotch College) won both events from H. Osborne (Geelong College); the 100 yards in $10\frac{3}{4}$ sec., and the 300 yards in $35\frac{1}{2}$ sec., with the Grammar representative third. The preceding year's cup was won by a Geelong Collegian.

Among the Champions

No complete record of performances of Scotch College boys after leaving school is possible, but a few of their notable deeds can be recalled. In 1870 J. J. Wilson won the 440 yds. and the steeplechase at the Scotch College sports. In 1873 he won the Championship of Queen's University and the 880 yds. at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1874 he won the Ladies' Challenge Cup, the half-mile and the mile. He also won the two-mile in 10 min. $2\frac{3}{4}$ sec., to that date the best time ever performed in Ireland, and this against four crack runners, including Hayes, the English champion. He subsequently won the championship of Ireland, winning in one afternoon the half-mile, the mile,

and the two miles. A fine athlete, Wilson was also Captain of the Irish Football Team.

G. A. Moir, the College Champion of '93, and winner of the Old Boys' Cup in '98, has a wonderful record. From 1895 to 1902, with the exception of one defeat, he was the 100 yards champion, and for six of these years also the 440 yards champion of the University. He also won the Inter-University 100 yds. and 440 yds. championships against Sydney for six successive years, 1897 to 1902. In 1901 he won the 100 yds. Victorian Championship in 10 sec. In the same year he won the 100 yds. Championship of New South Wales, the only Victorian who had ever done so, and in December of that year he won the 100 yards and 220 yards Australasian Championship at the meeting in New Zealand, the 100 yds. again in 10 sec. In the same year he established a 300 yds. Australasian record on the Malvern Cricket Ground, namely, $32\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

Mel. Moore, who left Scotch College for Oxford in the early '70's, won the 100 yds. and ran second in the hurdles in 1876, 1877.

The 1902 champion, Norman W. Barratt, and the 1904 Old Collegians' Cup winner, Norman Burrowes, were two of the finest distance runners Scotch College has produced. Both had numerous championships to their credit, but 1907 was their best year, Burrowes winning the mile and the half-mile Victorian Championship, and Barratt the 220, 440 and 880 yds. Championships of Tasmania. A later runner in F. P. Brown had an Australasian 440 yds. Hurdles Championship to his credit while he was still at school in 1905. Leo. Morgan won the 100 yds. Victorian Championship in the astounding time of $9\frac{1}{2}$ sec., and had also a victory over Duffy, the English Champion, and G. A. Tickell, a fine all-round sport of '04, '05, who was lost on the *Waratah*, was the 220 yds. Champion of Victoria. Still more recent athletes in J. A. Troup, Les. Edmunds, N. G. Tranter, R. L. Almond, C. B. Melville, T. B. Dodds, A. B. Hewitt, G. W. Paton and P. M. Buchanan have among them numerous 'Varsity and Inter-'Varsity championships, while a present boy, E. McL. Davidson, is the present holder of the Victorian High Jump Championship, just beating the defender, L. Mason, an Old Boy, who is at present the Australasian record holder with 6 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The Annual Sports

The old style of picnic sports-meeting is now a relic of the past. The fancy events, the egg and spoon, the Siamese, the menagerie, the obstacle, the sack race—these are not now found on the programme, as

the day is one of serious preparation and of elimination of all but the best, for the Combined Sports follow a fortnight later, and our day is first and foremost a selection day. The Houses have held their tests, and the best from each House fights for the honour of representing Scotch College on the big day. The programme is modelled on the lines of the Combined, but one or two extra items are in—the Principal's Handicap, a 300 yds. race, an Open Handicap, and, of course, the Old Collegians' Cup.

Trophies

The winning House becomes the holder for the year of the G. L. Aitken Cup, and other trophies competed for at the meeting are the Principal's prize for the 300 yds. Open Handicap, the O.S.C.A. Challenge Baton for the House Relay Race, open to competition for those who do not represent their House in the Aitken Cup, the O.S.C.A. Challenge Cup for the House Flag Race, the O.S.C.A. trophy for the Open Handicap Race, and the Royal Caledonian Society's Medal for the champion under 14.

The Champion Cup is usually given by an Old Boy or other friend of the School, while the Old Collegians' Cup is the gift of the College.

A detailed list of the winners of the various events is not possible, but the following lists will be of interest:

House Competitions

	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>		<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>
1917	North	Boarders	South	1922	School	Glen	Morrison
1918	North	South	Boarders	1923	Gardiner	Monash	School
1919	North	South	Boarders	1924	Lawson	Gardiner	Morrison
1920	North	South	Boarders	1925	Lawson	School	Gardiner
1921	Lawson	Morrison	Monash				

School Record-holders Since 1904

Open Events

100 yards—10 1-5 sec.	A. E. V. Hartkopf, 1909
	J. A. Troup, 1911
	L. F. Edmunds, 1916
	N. G. Tranter, 1918-19
220 yards—22 3-5 sec.	A. E. V. Hartkopf, 1909
440 yards—52 2-5 sec.	A. E. V. Hartkopf, 1909
880 yards—2 min. 5 sec.	A. E. V. Hartkopf, 1909
Mile—4 min. 55 sec.	D. H. Dougharty, 1907
120 yards Hurdles—16 2-5 sec.	F. P. Brown, 1905
High Jump—5 ft. 8 in.	A. B. Adams, 1921
Long Jump—21 ft. 1 in.	N. G. Tranter, 1919
Weight (16 lb.)—38 ft. 10 in.	F. L. Edmunds, 1919

Under 16 Events

100 yards—10 4-5 sec.	L. R. V. Spencer, 1911
	E. Moss, 1925
220 yards—24 4-5 sec.	C. B. Melville, 1918
440 yards—56 3-5 sec.	C. E. Bond, 1916
High Jump—5 ft. 4½ in.	W. J. Patterson, 1904
Long Jump—20 ft. 9 in.	W. J. Patterson, 1904

Under 15 Events

100 yards—11 1-5 sec.	L. F. Edmunds, 1911
	R. L. Almond, 1916
220 yards—28 1-5 sec.	A. H. McKenzie, 1925
100 yards—11 2-5 sec.	M. Hammond, 1918
High Jump—4 ft. 9½ in.	M. Hammond, 1918

Some events that were on the programme in the years past have been discontinued. Of these, the record-holders are:

Putting the Weight (15 lbs)—38 ft. 6 in.	S. C. Lamrock, 1876
Throwing the Hammer—88 ft. 3 in. . .	S. C. Lamrock, 1876
Throwing the Cricket Ball—117 yds. . .	B. Baxter, 1896
Kicking the Football—69 yds.	W. W. Lyon, 1899
Pole Vaulting—9 ft. 10 in.	A. G. Johnson, 1895
Mile Walk—7 min. 29 sec.	J. Mackay, 1913
300 yards (under 15)—34 4-5 sec. . . .	R. L. Almond, 1916.

College Champions, 1873-1925

1873—A. Oliver	1896—B. Baxter
1874—T. G. Evans	1897—J. T. Graham
1875—J. K. O. Smith	1898—J. T. Graham
1876—S. C. Lamrock	1899—W. W. Lyon
1877—R. J. P. Simson	1900—A. E. Treeby
1878—J. J. Armstrong	1901—D. J. McRae
1879—J. Adams	1902—N. W. Barratt
1880—J. Adams	1903—W. J. Knox
1881—F. Robertson	1904—F. P. Brown
1882—C. C. McCulloch	1905—F. P. Brown
1883—R. K. Bird	1906—W. J. Patterson
1884—W. A. Gosman	1907—J. Gray
1885—J. K. Jackman	1908—W. J. Patterson
1885—T. H. Robertson	1909—A. E. V. Hartkopf
1886—R. A. Ramsay	1910—R. McCracken
1887—T. A. Wilson	1911—J. A. Troup
1888—U. Ramsay	1912—J. A. Troup
1889—J. W. Leckie	1913—J. A. Troup
1890—J. W. Leckie	1914—L. F. Edmunds
1891—T. Y. Anderson	1915—L. F. Edmunds
1892—F. Musgrove	1916—L. F. Edmunds
1893—G. A. Moir	1917—C. E. Bond
1894—A. G. Johnson	1918—N. G. Tranter
1895—W. G. L. Clarke	1919—N. G. Tranter

1920—C. B. Melville
 1921—C. B. Melville
 1922—G. Johnson

1923—R. N. Vroland
 1924—A. F. Sloan
 1925—G. V. Cowan

Old Scotch Collegians' Cup, 1868-1926

1868—W. Freeman
 1869—P. C. Hodgkinson
 1870—Not held
 1871—W. A. Graham
 1872—J. A. Campbell
 1873—J. Fulton
 1874—J. Robertson
 1875—W. A. Burke
 1876—T. G. Evans
 1877—W. G. Nicholas
 1878—A. E. McLennan
 1879—W. J. Bayles
 1880—H. H. Morrison
 1881—J. Adams
 1882—J. M. Shannon
 1883—H. D. Moseley
 1884—G. L. Aitken
 1885—C. C. McCulloch
 1886—A. R. Robertson
 1887—M. A. McLeod
 1888—R. R. Lewis
 1889—J. E. Lyon
 1890—W. R. Fleming
 1891—F. J. Davies
 1892—R. S. Reid
 1893—H. Cox
 1894—E. H. Serle
 1895—A. Jolly
 1896—J. W. Leckie

1897—H. J. Serle
 1898—G. A. Moir
 1899—A. W. Murdoch
 1900—S. M. Adams
 1901—F. T. Robinson
 1902—C. F. Orr
 1903—N. W. Barratt
 1904—N. F. Burrowes
 1905—R. L. B. Colclough
 1906—F. P. Brown
 1907—F. Scott
 1908—L. R. Morgan
 1909—O. M. Chilvers
 1910—A. E. V. Hartkopf
 1911—H. Evans
 1912—E. W. B. Woods
 1913—W. B. Nicholas
 1914—P. M. Hamilton
 1915—R. A. McMillan
 1916—Not held
 1917—R. A. Spence
 1918—Not held
 1919—Not held
 1920—H. A. Kane
 1921—A. A. Jamieson
 1922—H. B. Seekamp
 1923—P. M. Buchanan
 1924—I. M. King-Scott
 1925—E. F. Russell

The Combined Sports

In 1905 the Combined Sports Meeting was revived, and this annual fixture is now second only to the boat race in importance. There are no individual prizes, but the winning school holds a cup presented by the proprietors of the *Argus* and *Australasian*. For the first four years the schools were allowed two representatives in each race, and points allotted were two and one, but in 1909 a new scheme of awarding points was introduced, in which the number of competitors was reduced to one from each school and points allotted, 8, 5, 3, 2, 1—the last competitor failing to score.

The first four years were lean ones for us, but in 1909 our team managed to run into second place. In '10 and '11 they held this position. Then followed a series of five wins before we dropped to

second. On top again in 1919, our last win, and since that time three seconds only have come our way.

Big Winners

Our most prolific point-scorer has been L. F. Edmunds, who represented us from the under 14 events upwards, and whose record is a great one. In his six years he scored no fewer than 111 points, a total far above any other competitor's tally. He was a magnificent hurdler and won this event three years in succession. He was also a fine all-rounder, and his 1916 victories included the 220 Open, the Hurdles, the Long Jump (record), and second in the Open 100 and Weight-Putt. Other scores were Hurdles in '14 and '15, Long Jump in '14 (record), second, Weight in '14 and '13, Weight in '15, second, Long Jump, in '15, second in Under 16 100 yds. and 200 yds., third, Long Jump in '12, and first in Under 15 100 yds. and 300 yds. in '11. His best performances were at the Scotch College sports in '16, when he won every event in the Championship with the exception of the High Jump, in which he was second, and at the Combined, in '16, when he won the Cup for us with a record jump in the last event.

J. A. Troup was another of our big sprinters. His record, 100 yds. in 10 sec., has stood since '11. He is also in the list of treble winners, with the 100 yds., 220 yds., and 440 yds. Open in 1912. But his best year was 1911, in which year he got the 100 yds. record, the 220 yds. in equal record, and the Long Jump.

Our finest under age performer has been R. A. McMillan, who, in 1912, won the 100 yds. under 14 and tied in the High Jump. In '13 he won the 100 yds. and 300 yds. under 15 (record), and in the next year the 100 yds., 200 yds., and Long Jump (record) under 16.

C. B. Melville is our most recent big scorer with the double, 100 yds. and 220 yds. Open, in '20, and the treble, 100 yds., 220 yds., and 440 yds., in '21.

A Great Day

The finest all-round performance these sports have seen is down to the credit of A. E. V. Hartkopf, who, in 1909, performed the astounding feat of competing in six open events and winning five. His day's work reads:

100 yards, won in 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ seconds. *Record.*

220 yards, won in 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. *Record.*

440 yards, won in 51 seconds. *Record.*

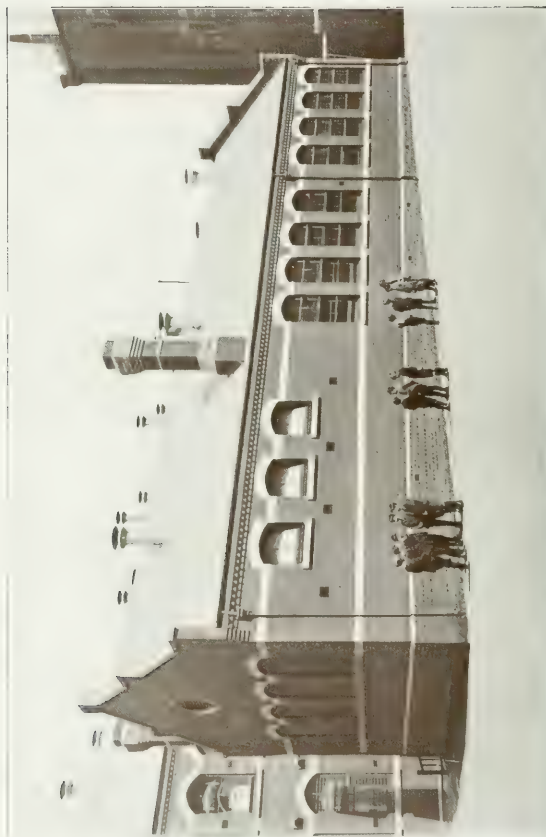
Long Jump, won with 20 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. *Record.*

Putting the Weight, won with 34 ft. *Record.*

High Jump, third.



THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HAWTHORN



THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, EAST MELBOURNE

A Thrilling Finish

The most exciting finish in these games was in 1919. When the Long Jump, the last item on the programme, began, Wesley was leading with 78 points, Scotch College next, 74½, Melbourne Grammar close up with 74. Scotch College hopes dropped to zero when Tranter's first two jumps were failures, as he missed the board both times. His third jump was somewhat better, but not good enough to win for us. Wesley and Melbourne Grammar were changing positions with each jump. First one, then the other, looked to have the Cup won. The last jump, and Tranter struck the board beautifully, put up a great record jump of 22 ft. 1½ in., and won the Cup for us.

Combined Public School Sports

Year	First	Points	Second	Points
1905	M.G.S.	16½	W.C.	13½
1906	W.C.	22½	M.G.S.	14½
1907	W.C.	19½	M.G.S.	16
1908	M.G.S.	20½	W.C.	14
1909	M.G.S.	93½	Scotch College	92
1910	W.C.	114	Scotch College	95½
1911	W.C.	104	Scotch College	95½
1912	Scotch College	93½	X.C.	90
1913	Scotch College	111½	M.G.S.	73
1914	Scotch College	100	M.G.S.	94
1915	Scotch College	101	M.G.S.	76½
1916	Scotch College	101	M.G.S.	66½
1917	<i>No Competition</i>			
1918	M.G.S.	110½	Scotch College	83½
1919	Scotch College	82½	W.C.	81
1920	M.G.S.	100½	Scotch College	75½
1921	M.G.S.	101½	Scotch College	79
1922	M.G.S.	107½	X.C.	53
1923	M.G.S.	103	Scotch College	62
1924	M.G.S.	82	G.G.S.	74½
1925	M.G.S.	79½	G.G.S.	75½

Since 1909 the sports have been held in October instead of in May. From 1905 to 1908 each school was allowed two representatives in each race, points being scored 2 and 1.

Record Holders

Open Events

1 Mile—R. Muir (G.C.) (1924), 4 min. 36 4-5 sec.
 880 Yards—P. McM. Glynn (X.C.) (1923), 2 min. 4 sec.
 440 Yards—C. J. Lane (M.G.S.) (1923), 50 1-5 sec.
 220 Yards—C. J. Lane (M.G.S.) (1923), 22 4-5 sec.
 100 Yards—J. A. Troup (Scotch College) (1911), 10 sec.
 High Jump—L. H. Kelly (W.C.) (1910), 6 ft.

Long Jump—N. G. Tranter (Scotch College) (1919), 22 ft. 1½ in.

120 Yards Hurdles—E. K. Russell (G.C.) (1909), 16 1-5 sec.

Weight Putt—H. McP. Austin (M.G.S.) (1922), 38 ft. 9¾ in.

Under 16

Long Jump—S. Thompson (Scotch College) (1918), 20 ft. 5¾ in.

High Jump—E. M. Davidson (Scotch College) (1924), 5 ft. 5½ in.

220 Yards—J. W. Adams (W.C.) (1911), 24 sec.

100 Yards—L. M. Smith (G.G.S.) (1924), 10 3-5 sec.

440 Yards—H. G. Branchflower (M.G.S.) (1925), 54 4-5 sec.

Under 15

100 Yards—G. R. Brooksbank (M.G.S.) (1921), 11 1-10 sec.

220 Yards—G. R. Spencer (G.G.S.) (1925), 25 4-5 sec.

Under 14

100 Yards—W. S. Woodside (M.G.S.) (1915) and C. W. Arnold (M.G.S.) (1921),
11 3-5 sec.

High Jump—H. L. Catchlove (M.G.S.) and G. N. Butchart (Scotch College)
(1925), 4 ft. 10 7-8 in.

The Pole Vault was discontinued in 1909.

The Mile Walk was discontinued in 1916.

The 300 Yards Under 15 was discontinued in 1925, and the 220 Yards put in
its place.

Cricket

COULD the full account of Scotch College cricket be published, it would make a wonderfully interesting volume, full of incident, of battles nobly won, of battles bravely lost. In this sketch, limited in extent as it must be, the little anecdote, the personal touch, have to be eliminated almost wholly as the mass of statistics to which cricket lends itself threatens to occupy the whole of our sporting space. Probably much has been missed, but, it is hoped, little of great moment.

The Beginning

Away back in the early fifties contests were keenly waged between the Scotch College teams and those from Northcote's and other schools, amid the gum trees of the bush, with, in the main, primitive material; yet the joy of the contest was there all the same. No records of these games are in existence, and we must start our record from February 26, 1858, on which day the first Public School cricket match took place, when Geelong Grammar and Scotch College met on the Geelong ground. Of this historic match the full scores are given:

SCOTCH COLLEGE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Macpherson, b. Sellick	20	Macpherson, not out	42
D. Ogilvy, b. G. Tait	3	D. Ogilvy, b. Sellick	5
J. Ogilvy, b. J. Tait	1	J. Ogilvy, c. Wooley, b. G. Tait . .	2
J. Conway, c. Brow, b. Sellick . .	5	J. Conway, c. and b. G. Tait . . .	0
D. Wilkie, run out	0	D. Wilkie, c. Ayrey, b. Sellick . .	2
Dalziel, c. G. Tait, b. Sellick . . .	2	Dalziel, b. G. Tait	0
Ainslie, b. G. Tait	4	Ainslie, b. J. Tait	2
Hetherington, b. G. Tait	0	Hetherington, b. Sellick	4
Fleming, b. G. Tait	3	Fleming, b. J. Tait	0
Elliott, not out	0	Wills, b. G. Tait	8
Punch, b. Sellick	0	Punch, c. J. Tait, b. Sellick . . .	0
Sundries (5 wides)	10	Sundries (8 wides)	15
Total	48	Total	80

GEELONG GRAMMAR

First Innings			
Brown, c. Wilkie, b. D. Ogilvy . .	2	Sellick, b. D. Ogilvy	5
Giblin, c. Macpherson, b. D. Ogilvy	0	Mackenzie, b. D. Ogilvy	0
Ayrey, b. D. Ogilvy	0	Cakebread, not out	1
Cumming, b. D. Ogilvy	1	Wooley, c. Macpherson, b. D.	
G. Tait, b. Macpherson	8	Ogilvy	5
J. Tait, b. Macpherson	35	Sundries	7
Paterson, c. D. Ogilvy, b. Mac-			
pherson	3	Total	67

Second Innings			
Brown, c. and b. D. Ogilvy	0	Paterson, b. Macpherson	1
Giblin, c. and b. D. Ogilvy	0	Mackenzie, b. D. Ogilvy	18
Ayrey, b. D. Ogilvy	0	Cakebread, c. and b. Macpherson	1
Cumming, not out	1	Wooley, b. D. Ogilvy	0
G. Tait, b. Macpherson	3	Sundries	5
J. Tait, c. Dalziel, b. D. Ogilvy . .	3		—
Sellick, c. Wilkie, b. Macpherson	15	Total	47

Won by Scotch College by 14 runs.

Of these boys, Macpherson, who batted brilliantly and bowled finely for Scotch College, became later on the Hon. James Macpherson, M.L.C. J. Conway, of the Scotch College team, afterwards went to Melbourne Grammar and represented Victoria while still a schoolboy. Strange to say, his nephew, Syd. Donahoo, some years later, was picked for Victoria while still at Wesley. Conway ultimately became manager of the First Australian Eleven in '79. The Ogilvies and Jas. and Dan. Wilkie (a famous interstate lob-bowler) were great all-round athletes, while the two Taits, G. and J., who performed so successfully for Geelong Grammar, were in the Scotch College team in the next year. The Tait family was on the Scotch College roll for many years. George became later the Rev. George, of South Yarra, and is still to be found taking a prominent part in our School functions. John recently put on record his memoirs of the boys and masters of the fifties.

Towards the end of the year Geelong Grammar visited Melbourne to play Melbourne Grammar and Scotch College. The two Grammars met on the Melbourne Cricket Ground, and the game ended in a dispute. Geelong Grammar led on the first innings and, as there was not time to finish the second innings, they claimed a win. Melbourne Grammar claimed a draw. A referee was appointed, who awarded the game to Geelong Grammar. To avoid a similar happening next day, Scotch College and Geelong Grammar agreed that if the second innings in their game could not be completed, the game would stand as a draw. Conway was not now with the Scotch College team, who got off with a lucky draw, 53 and 7 for 22, against Geelong Grammar's 41 and 85. The day was intensely hot, and Macpherson, of Scotch, was taken off the ground insensible from the effects of a sunstroke. Geo. Tait was the destroyer for Geelong Grammar and the two Ogilvies did well for Scotch.

In '59 came the first Scotch College and Grammar match. Conway made top score and took six of his old schoolmates' wickets, but Scotch College was greatly strengthened by the two Taits and, with Dan. Wilkie bowling splendidly, won by six wickets. In 1860 two games

were played, but of these our records are not complete. Melbourne Grammar beat us by about 100 runs and we beat Geelong Grammar. For the next two years we have no record, and Scotch College and Geelong Grammar did not meet again until 1885. In '63, the Scotch College-Grammar games were resumed, and, with the exception of '65, '72 and '74, the series has been a continuous one. In the period to '67 there was nothing particularly of note, with the exception of the '64 game, when Scotch College, after dismissing Melbourne Grammar for 38, was routed for 17, the smallest score Scotch College has ever made.

MELBOURNE GRAMMAR		SCOTCH COLLEGE	
Singleton, b. Barfoot	0	Anderson, l.b.w., b. Michie	0
Barry, b. Wilkie	0	Gay, b. Michie	4
Wright, b. Wilkie	14	Stephens, l.b.w., b. Michie	8
Hodges, c. Stephens, b. Barfoot . .	0	Burkinshaw, b. Michie	0
Cox, c. Burkinshaw b. Barfoot . .	1	Wilkie, b. Kyte	0
Nicholson, b. Wilkie	2	Sleight, b. Kyte	0
Morgan, b. Wilkie	6	Barfoot, b. Kyte	0
Hepburn, b. Barfoot	3	Colles, b. Michie	2
Michie, b. Wilkie	0	Trickett, b. Kyte	0
Green, not out	4	Wilson, c. Wright, b. Michie	0
Kyte, c. Stephens, b. Barfoot	0	McLaughlin, not out	0
Sundries (wides 6)	8	Sundries	3
<hr/>		<hr/>	
38		Total	
		17	

Unfortunately, the bowling analysis is not available.

1868-1877

Probably up to this date some matches have been missed, as only those have been included which can be authenticated by reference to the daily newspapers. Beginning from '68, however, a complete and continuous record is before us. In this year, only one match is set down, an innings victory over Melbourne Grammar; Scotch College, 103; Melbourne Grammar, 21 and 57; this first innings total being the smallest Melbourne Grammar has made against us. Next year, however, Melbourne Grammar turned the tables with a vengeance, making 123 and dismissing Scotch College for 76 and 38. Sweeney was the bowler responsible for the disaster, with the phenomenal figures of 6 for 8 and 7 for 11. His absence from the return match allowed Scotch College to win by 27 runs.

Wesley College Enters

The season of '70 was a most successful one and was marked by the entrance of Wesley into the contests. Scotch College won both

the Grammar matches by substantial margins and beat Wesley also. In this year, and in some subsequent years, masters were included in the teams. J. Catto, the Scotch College Captain, was easily the best performer for the year. An extract from the *Australasian*, December 10, on the Scotch College-Grammar match is interesting:

The field during the second innings of the Scotch College was rather demoralised, and showed the want of an old head to keep them in order, and also to prevent such a state of things as a bowler long-stopping during one over and bowling the next. . . . It is a pity that in a match like this all the players do not appear in the same costume. The appearance of a field, some clothed in white, some in black, but most in grey or brown trousers, was not pleasant to the eye, and is not cricket-like. Every player should show up in flannels and look as like a cricketer as possible for the credit of his school, and surely for an annual affair this could be done.

The year '71 was an even one. We beat Wesley twice and shared games with Grammar. The next year gave Wesley their first win over Scotch College. Both teams included masters, Messrs. Garbutt, Johnstone and Shew (Scotch College); Messrs. Bartlett and Thomas (Wesley). Strangely enough, Mr. Shew and a boy named Charsley replaced two others in the Scotch College team in the second innings and were actually allowed to bat. Our next game with Wesley finished in an extraordinary fashion. In the second innings Scotch College had to make 110 to win, but the innings was brought to an abrupt termination by the action of the Captain, who, when given out l.b.w., absolutely refused to accept the decision, and finally abandoned the game. Scores were: Wesley, 78 and 109; Scotch College, 78. The Scott who batted for Wesley in this game is probably H. J. Scott, who captained the fifth Australian Eleven. No matches are on record for '74, but in 1875 we beat both our rivals, Melbourne Grammar and Wesley. There were some great all-rounders in these games. J. K. O. Smith, the wicket-keeper, who became in later life one of Melbourne's most prominent legal men and a great sportsman; C. J. Baker, a great bowler and a fine footballer; W. H. Melville, known for the last fifty years as one of Scotch's finest and most generous Old Boys; Hector McCrimmon, a real match winner; and Palmer, a fine bowler, who got the splendid average of 14 for 15 against Wesley. 1876 was a lean year, only one win coming our way, but the year was made noteworthy by the performance of H. Ross, the Melbourne Grammar player, who made top score in their first innings, then polished our team off by himself—10 wickets for 31 runs—a performance not yet equalled in Public School cricket. In our second innings he took 8 wickets for 22 runs. No wonder we were beaten!

1877-78

From the year 1877 absolutely full details are on record. McCrimmon for the next couple of years was a powerful factor in Scotch College success. In the '77 first game with Wesley, his fine bowling (10 for 82) and batting (30 and 22) gave us our win. On the Wesley side was J. D. Edwards with a 21 not out, described as the best innings of the match. He subsequently became a member of the Victorian Eleven and visited England with McDonnell's Eleven in '88. Darlot was their best bowler with 10 for 48. In the return game we won by six wickets. McCrimmon was again good, with 49 for once out, and 8 for 45, finishing off Wesley's second innings by taking in his last two overs four wickets for none. Edwards was again Wesley's best. The only match with Melbourne Grammar was also McCrimmon's, as besides getting 60 and 29 not out, he secured 10 wickets for 60 runs, just missing the hat-trick. The next year, '78, saw the Scotch College bowlers, McCrimmon, Melville and F. Moore, routing Melbourne Grammar for 54 and 21. Moore made a fine first appearance, 35 not out and 9 for 33. McCrimmon got 17 runs and 7 for 28; Melville, 13 and 2 for 14. Scotch College won by one innings and 20. Against Wesley, McCrimmon took 12 for 55 and was top scorer in both innings with 44 and 33, while in the return match, in which Scotch College got 199, he was top scorer with 43, with George Mackay next with 37. F. Moore (3 for 5), McCrimmon (4 for 32) and Mackay (2 for 22) dismissed Wesley for 70 in the first innings, and Mackay (5 for 18) and Moore (4 for 12) finished them off quickly in the second innings. The return game against Melbourne Grammar resulted in a draw, the holidays preventing the game from being played to a finish. In those days 195 was a sufficiently large total to make a school feel sure of success, but Melbourne Grammar set out after it and would undoubtedly have made the runs had time permitted. McCrimmon was, for some reason or other, unable to bowl, and Brodie fielded as substitute. Herring got 85 not out for Melbourne Grammar, while the only three Melbourne Grammar wickets that fell were caught by Brodie off Mackay in the slips with the score at 63.

1879

In this year's first game, Scotch College *versus* Melbourne Grammar, two new players in the Scotch College team were M. J. McGuigan and T. C. Jukes. Both of these boys were fine cricketers and wonderfully consistent. Scotch College won the first game by an innings and 72 runs, Melbourne Grammar getting only 90 in their two tries,

Moore, with a fine 60 not out and 8 wickets for 47, being our best. McGuigan started well with 10 wickets for 37 and a useful innings of 24, and Jukes got 2 wickets for 3 runs. In our next game, Wesley trounced us badly, Sloman taking 13 for 44, Turnbull getting a good double of 53 and 55, and Howard, 95. McGuigan got 9 for 95, Moore, 4 for 72, and Jukes, 4 for 63. In our second innings there were six "ducks." In the return match against Melbourne Grammar, Moore, with 72 run out, and 6 wickets for 33, Jukes, 9 for 60, and McGuigan, 22 and 4 for 56, were the main factors in our innings' win.

The same three were responsible two days later for dismissing Wesley for 43 and 28, McGuigan (3 for 19), Jukes (9 for 30), Moore (6 for 8) not allowing a double-figure in either innings. Taylor got 58 of the Scotch College score of 115. This was the first game on the Scotch College ground.

1880

This was rather a big year in School Cricket. Two new men, who became fine cricketers later on, were in the Scotch College team, W. Bruce, Australia's most graceful left-hander, and J. G. Sutherland. In the first game with Wesley, T. Tatchell, their Captain, carried his bat for 94 out of a total of 141—a splendid feat. McGuigan took 11 for 86, while Sutherland made a fine first appearance with 9 for 54, Scotch College eventually winning by 82 runs. The initial game with Melbourne Grammar provided an exciting finish in our favour by 8 runs. McGuigan got 55 and 27 run out and 7 wickets for 84, while Sutherland got 7 for 63 and Adams 3 for 20. Pitcher, for Melbourne Grammar, secured 10 wickets for 47. The return match with Wesley saw the first hat-trick in our series, Moore, of Wesley, being the successful bowler. Dunlop, for Wesley, took 9 for 62; McGuigan, of Scotch College, 8 for 38; and Sutherland, 9 for 49. Not a double-figure score was there in Wesley's first innings, which totalled only 23, the highest score being 6. The return game with Melbourne Grammar was marked by the Grammar's mammoth score (for those days) of 261—enough to beat Scotch by an innings and 18, Pitcher and Osborne, with 9 for 119 and 8 for 66, doing the damage. For Scotch College, W. Bruce, the wicket-keeper, was the last of ten bowlers tried, and came out with the best average, 3 for 24.

1881

The '81 season gave us two wins and two drawn games, the best performances being W. T. Wright's 8 for 20 against Wesley and H. W. Shepherd's 61 in the same game. Harry Rush made his first appear-

ance for Wesley in this game. The next game saw the first Melbourne Grammar-Scotch College match on the Scotch College ground. Up to this date Melbourne Grammar had always objected to playing on our ground. This was a most exciting game, with very fine bowling. For Scotch College, Sutherland took 9 for 46; Fleming, 5 for 10; and Armstrong, 3 for 15; while for Melbourne Grammar, Watson took 10 for 51. W. Bruce got top score of the match with 49. Six was top score in Melbourne Grammar's second innings, which reached only 27. Billy Bruce was again in good form in the next game, with 21 and 72; Scotch College got 52 and 180, Wesley, 80 and none for 32, so the game was drawn. Stuart Angwin, later on the crack wingman of Victoria, bowled well for Wesley with 12 for 50. In the return game with Melbourne Grammar, Bruce bowled best for us with 4 for 13, while C. K. Finlay took 6 for 29 in the first innings.

1882

The next year found Fleming, Finlay and Sutherland bowling well, Sutherland, 6 for 37 against Wesley and 9 for 54 against Melbourne Grammar; Finlay, 5 for 36; and Fleming, 6 for 19 against Melbourne Grammar. Three fine cricketers in R. W. McLeod, J. E. Barrett and E. Rush made their debut in the opening match of '83. R. W. made a double top for Scotch College with 73 and 61, and took 6 wickets, while Barrett secured 10 wickets for Wesley. Eddy Rush got 75. Harry Rush, the Captain of Wesley, was absent with a broken arm. Jack Sutherland bowled finely with 9 for 92. The next game with Melbourne Grammar was a most exciting contest. Scotch College, with a lead of 3 in the first innings, collapsed for 44 in the second, leaving Melbourne Grammar with 48 to win. At the close of the first day's play they had scored 21 for 3 wickets, but next day Jack Sutherland and Bob McLeod bowled magnificently, and the innings closed for 41, leaving Scotch winners by 6 runs. Sutherland secured 10 wickets and McLeod 7. Charlie McLeod started in 1884 in the game against Melbourne Grammar, won by an innings and 95 by Scotch College, A. F. Brook carrying his bat for 73, Sutherland taking 6 for 33, R. W. McLeod, 7 for 24, and White, 4 for 21. The return match was drawn, R. W. McLeod bowling well with 7 for 36.

Our First Century

Scotch College had long wanted to beat Melbourne Grammar by an innings and 100 runs, and would have done so in this game had not a ball hit by Evans, of Melbourne Grammar, landed in a heap of brushwood on the field and six runs for lost ball were scored, Scotch College

then winning by an innings and 98. R. W. McLeod got our first century (131) and secured 8 wickets for 72, while White got 10 for 67. Again in the following match with Wesley was R.W. our hero with 113 and 11 for 58, White helping with 8 for 73. E. A. Barrett made his debut for Wesley in this game, but failed to get double figures.

G.G.S. Return

The return of Geelong Grammar brought a great game. They made 37 and 99, while Scotch College got 43 and 9 wickets for 95. J. Bailey was their crack, did the hat-trick, and took 12 for 59. Mann, their Captain, got 65 for once out, and Geo. Officer took 7 for 51. For Scotch College, R. W. McLeod, with 5 for 49, White with 7 for 59, and Charlie McLeod, 3 for 11, bowled finely. There were no fewer than 19 "duck eggs" in this game, 8 in Geelong Grammar's first innings, 4 in the second, while for Scotch College the first innings provided 5 and the second, 2. Dan. McLeod made his debut in the next Grammar match, which was lost. Bob McLeod having left, our team was weakened very much. Looker, of Melbourne Grammar, obtained the great average of 13 for 56. The return match with Wesley, which was drawn, was productive of a fine bowling performance by White—14 wickets for about 90 runs.

1886-87

This year provided the first century against us, and the largest score to date, Melbourne Grammar scoring 309 for 4 wickets, of which R. Smith got 131 not out.

In 1887 C. E. McLeod scored his first century, 114 against Wesley, and a good bowling performance, while in the same game Dan. took 3 for 7 and 8 for 20 and A. R. Hutchison, 4 for 11. Not a double figure score in Wesley's first innings. Geelong Grammar then disposed of us for the meagre total of 37, but in the next game Charlie McLeod and Ben Green bowled so effectively that Wesley managed only 30 and 17. The second innings was a remarkable effort, every man being clean bowled. Charlie McLeod did the hat-trick and finished with 11 for 26, and Green with 6 for 9. The full scores of this innings were:

Rush, b. B. Green	9	Monger, b. C. McLeod	0
Donahoo, b. C. McLeod	0	Johnson, b. B. Green	0
Trumble, b. B. Green	0	Gregerson, b. C. McLeod	1
Ham, b. B. Green	1	Broadbent, not out	0
Robb, b. B. Green	6	Sundries	0
Champion, b. C. McLeod	0		—
Willis, b. B. Green	0	Total	17

A match of 15 "ducks," in which four players got double "ducks."

1888

In the season '88, Stan. S. Reid, a fine all-round athlete, a victim later of the Boer War, made his first appearance with the team. The season was marked by some fine performances by the McLeods, C. E. and D. H. Against Wesley, C. E., 7 for 46; D. H., 9 for 33. Geelong Grammar, C. E., 5 for 36; D. H., 3 for 25; and in batting 63 and 60 respectively. C. E., 9 for 46, with hat-trick, and 145, against Melbourne Grammar, in which match Reid took 11 for 55, while Musgrove got a double top (55 and 45) in the return Wesley game, in which Syd. Donahoo got 85.

1889

The next year brought Wesley their first win from us since '79. Donahoo got 140 not out, carrying his bat right through the first innings, while Fitchett bowled us out with 11 for 88. Melbourne Grammar also beat us easily, R. Smith and Henty each taking 10 wickets for them, but we beat Geelong Grammar by 10 wickets, Dan. McLeod taking 7 for 15 in the first innings, and Valentine 3 for 1 in the second. In the return game with Wesley, H. A. McLeod for us, and H. Donahoo made first appearances.

1890

In 1890, against Wesley, D. McLeod took 9 for 55, against Melbourne Grammar, 9 for 76 and 68 for once out, while Frank Musgrove got 8 for 65. Against Geelong Grammar, who made 20 and 68, McLeod had the phenomenal average of 7 for 3 in the first innings, with the hat-trick, and taking 5 wickets in 6 balls, finishing up with 9 for 35, while Musgrove finished with 7 for 33. Then against Melbourne Grammar, McLeod secured 9 for 43, and Valentine, 8 for 42. In this game no fewer than 13 batsmen were caught behind or in the slips. The return match with Wesley created much excitement, as both teams were very strong. However, though S. Donahoo batted and bowled finely, the McLeod combination was too strong, and Scotch College won very easily.

1891

In the first game in '91 two records were put up, the highest aggregate and the highest individual score. Dismissing Geelong Grammar for 91, Scotch College amassed 449 for 8 wickets, D. McLeod, 204 not out, being top scorer. Both these records have several times been broken since. In this match Dan. McLeod was partner in three fine stands, 74 runs for the third wicket, 127 for the fourth, and 140 for the fifth. Another great cricketer in D. Mailer made his first appearance

for Scotch College in this game. Yet again had Wesley to go under, though S. Donahoo gave fine exhibitions for 48 and 50, each time being out to a splendid catch. In his first innings he hit a "sixer," two "fivers" and five "fours." D. McLeod was their stumbling block, with 69 for once out and 8 wickets for 89. The next match with Melbourne Grammar was won by an innings. These teams had met about a month before, Scotch College winning by 10 wickets, but subsequently finding that Turner, one of the team, was over age, Grammar sportingly offered to play over again but were again beaten, F. Musgrove getting 98 and D. McLeod 13 wickets for 60. In the return game against Wesley, Musgrove took 11 for 71. Scotch College next scored heavily at the expense of Geelong Grammar. Dismissing them for 54, Scotch College opened with H. McLeod and Musgrove, who compiled 103 and 168 respectively, the first wicket falling at 222, a then record. Between them they made 271 out of a total of 302 for the bat. D. McLeod took 11 for 27. The season was finished off well by a win over Melbourne Grammar by 274 runs, 146 and 7 for 288 *versus* 79 and 81. Top-scorers were H. McLeod, 86; and D. McLeod, 84; and best bowlers were D. McLeod, 10 for 56; and H. Jackson, 8 for 56.

1892

The first match, *versus* Wesley, was won by six wickets. Two new bowlers were unearthed in the Melbourne Grammar match in J. H. McCracken (9 for 55) and E. A. Bond (6 for 32). McCracken again did splendidly against Geelong Grammar with 12 for 66. In the return game with Melbourne Grammar, though Scotch College made only 31 in the first innings they eventually won by 5 wickets, H. McLeod (51 not out), F. Musgrove (9 for 43), and D. Mailer (10 for 43) doing splendidly. The last six wickets in Melbourne Grammar's first innings produced only 12 runs. Another very fine win was recorded against Geelong Grammar who, with 20 and 59, were beaten by an innings, Mailer, with 11 for 30, and Musgrove, 8 for 38, bowling unchanged through both innings. The season finished with a win over Wesley in a match of bowling sensations, Scotch College scored 93 and 88; Wesley, 71 and 46. The last six wickets of the first Scotch College innings fell at 93, Hec. Donahoo taking 4 wickets with consecutive balls. In Wesley's second innings there was not a double-figure score. The best bowlers were Donahoo (9 for 39) and Musgrove (13 for 57).

1893

In 1893, among the best performances were H. McLeod's 104 and 56 not out and 12 for 89 against Melbourne Grammar, and D. Mailer's

5 for 18 against Geelong Grammar. The return game against Melbourne Grammar provided an exciting finish. With only three wickets to fall 100 runs were wanted. D. Mailer, however batted splendidly, but with the last man in (Jackson) 20 were still wanted. Jackson scored 11 of them, and Mailer finished the win off with 89 not out. Against us in this match W. Ahearn got a very fine 125. H. McLeod took 10 wickets and Mailer, 7. The next game with Wesley was spoilt by rain, and Wesley, leading by 38 in the first innings, were dismissed for 19 by H. McLeod (6 for 10), and Mailer (3 for 9). Scotch College then got 6 for 58, winning by 4 wickets.

1894

Ben Baxter had his first game in '94 against Geelong Grammar, a game in which he scored 16 and 60. H. McLeod made 21 and 92, D. Mailer, 35 and 71, while H. McLeod took 7 for 18 and J. B. Cooper, 3 for 5, Scotch College winning by 85 runs on the first innings. A great game with Wesley followed, resulting in a win by three runs. J. B. Cooper was our best bat with 76 and 81, and H. McLeod, the bowler, with 10 wickets. Moysey, the Wesley Captain, scored a good 124. There were two hat-tricks against us. In the first innings, one by Ballantyne, and one by McLean in the second. A. Todd and Geo. A. Moir had the unique distinction of forming part of the hat-trick in each case. Mailer and McLeod were the main factors in our next win over Melbourne Grammar, with 43 and 105 and 8 for 88 and 10 for 91 respectively. But in the return game, after our unbroken series of twenty-nine wins, they beat us badly by 10 wickets. Mailer got a pair of "specs" and H. McLeod only 2 and 12. The other batsmen also failed before the attack of Norman Brookes, who bowled wonderfully well with 13 wickets for 79 runs—ten clean bowled! Another crushing defeat followed, this time by Wesley, by an innings, but the season closed with a good win over Geelong Grammar by an innings and 150 runs. Geelong Grammar, 32 and 65; Scotch College, 7 for 247. Harry McLeod finished his career in Public School cricket with 151 and 15 wickets for 37 runs, taking 8 for 7 and 7 for 30.

1895

A. C. J. Russell and J. T. Graham, two of the greatest Public School cricketers, appeared for the first time in '95. In the Geelong Grammar match their last six wickets produced 7 runs only, C. Paterson securing three wickets in four balls. N. Brookes, for Melbourne Grammar, got 11 of our wickets for 87. C. V. Staples made 69 and 45 against Wesley, of whom Baxter took 9 and J. Graham 8 wickets.

Geelong Grammar, in the return match, only reached 40, Baxter (6 for 17) and Russell (3 for 21) bowling too well. Scotch lost 3 for 218. In the return game with Melbourne Grammar, Baxter did the hat-trick in his first over. He and Russell each took 9 wickets, but we were easily beaten.

Big Scoring '96

Against Wesley, Russell got 47 and 11 wickets for 85; Baxter, 21 and 6 for 48; and C. V. Staples, 52. Geelong Grammar had their first win since '88 over us in the next game. Baxter, with 6 for 44, was our only passable performer. The Melbourne Grammar game brought tall scoring and a record against us of 451, of which C. Miller got 265, while Baxter scored 123 for us. He and N. Baillieu put on 104 for the fourth wicket, out of which Baxter made 97. Again big scoring in the Geelong Grammar match, Russell and Graham, for us, put on 214 for the first wicket, and the innings was closed at 3 for 273. Russell, 147; Graham, 93. Geelong Grammar lost 5 for 161. C. Miller, for Melbourne Grammar, was again too good with 80 and 15 wickets, but the season finished with a sensational batting performance against Wesley. They made 173 and 190. Scotch College made 131 in the first innings and required 234 to win. The runs were knocked off in 80 minutes, Graham and Baxter (87 not out and 136 not out) adding 226 for the second wicket. Baxter's score included a "five" and twenty-five "fours."

1897

In the next season Scotch College collapsed badly against Wesley. In our second innings 7 wickets fell for 7 runs, 8 for 12 and 9 for 19, the innings bringing 38 runs only. B. Dinsmore (4 for 11) and E. Boddam (5 for 27) did the damage. Fred. Collins, later the Victorian fast bowler, was our best. Colin McKenzie, another great interstate player, made his start in this game. Grammar again trounced our bowling, with a record score of 532, of which L. Rainey got 167. Russell was our best bat, with 97, and W. H. Wallace our best bowler. Geelong Grammar scored well with 215 next, but this score was passed with 4 wickets down, Graham and N. McLeod (116 and 41 not out) batting splendidly. Russell took 6 for 80 and C. McKenzie 4 for 20. In the return match, F. Ross played a splendid innings for 134 not out, and the innings was declared with 9 for 224, but Russell and Graham played out time for 53 and 65, both not out. The match against Melbourne Grammar was a great win for them. Scotch College, requiring

242, had 170 up for 2 wickets (N. McLeod, 101), but the last 8 wickets added only 31 runs. Wesley also beat us, C. McKenzie (58 and 8 wickets) doing best for us.

1898

McKenzie and Russell had a great time against Wesley in the first match of '98, putting on 214 for the first wicket. Russell got 156 and McKenzie, 87, and both bowled finely also, Russell with 8 for 71, and McKenzie, 10 for 40. Geelong Grammar next beat us by 68 runs, but in the next game, after being 144 runs behind and having to follow on, we beat Melbourne Grammar by 37 runs. Scotch College, on a bad wicket, put up 274, mainly through the efforts of Graham (57) and P. Smith (74). Graham followed this up by taking 8 for 32, and Melbourne Grammar were out for 93. Another great performance by Russell and Graham resulted in the defeat of Geelong Grammar by 4 wickets and 196 runs. Scotch College closed with 6 for 316, Russell (117), Graham (122 not out) putting on 150 for the third wicket. Russell followed this with 8 for 54. Against Wesley, in the next match, our boys were in great form and put up our record score:

A. C. J. Russell, c. Loutit, b. Barker	71
C. McKenzie, b. W. Brown	125
C. H. Hodgkinson, b. Barker	103
P. H. Smith, c. Blaubaum, b. Elliott	45
J. T. Graham, c. V. Brown, b. McNabb	172
H. L. Krause, l.b.w., b. V. Brown	27
A. E. Treeby, c. Barker, b. McNabb	60
H. M. Kidgell, c. Barker, b. McNabb	12
L. M. Anderson, l.b.w., b. McNabb	0
M. K. Hardie, b. Pearce	2
W. E. Summons, not out	0
Sundries	27
Total	646

This was the then record Public School score, and the first time three separate centuries had been made in an innings. Russell and McKenzie put on 104 for the first wicket, McKenzie and Hodgkinson 204 for the second, and Graham and Treeby 158 for the sixth. The total was made in just under seven hours. Graham then took 10 for 57 and Russell 10 for 75. Wesley scored 48 and 102, Scotch winning by an innings and 496. We beat Melbourne Grammar, Russell getting 62 and 41 not out, and Hodgkinson 93 and 17, Russell, with 9 for 133, and Graham, 7 for 105, bowling well.

House Colours

SCHOOL HOUSE

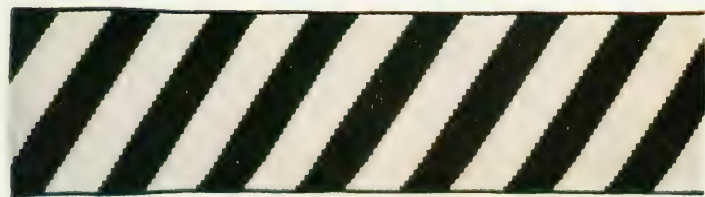
On this ribbon are shown the extra insignia worn by holders of full House Colours in Athletics, Cricket, Rowing and Football.

MONASH HOUSE

LAWSON HOUSE

GARDINER HOUSE

MORRISON HOUSE



1899

In '99 we beat Wesley by 269 runs, scoring 306 in our second innings; Treeby (62) and McKenzie (65), best batsmen. A. W. Bowman made a very fine first appearance, getting 41 and capturing 11 for 78. An extraordinary match followed against Geelong Grammar, Scotch College closing at lunch time with 242, scored in a little over two hours, Treeby (116 not out) and McKenzie (111 not out) adding 230 runs. Geelong Grammar were left three-and-a-half hours to bat. Four wickets fell for 47, but S. Elder (Capt., 84) and Turnbull (30) brought the score to 149 before the latter was bowled, fifteen minutes before time. The last five wickets added only 2 runs. The last over of the day was sensational. With five balls left there were four men to be dismissed, and the game was regarded as over. Bowman, however, proved equal to the task, and he wound up a great performance by doing the hat-trick with the last three balls. The Geelong Captain might, by claiming the regulation two minutes for each of the last four batsmen, have avoided defeat, but he declined to do so, and the match finished in a dramatic fashion. The season ended with a fine win over Melbourne Grammar, Scotch College scoring 133 in each innings. Melbourne Grammar required 66 to win, and the first three wickets showed 40 runs, but the last seven added only 21, A. W. Bowman bowling splendidly with 6 for 30. Geelong Grammar beat us in a low-scoring match, getting us out for 29 in the first innings; no double-figure score. C. Bond, with 6 for 27, and F. Harper (4 for 8) bowled best for us. Wesley nearly beat us in the next game. We held a lead of 26 on the first innings, and Wesley had compiled 3 for 66 at the close of the first day. Rain set in and the wicket was bad on the second day, and the last seven wickets of Wesley added only 24 runs. Scotch College lost 5 wickets for 9, but managed to win by 1 run. Bowman was our best bowler, with 8 for 90. Another exciting game followed with Melbourne Grammar, won by us by two wickets, E. Jacobs batting well for 72 not out and 16. M. Hotchin bowled splendidly in the first innings with 6 for 38. A. E. Treeby was our best bat in the next game with Wesley, won by us by 10 wickets, with 82 and 29 not out, J. P. Thompson bowling well with 8 for 85 and G. Sangster with 6 for 60.

In our following game with Geelong Grammar, seven "ducks" in our first innings and three in the next were on the board, Jacobs being our only bat with 22 and 45. Naturally we lost, though M. Hotchin, with 15 for 91, including the hat-trick, bowled wonderfully well for us. A good first wicket stand by Treeby and Colclough (82 and 58),

with good bowling by Thomson (7 wickets) and Jacobs (6 wickets), gave us a win over Melbourne Grammar by an innings and 63 runs, while the next game with Geelong Grammar resulted in the record small score: Geelong Grammar, 5 and 154; Scotch College, 232 (Seitz, 63).

Record Bowling					
GEELONG GRAMMAR					
First Innings					
Good, c. Treeby, b. Thomson	..	..	..	..	0
McLaughlin, c. Weedon, b. Harper	..	..	..	..	1
Davies, b. Thomson	..	..	..	..	0
White, c. Treeby, b. Thomson	..	..	..	..	2
Reed, run out	..	..	..	..	2
Lindon, c. Thomson, b. Harper	..	..	..	..	0
J. Brock, b. Thomson	..	..	..	..	0
Haines, b. Thomson	..	..	..	..	0
R. Davies, c. Bond, b. Thomson	..	..	..	..	0
Simson, b. Harper	..	..	..	..	0
E. Brock, not out	..	..	..	..	0
Sundries	..	..	..	..	0
Total					5
J. P. Thomson	31 balls	3 mds.	3 runs	6 wkts.	
F. O. Harper	30 "	4 "	2 "	3 "	

Only ten overs and one ball were necessary to finish the innings. The last six wickets fell with the score at 5. Thomson next bowled well against Wesley with 8 for 68, and Seitz, with 25 and 62, was best with the bat, Scotch College winning comfortably by 202 runs. In the following game, a low-scoring game, with Melbourne Grammar, Thomson had a hand in the dismissal of nine of the batsmen in the first innings, five as a bowler and the other four by brilliant catches in the slips. This game was a win for us by nine wickets.

1901

Xavier's first appearance, and A. Dean's first appearance, came together in the opening game of 1901, Scotch College winning easily by 9 wickets, with 135 and 1 for 26 against 130 and 30—another innings without a double-figure score. J. G. Colclough, with 9 for 33, and L. M. Anderson, 9 for 39, both bowled finely. We then beat Wesley by 17 runs in a small-scoring game, Anderson taking 10 for 71 and Dean 5 for 34. For the first time on record, two days were set aside for the Geelong Grammar match, which was won by 62 runs. R. Hardie was top score with 54, and Dean, a boy of only 14, secured

the bowling honours with 11 for 116. Colclough's 66 against Melbourne Grammar, with excellent bowling by W. Shew (8 for 23) gave us a win by 49 runs.

1902

Against Xavier, Dean, with 10 wickets, and Anderson, 6 wickets, bowled sufficiently well to win by 91 runs, but Geelong Grammar, thanks to a stand of 141 by Reid (57) and Botterill (84), beat us by 6 wickets, C. Taylor (57) and A. Dean (9 wickets) doing best for us. Next, Wesley gave us a big beating (352 to 59 and 55), the destroying agent being C. Howell, who came out with the astounding figures of 6 for 5 and 6 for 6, of which eight were clean bowled and two l.b.w. Dean again took 9 wickets. This match was H. H. Bowden's first game. Melbourne Grammar, with a century score by J. Strong (105), also beat us easily.

1903

A. E. V. Hartkopf reached the team this year. In the opening game, A. Dean played a great innings of 101 out of the first 131, but Melbourne Grammar still beat us by 10 wickets. Geelong Grammar then, after being 124 ahead on the first innings, just scraped home by 2 wickets, C. McBean taking 4 for 16, and Dean, 3 for 31, in their second try, which finished at 8 for 50. Dean had a field day against Xavier in our next game, with 73 and 9 for 63, including the hat-trick, while H. Harper got 6 for 32. Bowden and Dean were the star performers in the last game with Wesley, in which we defeated them by 10 wickets. Bowden played a fine innings of 104, and Dean took 13 wickets for 116 runs.

1904

In the first game, against Geelong Grammar School, Dean took 10 for 81, and Howden, 7 for 50, and the same two were top-scorers with 51 not out and 58 respectively. Scotch College won by 8 wickets. Melbourne Grammar, then, after being well behind in the first innings, beat us by five wickets, McLeish scoring a fine 105. In the Grammar's first innings Dean took 8 for 56, and in his two innings scored 89 and 23. Wesley, then, with 154 and 398, beat us, 156 and 121, Bowden again getting a double top (42 and 64 not out). Xavier was then beaten by 5 wickets, Walters bowling splendidly with 7 for 82 and 8 for 57, while Patterson (43) and Bowden (43 not out) were top-scorers.

1905

Walters and Tickell bowled exceedingly well against Xavier College, with 10 for 41 and 7 for 49 respectively, and Bowden getting 71 and 15 not out, we won by 10 wickets. An exciting game with Wesley followed, in which we were beaten by 5 runs, after being 100 runs behind on the first innings. Walters (7 wickets), Bowden (6 wickets) were our best bowlers, and Harris (49), Bowden (42) the best batsmen. Melbourne Grammar again beat us, this time by 9 wickets, scoring 255 and 1 for 128 against our 156 and 222. Bowden (73 and 29), Hotchin (50 not out), Hartkopf (20 and 33) were our best bats, and Miller (95 not out and 57 not out), with Lewers (76 and 52 not out), Grammar's best. The season ended badly with another defeat by Geelong Grammar scoring 231 against our 124 and 5 for 71. Martin, for Geelong Grammar, obtained a fine double, 72 and 7 for 56. Bowden, with 4 for 35, was our best performer.

1906

Xavier beat us by 53 in an even game, and Wesley, with 88 and 105, were beaten by 9 wickets, Scotch getting 86 and 1 for 108. Bowden (58 not out) and Hartkopf (12 wickets for 72) were the principal factors in this win. A great partnership by J. C. Jones (132) and H. McBean (124), in which they added 255 for the fifth wicket, was instrumental in giving us a win over Geelong Grammar, 228 and 135, by 9 wickets. Martin, 133 and 6 for 84; Hartkopf, with 8 wickets for 71, and A. Wilson, 5 for 28, were our most prominent bowlers. In the final match of the season, Melbourne Grammar dismissed us, on a wretched wicket, for 36 runs. Moule, 4 for 21; Payne, 6 for 15. Five of the Melbourne Grammar went cheaply, but the lunch interval improved the wicket, and they reached 169. Our second innings reached 243 (Bowden, 67 not out, and H. C. Morrison, 58), leaving Grammar 111 to win, which they got with 3 wickets down (Jack, 54 not out).

1907

With a score of 441 (Gair, 88 not out; Hotchin, 87; Bowden, 81), we easily beat Xavier, 120 and 104 (Hartkopf, 13 for 112; Bowden, 4 for 25), but Melbourne Grammar, scoring 494 (Jack, 124; Moule, 9 wickets), beat us just as easily. Geelong Grammar was beaten comfortably by 7 wickets, Hotchin (64 not out) and Bowden (62) doing best; and Wesley, by an innings and 181 runs, in which win M. D. Hotchin (182 not out), R. D. Morrison (77), A. McCracken (63), and H. H. Bowden (10 wickets for 78) had a big share.

1908

This was a poor season, as Xavier started off by beating us by two wickets, Hartkopf, with 22 and 69 and 13 wickets for 150, being easily our best. Wesley then beat us comfortably, the two to do most for us being W. J. Patterson (76 not out) and Hartkopf (12 wickets). Geelong College finished the hat-trick by beating us by nearly 200 runs. H. C. Morrison (7 wickets) and Hartkopf were our only two to show any form. A narrow win over Geelong Grammar gave us our only win for the season, as Melbourne Grammar beat us badly in the final game, Moule taking 12 wickets for 108 runs; Hartkopf (77 and 5 wickets) was again our best.

1909-10

Three wins came our way in 1909, against Geelong Grammar, Wesley and Geelong College, Hartkopf taking 13 wickets, 11 wickets and 9 wickets, with a good double against Wesley (73 and 38), and another double (167 and 32) against Geelong College. Xavier beat us by 2 wickets, and Melbourne Grammar won by 85 runs. The next was a very poor season made interesting by Grammar's record score against us—6 for 735 (Herring, 156; Wood, 207; Watson, 105 not out). Our bowling averages are to be forgotten.

1911

The outstanding players in the 1911 season were N. H. MacNeil, the Rhodes Scholar, who bowled finely with 8 for 56 against Xavier, 8 for 50 against Geelong Grammar, and 10 for 116 against Melbourne Grammar; T. Mullett, 8 for 61 against Xavier, 9 for 69 against Geelong Grammar, and 5 for 37 against Geelong College; and S. Trend, who got a great double (83 and 102 not out) against Geelong College, while the Captain, W. F. Stephens, finished his cricket with a century (105) against Melbourne Grammar.

1912

For the next year, R. S. Rodgers (79 and 5 wickets) and A. Kelso (9 wickets) were our best in a defeat by Xavier, but Geelong Grammar went down by 59 runs, D. K. McIlwraith (41 and 43) and Fergie (52 and 143) batting well, while Kelso and Le Leu took seven wickets each. We next beat Wesley comfortably, Stan. Neale, with a good double (58 and 64), Fergie (92) and Rodgers (8 wickets) doing well. An even side beat Geelong College by over an innings. The Melbourne Grammar match was abandoned through rain, when Scotch College had made 76 and four of the Melbourne Grammar were out for 35.

1913

We had a fair season in 1913, beating Wesley by an innings, with Rodgereson the star performer with 10 wickets for 99 and 73. An easy win over Geelong College followed, in which Clive Heatley got 90 and Rodgereson 56. Price (4 for 19) and Rogerson (6 for 12) dismissed the Geelong College for 37 runs, and F. May (84), Rodgereson (10 wickets), Price (7 wickets), were our best in a defeat by Melbourne Grammar by 104 runs. Cox (128) was their best batsman. R. S. Rodgereson obtained the hat-trick in an abandoned game with Geelong Grammar.

1914

Tall scoring marked the next season. Xavier were beaten by 259 runs, Fergie getting 112 and S. Rodgereson 8 for 51. The two Rodgeresons did the most towards beating Geelong Grammar (G. Rodgereson, 7 for 58, and S. Rodgereson, 40 and 44 and 6 for 76). Wesley scored heavily with 256 and 5 for 238, but not enough to win, for we got 265 and 3 for 210. Warne-Smith (99) and Levin (114) batted splendidly for them, while F. May (36 and 73), R. S. Rodgereson (50 and 47 not out) and G. Stewart (73) did likewise for us. A win by 10 wickets followed against Geelong College, Fergie (70), G. Rodgereson (8 for 30) and W. Sutherland (6 for 31) doing well, but Melbourne Grammar then beat us by 333 (McKay, 102 not out), to 147 and 9 for 290 (G. Rodgereson, 19 and 81).

1915

Some good performances were recorded in the following year. Xavier were beaten by 6 wickets, chiefly through the efforts of G. Robertson (7 wickets), Freemantle (6 wickets) and May (111 and 25). G. Stewart, with 7 for 45, and May, 54, helped to beat Geelong College by 51 runs. A big win over Wesley by an innings and 93 runs came next. G. Rodgereson played a magnificent hitting innings of 95 (7 "sixers"). His last four hits in successive balls brought 3 "sixers"—each clean out of the ground—and then his downfall, caught on the boundary. May got 76 and C. Craig 64. L. Freemantle, with 8 for 58, was our best bowler. L. T. Ride, the '22 Rhodes Scholar, played a good innings for 70 against Geelong College in the next game, and Rodgereson (12 for 74) and Freemantle (5 for 70) bowled them out twice. A sensational win by Melbourne Grammar over us finished the season. Freemantle got the hat-trick. Melbourne Grammar were set to get 239 runs in about three-and-a-half hours, and, by great batting, got them with a couple of minutes to spare.

1916

In 1916 the best performances were a century against us by Armytage, of Geelong Grammar (123), a fine double by G. Stewart against Wesley (81 and 141), 12 for 113 by Freemantle in the same game, and good bowling by Terry (5 for 21), Freemantle (7 for 53) and Thomas 5 for 26) in an innings' win over Geelong College. The final match with Melbourne Grammar was very exciting. Scotch College scored 117 and 114, Melbourne Grammar, 125 and 5 for 46, when rain put a stop to the play, Melbourne Grammar winning by 8 runs on the first innings.

1917

Principal items in this year were a close win over Xavier by two wickets, with Freemantle (8 for 66) and Thomas (7 for 60) bowling well. Geelong Grammar (263) beat us by an innings and 41, Bailey (99 and 6 for 10 in our first innings) doing most damage. Freemantle (58 and 5 wickets) was our best. Wesley was then beaten by 81 runs, Broadhurst getting a double top (45 and 39), while Freemantle got his hundredth wicket, taking 9 for 41 and 7 for 51—16 wickets in a match and the hat-trick—a Scotch College record. We next beat Geelong College by 67 runs, scoring 191 and 7 for 255 against 124 and 2 for 23, Freemantle, with 29 and 104 not out and 7 wickets, doing excellently. Broadhurst also got 81. Melbourne Grammar then scored heavily with 278 for 4 wickets against 107 and 2 for 98.

1918-21

In 1918 we had a bad year. Two huge scores were made against us; Wesley got 668 (Head, 116, and Albiston, 111) and Melbourne Grammar got 674 (Lemann, 284), while, for Geelong Grammar, Jackson took 10 for 46. Our best for the year was a brilliant 191 not out by F. Chapman against Wesley, out of a score of 323, and bowling by Ian McInnes (9 for 76) against Geelong College, and 10 wickets against Melbourne Grammar.

In the next year two centuries were scored against us (Mollison, 149 not out, for Melbourne Grammar, and Keane, 109 not out, for Xavier), while our side did nothing sensational.

Another lean year came in '20, when Jim Aitken (8 for 71 against Wesley and 100 against Geelong Grammar) gave us good performances to counterbalance R. Porter's 182 for Xavier and McEwan's 134 for Geelong Grammar.

R. G. Baxter (85 against Geelong College and 77 against Melbourne Grammar), J. McCleery (78 against Geelong College, 84

against Melbourne Grammar), and O. Roberts (5 for 51 against Melbourne Grammar) were our best in the '21 season, in which B. Dunlop (Melbourne Grammar, 118) and Lilburne (Wesley, 107) scored centuries against us.

1922

This was one of our most interesting years. In the game with Melbourne Grammar they made 150, to which we replied with 211. They closed their second innings at 8 for 241, giving us 180 to win. Our first five wickets fell for 14, and, with nearly two hours to go, our second last man was in with 100 runs to get. O. Roberts and D. Thomson then dug themselves in, made 20 in about 40 minutes, and then settled down to stop. It was hardly possible to get the required runs, so they chose the alternative, and were still there at call of time, having scored two runs in just an hour, but giving us the win on the first innings. The next game required different methods. We wanted 250 to win against Xavier in two hours. The batsmen all went for the runs, and in the last hour 140 runs were scored, but the win was missed by a few runs. Phillips (69 not out), G. Meares (31 not out), K. Campbell (32) batted strongly. We then beat Geelong Grammar by over an innings (Baxter, 7 wickets for 52; Campbell, 74; and G. Smith, 68), Wesley by an innings (K. Campbell, 81; Baxter, 6 for 65; and R. Empey, 8 for 41), and finished with Geelong College in a big scoring game—Scotch College, 518 (Phillips, 146; G. Meares, 102 not out); Geelong College, 234 and 2 for 208 (E. Greeves, 102 not out; and Baird, 81 and 59).

1923

K. Schneider (78 and 134, plus the hat-trick) won for Xavier against us, Roberts (7 wickets) bowling best for us. The Geelong Grammar match brought two centuries (Phillips, Scotch College, 107; Mann, Geelong Grammar, 105). Phillips, 115 and 9 for 107, with M. Clayton (7 for 67) proved too good for Wesley, and Phillips (121)—his third century in succession—Mearns (6 for 24) and Roberts (6 for 32) were sufficient to beat Geelong College by an innings. Our match with Melbourne Grammar was lost by nine runs on the first innings, the second day's play being spoilt by rain, Scotch requiring 123 with 10 wickets in hand. Our best performers here were Roberts, Mearns and Phillips bowling, and A. Moore, wicket-keeper, who accounted for six wickets in the second innings.

1924

This season was G. C. Meares' season. He scored a double top against Geelong Grammar, with 52 and 72, and then against Wesley

got a sensational double century (131 and 122 not out)—a record not yet equalled in Public School cricket. This was a match of big scores. Wesley got 320 and 292 (Rigg, 96 and 58; Lowe, 75 and 71; Rush, 23 and 83). Scotch College got 252 and lost 1 for 181 in the second innings, made in 90 minutes. Two centuries were scored against us this year, Jones (Geelong Grammar, 128) and Edwards (Xavier, 139). The match against Geelong College was our only win.

1925

Bennett (79 and 29), Barnett (116), Seccombe (39 not out and 35) and Crawford (5 for 40) were our best in our first game, in which we beat Wesley, scoring 220 and 289, against 190, Scott (84 not out). White (73 not out), Barnett (59), with Bennett (8 for 43), played the chief part in beating Geelong College (W. Ingpen, 81 not out) by 206 runs. Melbourne Grammar next beat us soundly, scoring 444 (Morell, 100; Dunlop, 84) against our 169 and 8 for 184, Seccombe (34 and 57), J. Moss (46 and 20) and R. L. Meares (31 and 30 not out) doing best for us. Meares was top with 69 in a win against Xavier, and Barnett (63) in the Geelong Grammar game, lost by 196 runs.

1926

Two good wins and a bad beating closes the list. The two wins both arrived when the games seemed lost. In the first game, Geelong College wanted 23 runs and still had 5 wickets in hand, but, owing to excellent bowling by Normand, failed by 11 runs. For Scotch College, Moss got 34 and 72, and Bennett a grand 160, while E. Mayo, for Geelong, batted splendidly for 106. Melbourne Grammar beat us easily by over an innings. Kemp, with 24 and 58, was our best, but Morell (139) and Vollugi (177 not out) mastered our bowling. The last game with Xavier saw a good fight. The first Scotch innings produced 191. Xavier, with three wickets in hand, wanted 8 to win, but failed by 4 runs. Our second innings brought 231, and Xavier, in an effort to make the required runs in the limited time left, could reach 187 only. Moss (59 and 19), Kemp (56 and 39), Bennett (7 for 99), Fleming (4 for 33) were good, while R. Meares, who stumped four and caught three, was exceptionally fine behind the wickets.

Summary of Matches, 1858—First Term, 1926

	Won	Lost	Drawn
Scotch College v. G.G.S.	31	18	4
Scotch College v. M.G.S.	42	43	5
Scotch College v. W.C.	53	19	3
Scotch College v. X.C.	13	13	0
Scotch College v. G.C.	18	1	0
Total	157	94	12

Items of Interest

First Public School Match	Scotch College v. G.G.S., Feb. 26, 1858
First century for Scotch College	R. W. McLeod, 131, v. M.G.S., 1885
First century against Scotch College . .	R. Smith, M.G.S., 131 n.o., 1886
First hat trick for Scotch College . . .	C. E. McLeod, v. W.C., 1887
First hat trick against Scotch College . .	Moore (W.C.), 1880
Largest score by Scotch College	646 v. W.C., 1898
Largest score against Scotch College . .	735 for 6 wkts., M.G.S., 1910
Smallest score by Scotch College	17, v. M.G.S., 1864
Smallest score against Scotch College . .	5, by G.G.S., 1900
Highest individual score by Scotch College player	204 not out, D. H. McLeod, v. G.G.S., 1891
Highest individual score against Scotch College	284, J. Lemann, M.G.S., 1918
Three centuries in one innings by Scotch College	v. W.C., 1898—J. T. Graham, 172 C. McKenzie, 125 C. H. Hodgkinson, 103
Three centuries in one innings against Scotch College	M.G.S., 1910—P. Wood, 207 Herring, 156 Watson, 105 not out
Most runs by a Scotch College player . .	H. A. McLeod, 1590 runs
Most wickets by a Scotch College player .	D. H. McLeod, 172 wkts.
Two centuries in one match	G. C. Meares, v. W.C., 1924, 131 and 122 not out
Most wickets in a match for Scotch College	L. Freemantle, 16 for 92, v. W.C., 1917
Most wickets in a match against Scotch College	H. Ross, M.G.S., 18 for 53, 1876

Notable Players

The year in brackets throughout the cricket records denotes the year the player obtained a place in the team.

A Thousand Runs and a Hundred Wickets

McLeod, H. A. (1889)	1590 runs, 102 wkts.
Russell, A. C. J. (1895)	1460 " 123 "
Hartkopf, A. E. V. (1903)	1187 " 156 "

A Thousand Runs

Graham, J. T. (1895)	1336 runs, 70 wkts.
Bowden, H. H. (1902)	1051 " 55 "

A Hundred Wickets

McLeod, D. H. (1885)	172 wkts., 925 runs
Musgrove, F. (1887)	102 " 920 "
Dean, A. H. (1901)	104 " 586 "
Freemantle, L. F. (1914)	119 " 628 "

All Round Performances

Ten Wickets and One Hundred Runs in a Match

<i>Name</i>	<i>Performance</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Opponents</i>
McLeod, R. W. (1883)	*113 and 11 for 58	March, 1885	W.C.
McLeod, H. A. (1889)	*160 and 12 for 89	March, 1893	W.C.
McLeod, H. A. (1889)	*105 and 10 for 91	March, 1894	M.G.S.
McLeod, H. A. (1889)	*151 and 15 for 37	December, 1894	G.G.S.
Graham, J. T. (1895)	*120 and 10 for 127	December, 1896	W.C.
Graham, J. T. (1895)	*172 and 10 for 57	November, 1898	W.C.
Dean, A. H. (1901)	112 and 12 for 152	March, 1904	M.G.S.
Hartkopf, A. E. V. (1903)	111 and 11 for 105	March, 1909	W.C.

* Signifies "once out."

Big Cricketers

Some very fine players have served their apprenticeship in the ranks of Scotch College teams, and not a few of them have reached high honours. International fame has been gained by W. Bruce, Bob and Charlie McLeod and A. E. Hartkopf, while C. McKenzie was twelfth man for the Australian Eleven on one occasion. J. Darling, now the Hon. J. Darling, M.L.C., Tasmania, one of Australia's most famous cricketers, is an old Scotch College boy, though he left Scotch College for South Australia before he was old enough to reach the Eleven. Many others, too numerous to mention, beginning with Dan. Wilkie and Geo. Tait, of the '50's, have been great State men. J. A. Seitz, Rhodes Scholar, 1906, won his Oxford blue and later captained the Victorian Eleven, while G. L. Wilson, Oxford blue, '90 and '91, was a great player for Sussex, with an opening partnership of 304 against his old 'Varsity, his share being 174.

The McLeod Brothers

There may be a family record to equal that of the McLeod brothers, who were the mainstays of Scotch College cricket over a long period. If so, it must be a good one.

The McLeods with the Willow and Ball

	<i>Innings</i>	<i>Not Out</i>	<i>Highest Score</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average</i>
McLeod, R. W.	10	0	131	461	46.1
McLeod, H. A.	47	7	151	1590	39.7
McLeod, C. E.	22	1	145	648	30.8
McLeod, D. H.	42	5	204*	925	25

<i>With the Ball</i>	<i>Balls</i>	<i>Maidens</i>	<i>Runs</i>	<i>Wickets</i>	<i>Average</i>
McLeod, R. W.	1136	76	351	51	6.8
McLeod, D. H.	5007	320	1544	172	8.9
McLeod, H. A.	2647	129	1011	102	9.9
McLeod, C. E.	2235	149	651	65	10.01

Centuries

- McLeod, H. A. (4)—151, 103 v. G.G.S., 105 v. M.G.S., 104 v. G.C.
 McLeod, R. W. (2)—131 v. M.G.S., 113 v. W.C.
 McLeod, C. E. (2)—145 v. M.G.S., 114 v. W.C.
 McLeod, D. H. (1)—204* v. G.G.S.

* Not out.

Ten Wickets in a Match

McLeod, H. A.—15 for 37 *v.* G.G.S., 12 for 89 *v.* W.C., 10 for 154 *v.* M.G.S.,
10 for 165 *v.* W.C., 10 for 91 *v.* M.G.S.

McLeod, D. H.—11 for 27 *v.* W.C., 11 for 27 *v.* G.G.S., 13 for 60 *v.* M.G.S.,
10 for 56 *v.* M.G.S.

McLeod, R. W.—11 for 58 *v.* W.C.

McLeod, C. E.—11 for 26 *v.* W.C.

Ten Wickets and 100 Runs in a Match

McLeod, H. A.—160 (once out) and 12 for 89 *v.* W.C.

McLeod, H. A.—151 " and 15 for 37 *v.* G.G.S.

McLeod, H. A.—105 " and 10 for 91 *v.* M.G.S.

McLeod, R. W.—113 " and 11 for 58 *v.* W.C.

Hat Trick

McLeod, C. E. (2)—*v.* M.G.S. *v.* W.C.

McLeod, D. H. (1)—*v.* G.G.S.

Standards of 100 Runs and Upwards

McLeod, H. A. (7)—119, 222, 116, 109, 108, 133, 109

McLeod, D. H. (5)—101, 119, 127, 140, 103

McLeod, C. E. (2)—101, 150

The Hat Trick

The "hat trick" has been accomplished by the following players, according to the records. It may be that earlier instances of the feat were not recorded.

<i>Bowler</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Opponents</i>
C. E. McLeod	November, 1887	W.C.
C. E. McLeod	March, 1888	M.G.S.
D. H. McLeod	March, 1890	G.G.S.
B. Baxter	December, 1895	M.G.S.
A. W. Bowman	March, 1899	G.G.S.
M. Hotchin	March, 1900	G.G.S.
A. H. Dean	November, 1903	X.C.
H. H. Bowden	March, 1905	G.G.S.
R. S. Rodgerston	March, 1913	G.G.S.
L. F. Fremantle	November, 1915	M.G.S.
L. F. Fremantle	March, 1917	W.C.

In December, 1892, H. Donahoo, playing against Scotch College for Wesley, captured four wickets in four successive balls.

Bowman's effort in '99 *versus* Geelong Grammar was as sensational. The last over of the day, five balls to go, four wickets to fall, and they fell.

Dan. McLeod, in '90, *versus* Geelong Grammar, took five wickets in six balls.

Cricket Captains, 1868-1926

1868—Field, J. C.	1881—Shepherd, H. W., Sutherland, J. G.
1869—Leonard, W. H.	1882—Sutherland, J. G.
1870—Catto, J.	1883—Sutherland, J. G.
1871—Catto, J.	1884—Sutherland, J. G., Levy, E. B.
1872—Pattison, R. C.	1885—White, J. A.
1873—Wilson, M.	1886—McLeod, C. E.
1874—No record	1887—McLeod, C. E.
1875—Baker, C. J.	1888—McLeod, C. E., McLeod, D. H.
1876—McCrimmon, H. C.	1889—McLeod, D. H.
1877—McCrimmon, H. C.	1890—McLeod, D. H.
1878—McCrimmon, H. C.	1891—McLeod, D. H.
1879—Melville, W. H., Moore, F.	1892—Musgrove, F.
1880—Aitken, D., McGuigan, M. J.	1893—McLeod, H. A.

1894—McLeod, H. A.	1911—Stephens, W. F.
1895—Staples, C. V.	1912—Neale, S. W.
1896—Baxter, B.	1913—Patterson, G. L.
1897—Graham, J. T.	1914—Rodgers, R. S.
1898—Graham, J. T.	1915—Craig, C.
1899—McKenzie, C., Treeby, A. E.	1916—Stewart, G. S., Freemantle L. F.
1900—Treeby, A. E.	1917—Freemantle, L. F.
1901—Anderson, L. M.	1918—Chapman, F. D., Richardson, C. E.
1902—Anderson, L. M.	1919—Muntz, J. R. N.
1903—Dean, A. H.	1920—Cock, E. F., Aitken, J. B.
1904—Dean, A. H., Bowden, H. H.	1921—McCleery, J. E.
1905—Bowden, H. H.	1922—Campbell, K. M.
1906—Bowden, H. H.	1923—Smith, G. H.
1907—Bowden, H. H.	1924—Roberts, O. A.
1908—Hartkopf, A. E. V.	1925—Bennett, L. W.
1909—Hartkopf, A. E. V.	1926—Bennett, L. W.
1910—Vines, R. A.	

Interstate Cricket

SCOTCH COLLEGE v. ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, ADELAIDE

1896—Won, 34 and 297 v. 85 and 72. Ben Baxter, 89 and 10 for 52.

SCOTCH COLLEGE v. SCOTS COLLEGE, SYDNEY

These matches were instituted in 1921. They are now played annually at the end of third term:

1921—At Sydney. Lost by 6 runs.

Scotch College: 126 and 219. Carter 47, Campbell 51, Roberts 39. Carter 9 wks., Baxter 5 wks.

Sydney Scots: 139 and 211. Donaldson 42, Barr 51, Robinson 12 and 26 n.o. Kerr 10 wks.

1922—At Melbourne. Won by 244 runs.

Scotch College: 322 and 218. Roberts 77 and 61, Carter 63 and 26, Baxter 47, Smith 43, Phillips 19 and 37. Empey 5 wks., Roberts 5 wks., Smith 4 wks.

Sydney Scots: 132 and 164. Cameron 54 n.o., McGregor 18 and 26. Robinson 7 wks., Cameron 5 wks.

1923—At Sydney. Won by 348 runs.

Scotch College: 261 and 314. Phillips 46 and 103, Mearns 69 and 51, G. C. Meares 43. Smith 6 wks., Roberts 4 wks.

Sydney Scots: 116 and 111. Cooke 25 and 11, G. Crichton-Smith 28 and 7 wks.

1924—At Melbourne. Won by an innings and 71 runs.

Scotch College: 378. Crawford 71, B. Ingram 60, G. Meares 47, Barnett 45 and 6 wks., Fowler 5 wks.

Sydney Scots: 176 and 131. Bruce 53, Stewart 26 and 34, Peters 39, Edwards 30 and 21 n.o. G. Crichton-Smith 5 wks.

1925—At Sydney. Won by 81 runs.

Scotch College: 187 and 374. R. Meares 123, Barnett 72, Secombe 61, B. Ingram 55, Fleming 48. Barnett 7 wks., Crawford 4 wks.

Sydney Scots: 248 and 232. Peters 58 and 37, McFadyen 83 and 42, Stewart 60. Cadogan 4 wks, Fleming 5 wks.

Summary

Matches Played: 5

Won: 4

Lost: 1

Centuries Scored: R. L. Meeres 123 (1925)

F. R. Phillips 103 (1923)

House Cricket**The E.H.H. Bain Cricket Shield***First XI's and Under 16 XI's.*

1917—South	1922—Monash
1918—South	1923—Not completed
1919—South	1924—Morrison
1920—North	1925—Morrison
1921—Lawson	1926—Morrison

Cricket Premierships, 1891-1925

1891—Scotch College	1903—G.G.S.	1915—M.G.S.	} aeq.
1892—Scotch College	1904—M.G.S.	G.G.S.	
1893—Scotch College	1905—M.G.S.	Scotch Coll.	
1894—Scotch College	1906—G.G.S.	1916—G.G.S.	} aeq.
W.C.	1907—M.G.S.	*1917—No premiership	
M.G.S.	1908—M.G.S.	1918—M.G.S.	
1895—M.G.S.	1909—M.G.S.	1919—W.C.	} aeq.
1896—M.G.S.	1910—W.C. } aeq.	1920—M.G.S.	
1897—M.G.S.	X.C. }	1921—M.G.S.	
1898—Scotch College	1911—Scotch College	1922—M.G.S.	} aeq.
1899—Scotch College	M.G.S. } aeq.	Scotch Coll.	
1900—Scotch College	1912—M.G.S.	1923—X.C.	
1901—Scotch College	1913—M.G.S.	1924—X.C.	} aeq.
1902—Scotch College	1914—M.G.S.	1925—M.G.S.	
W.C.			
M.G.S.			

*In 1917, following a clash between supporters at the end of the football season, the Headmasters decided that the Cricket and Athletic Competitions set down for the last term should not be proceeded with.

Football

OLD Boys of the "Fifties" are wont to say that they were the pioneers of the Australian game of football. It is said that one of the masters, Mr. Harvey, from Rugby, first introduced the game into Victoria, getting six footballs sent out from England. With these he taught the boys the Rugby game at 11 o'clock and at dinner-time in the yard. After school, where the Fitzroy Gardens are now, or else the Government Paddock, was the practice ground. Here, keenly interested in the boys, could be found Mr. H. C. A. Harrison, "the Father of Australian Football," one to whom our national game owes almost everything that is good in it. In these days, football differs somewhat from what it was in those early days, when the enthusiasts were laying the foundations of our present game, slowly evolving it from several different systems; but the contests were just as keenly waged then as now. Changes have been made from time to time in endeavours to improve the game, but possibly the old-timers would not allow that the modern is an improvement. However that may be, there is no doubt but that the game as presented by Public School teams provides clean, exhilarating sport, and few will be found to agree with the Scotch College youngster, who wrote just recently, "Cricket is played for the love of the game, but football for money and revenge." Of the changes made, the most important have been the limitation in 1868 in the number of players to twenty a side, the abolition, in the following year, of the system of awarding the match to the side first scoring two goals, the institution of the four-quarters system instead of two halves, the abolition of little marks, the further reduction in the number of players to eighteen a side, and the introduction of the system of scoring by points, the last four coming in in the nineties.

Up to comparatively recently, Public School football was closely connected with the governing body in the State. Indeed, in the early times, many schoolboys were to be found playing in the best teams, sometimes even as captain, but with the growth of professionalism, the schools withdrew within themselves, and the sole control of our game is now in the hands of the schools themselves. The set rules of the game are followed, with one exception, allowing of the substitution of another for an injured player. Professional umpires were dispensed with some few years ago, and since that time enthusiastic Old Boys

have done a fine work for the schools by umpiring the matches and, in so doing, helping to keep our game free from even contact with professionalism.

The First Match

The first Public School football match was played on August 5, 1857, on the morning of which day an advertisement appeared in the *Melbourne Morning Herald* to the effect that:

A grand football match will be played this day between the Scotch College and the Church of England Grammar School, near the M.C.C. Ground. Luncheon at the pavilion. Forty aside. The game to commence at 12 o'clock.

A press report of the game reads:

Richmond Park was unusually lively on Saturday. Under the auspices of a fine day and their respective magnates, the juvenile presbytery and episcopacy came out uncommonly strong. Both masters and boys appeared to reach the acme of enjoyment, and most jubilant were the cheers that rang out amongst the gum-trees and the she-oaks of the park when the Scotch College achieved a goal. This event occupied nearly three hours in its accomplishment. The compliment was shortly reciprocated by the opposition, who made a grand effort to do the deed. Evening's anxious shades cut short the amusement which, to judge from the evenly balanced scales of results and the apparently inexhaustible physique of the combatants, must otherwise have been interminable.

On Saturday, August 14, the Scotch College turned up to resume, but Melbourne Grammar failed to put in an appearance. The Secretary of Melbourne Grammar then wrote to the press, denying that the resumption of play had been arranged for the 14th, and maintaining that the match had been adjourned. He intimated his willingness to resume on Saturday, 21st.

The Second and Third

The match was resumed, but no goal was kicked on Saturday, August 21, 1858. The match was again resumed on Saturday, September 4, but, as no goal was kicked, the match was left drawn.

We read from another source that "Dr. Macadam umpired on the one side and Mr. Wills on the other," and from another, that "the ball was frequently in the north-west corner of the park, and was at one time taken by a player behind his own goal and right round the other side of the cricket fence. This seemed, however, carrying the thing too far, and Mr. T. Wills, on being appealed to, decided that the ball was out of bounds and must be brought back." No complete list remains of those who took part in this historical match, but of those who played for Scotch College we have the names of Masters in Messrs. Jas. Smith, Thos. Smith, Harvey, Robt. Morrison, and of boys,



VRA CADET CUP

THE SUMMER CUP

THE SARGOOD CUS

SCOTCH COLLEGE
ATHLETIC SPORTS
1868.

MILLBURN CRICKET GROUND.

MONDAY, 30th NOVEMBER.

OLD COLLEIANS' CUP.

This Cup is to be contested by the old Pupils, and will be given to the first team of 11 players obtained at any approved Ground. The number of points will be for the first man, 25 for the second, 20 for the third, 15 for the fourth, &c. The competition will run out at the extreme safe distance.

SILVER MEDALS

Will be awarded to the winners of numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

MISS BALDWIN'S STATION WILL DISTRIBUTE THE PRIZES

AT THE HOUSE OF THE COLLEGE.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to give their assistance
as umpires in the competition: V. E. Hammond, Esq., W. C. A.
Hammond, Esq., W. W. Hammond, Esq., W. H. Hammond, Esq.

By all means,
J. P. J. J.

A. J. J. J.

the Ogilvys, the Macphersons, the Wilkies, Geo. Bower and Thompson. Of the Melbourne Grammar players, Masters recorded are Messrs. R. McKenzie and F. Haldan, and boys, Jack Conway and the two O'Mullanes.

From 1860 to 1867 no record of any match can be found. One list only remains, that of a team which was chosen to play Richmond on May 19, 1860, but the game was cancelled owing to heavy rain. In '68 our Melbourne Grammar match was a draw, and in '69 Melbourne Grammar won by two goals to one.

The Lyons Cup

In 1869 Mr. David Lyons presented to Wesley a cup for competition among the Public Schools, laying down several conditions, of which the main were, that Masters, as well as boys, were to be eligible, the cup to become the property of the school holding it for a period of twelve months, and that the holders of the cup for the time being should accept all challenges in the order in which they arrived, but not more than two from any one team during a season. Wesley managed to keep the cup for the first year with a draw against Melbourne Grammar and a lose, followed by a win and a draw against us.

In 1870 we challenged Wesley and won the first game by two to none. Melbourne Grammar then challenged, but a draw was the outcome and the cup was held by Scotch College for the year '70.

In '71 Melbourne Grammar challenged first, but the outcome, after about three hours' hard fighting, was a draw—one goal each. Wesley tried next, but were beaten, two to none. The next challenge by Melbourne Grammar ended in a draw, while the final chance of getting the cup from us failed when we beat Wesley by one goal, so that the Lyon's Cup became the absolute property of Scotch College.

In the match on the 18th, against Melbourne Grammar, so intense was the excitement that some of the spectators encroached upon the ground, the result being that five minutes before time the ground was hopelessly rushed and further play became impossible. Seeing this, one of the Scotch College players tucked the ball under his arm and walked off the field. Both teams quietly followed. Subsequently, however, a protest was entered by Melbourne Grammar and the question submitted to arbitrators—the Captains of the four principal senior clubs, with Mr. Hammersley as referee. The arbitrators were Messrs. H. C. A. Harrison, Conway, Chessel and Jennings, the last three being Old Melburnians. They unanimously dismissed the protest after a very short deliberation.

Buckley Challenge Cup

In 1872 Mr. Mars Buckley presented Melbourne Grammar with a silver trophy for competition on the same lines as the Lyons Cup. Scotch College challenged first, and, after three hours' struggling, won by two to none. This game was rather strenuously contested, and the *Australasian* report says:

Each team had one big boy—rather a perversion of the term, as they were both bearded—whose sole end and aim seemed to be to go in for knocking over the little ones. As the champion of each team succeeded in doing this, he was greeted with mingled hisses and cheers from the assembled boys. These two might, with great advantage, be left out of the teams next time.

Wesley then challenged us, but were beaten by five to none. Melbourne Grammar then challenged, and won by two to none. Press comment on the game was caustic: "What, between the excitement of the players as they vainly endeavoured to discover the whereabouts of the ball and the pugilistic tendencies of the crowd, the scene was one of indescribable confusion until the umpire, by calling time, put an end to the match." We had two more attempts to win the cup, but failed each time, and it was won in most decisive fashion by Melbourne Grammar.

It is utterly impossible to deal in detail with all the matches played by Scotch College. Results, Captains, Teams are to be found elsewhere, and from the summary of matches it will be found that Scotch College has more than held its own.

Notes

The match against Melbourne Grammar in 1877, played on the Melbourne Football Ground, resulting in a draw, no goals each, was played under novel conditions. New rules of football had been introduced at the beginning of the season. Till half-time the game was played under these rules, but Melbourne Grammar objected at the interval that their team had not practised under them. The Captains thereupon agreed to play the second half under the old rules.

In the early "eighties" goal-kicking was evidently not a strong point with our players. Scores of 2 goals 16 behinds, 6 goals 36 behinds, 1 goal 13 behinds occurring in the '80 season, and 3 goals 17 behinds in the '81 year, are indicative of this, but to cap all, Wesley beat us in '84 by 1 goal 1 behind to 33 behinds, our total scores for this season being one goal and 50 behinds.

From 1885, which, with the exception of '77, was the first year in which we met Geelong Grammar, matches have been played regularly with all the schools, with varying success, but our wins have exceeded

our losses. Two very fine periods were that between June, 1890, and June 1893, with a run of 12 wins, and an even better one between September, 1895, and August, 1898, with 18 consecutive wins.

There have been only two occasions on which two teams have finished level for the premiership and have had to play off. Scotch College has been in both these, and, strange to say, it was Geelong Grammar on both occasions that beat us at Geelong, thus necessitating the play off. Unfortunately, we were beaten in both finals; in 1910 by Xavier, and in 1920 by Melbourne Grammar.

The highest score by a Scotch College team was kicked in 1890, when we scored 25 goals against Wesley. Another big score came our way in 1907, when, on the East Melbourne Cricket Ground, we put up 24 goals against Xavier's single goal. H. H. Bowden, our Captain of '06, '07, playing in this, his last school match, achieved the astonishing feat of scoring 21 goals, a record for the competition, which stands to this day, though F. R. Phillips, for Scotch College against Adelaide Scotch College, on our Hawthorn Ground, in 1923, scored 24 goals. G. L. Wilson won his football "Blue" at Oxford in '90 and '91.

The Scotch Spirit

In the lengthy list of matches recorded there are very many which provided exciting contests, and about which much could be written. A fair share of premierships has come our way, and we have had our runs of wins, we have had our runs of defeats, but in all these the Scotch College teams have come to be recognised as never owning defeat till the last bell goes. Some of these games would make exciting reading, and there are many to which the following paragraph from the *Australasian* might apply:

The final round of games gave Scotch College another opportunity of showing of what stuff they are made, and nothing finer has been seen in Public School sport for many a day than their pull up against Melbourne Grammar and their subsequent victory. These are the games worth winning. It is easy to win when all goes well; but when you are up against it, when the score is against you, and you have to play up hill—then the joy of success is all the greater. Early in the year Scotch College cricketers showed their grit; now the footballers have followed suit. Scotch College has many golden triumphs, but none surpass these two victories of 1922.

Some Great Players

In cricket, results speak for themselves and indicate the best players, but in football the task of selecting some names for special mention is more difficult. All of these mentioned here were in the first flight of Scotch College football, and most made big names in big football later on. Students of football history will recognise in the

names, in the first four decades, at any rate, many of the State's best, while in the later ones, University and amateur players form the majority.

In the '60's, the Wilkies, the Taites and the Ogilvys stood out. In the '70's the School had some brilliant players, chief among whom seem to be J. Catto, the Bennie brothers and J. Sandilands, C. J. Baker, S. C. Lamrock, H. Downes, R. J. P. Simson (these four were in the Melbourne senior team, and were classed as four of the best players of the year), W. H. Melville, Fred. Clendinnen, later Captain of Melbourne, and Jos. Adams.

The '80's saw Dave Aitken, who, many say, was the best footballer Scotch College ever had, Captain of Melbourne, and even while at school given the credit of being one of the champions; W. Fleming, W. J. Schutt, J. T. Monger, R. Ramsay, Jack Leckie, A. D. Ellerman, S. S. Reid, W. Craig, E. Toms and F. C. Ball.

The '90's produced A. C. J. Russell, J. T. Graham, D. Mailer, H. C. Winneke, B. Baxter, A. W. Robinson and L. M. Anderson.

The next period gave us a grand lot that later formed the backbone of the 'Varsity team when they were in the League in T. A. Ogilvie, J. C. Jones, H. H. Bowden, M. W. Ratz, H. G. Hurrey, N. Richards, R. McCracken, A. E. V. Hartkopf, A. M. Wilson, J. Gray and S. W. Neale; H. C. Morrison (Fitzroy), and H. Coy (Melbourne).

From 1910 few have gone into League football, but those who have have done exceptionally well. These comprise F. R. McIntosh, C. Fergie, E. Cock, C. T. Chapman, R. Empey and F. R. Phillips, while Hector Smith was the Tasmanian champion of '24. Of others, Interstate amateur players are R. C. Heatley (Capt.), Alan Staley (Capt.), D. O. Southby, H. J. Francis, S. G. Taylor, J. Petchell and J. McLorinan, while prominent both at school and elsewhere we have had Les. Edmunds, Frank and Norman Stephens, Bruce Scharpe, V. Dunn, R. M. Drummond, B. Barnett, A. F. Sloan, G. Law and N. Tranter.

This list does not attempt to enumerate all those who were prominent in school games only. Scores of names present themselves. The difficulty is where to stop, if a list of solely school performers were to be attempted, so the problem is solved, or shelved, by endeavouring to give a brief list of those who have continued the game in their after-school years.

The Old Boys

The Old Scotch Collegians' Football Club, which was founded in 1921 and plays in the Amateur Football Association, has been ex-

tremely successful. In its second year it ran into the finals. The premiership was won in 1923, 1924 and 1926, but 1925 saw a drop to second place, beaten in the final match. The Club has the use of the Old Scotch College oval for its training and for its home matches.

Within the School

It is the ambition of every boy who has any football at all in his blood one day to take his place in the School Eighteen, and in preparation for this, training begins from the time a youngster enters the Prep. There they tackle football with all the energy of the bigger boys, and with infinitely more noise. Their matches with the other Preparatory Schools create intense excitement, and, from this nursery, many of our finest footballers of late years have come. In the Big School the arrangements are far more complicated. There is a large number keen on being chosen in one or other of the various teams. To meet the desires of those who wish to take part in matches, no fewer than nine eighteens are selected to play against the other schools. From the Firsts the senior boys are graded to the Fifths. An Under 16 team follows. Two Under 15's are placed in the field and an Under 14. These matches are usually played on Saturdays, as many as seven eighteens playing on the same day.

The House Competitions played after school provide twenty matches. Then for boys in the Eighth and Ninth Classes who cannot find a place in the First or Second Eighteens, a competition has been arranged between four teams, providing about fifteen games.

Lower down still, six divisions have been arranged with their senior and junior teams. This competition provides a big lot of matches, and creates a good deal of interest among the boys. In all, a season's programme lists well over 160 matches, ninety per cent. of which are umpired either by members of the staff or First Eighteen players, with just an odd game here and there requiring any sacrifice of a boy's school hours.

House Football

The Ndalo Football Challenge Cup

Two teams represent each House, a Senior XVIII. and an Under 16 XVIII. The winners are as follows:

1916—Boarders	1922—Monash
1917—Boarders	1923—Unfinished
1918—Boarders	1924—School
1919—South	1925—School
1920—Unfinished	1926—School
1921—Monash	

Interstate Matches

v. PRINCE ALFRED COLLEGE					
1904—At Melbourne	S.C.	10.12	P.A.C.	5.9	Won by 33 pts.
1906—At Adelaide	S.C.	6.12	P.A.C.	7.4	Won by 2 pts.
1907—At Melbourne	S.C.	12.9	P.A.C.	7.11	Won by 28 pts.
1911—At Melbourne	S.C.	5.10	P.A.C.	4.10	Won by 6 pts.
1921—At Melbourne	S.C.	6.17	P.A.C.	5.10	Won by 13 pts.
1922—At Adelaide	S.C.	9.18	P.A.C.	11.8	Lost by 2 pts.
1924—At Adelaide	S.C.	11.13	P.A.C.	8.10	Won by 21 pts.
v. ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, ADELAIDE					
1906—At Adelaide	S.C.	5.13	S.P.C.	7.8	Lost by 5 pts.
1922—At Adelaide	S.C.	6.10	S.P.C.	6.8	Won by 2 pts.
1924—At Adelaide	S.C.	8.14	S.P.C.	9.8	Drawn
v. ADELAIDE SCOTCH COLLEGE (Now an Annual Fixture)					
1922—At Adelaide	S.C.	15.18	A.S.C.	4.10	Won by 74 pts.
1923—At Melbourne	S.C.	32.20	A.S.C.	2.3	Won by 197 pts.
1924—At Adelaide	S.C.	19.20	A.S.C.	6.7	Won by 91 pts.
1925—At Melbourne	S.C.	24.22	A.S.C.	6.10	Won by 120 pts.
v. LAUNCESTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL					
1906—At Melbourne	S.C.	11.30	L.G.S.	1.2	Won by 88 pts.
v. ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY					
1906—At Adelaide	S.C.	5.8	'Varsity	4.9	Won by 5 pts.

Summary of Public School Football Matches

1868-1926				
Scotch College v.	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
M.G.S.	88	39	39	10
W.C.	80	52	24	4
G.G.S.	54	36	15	3
X.C.	27	18	9	—
G.C.	19	18	1	—
	268	163	88	17

Football Captains, 1868-1926

1868—A. C. Wilson	1882—G. L. Aitken
1869—W. H. Leonard	1883—W. Craig
1870—J. Catto	1884—R. W. McLeod
1871—J. Catto	1885—A. R. Robertson
1872—G. Crooke	E. C. McPherson
1873—N. A. Rattray	1886—J. T. Monger
1874—C. Pattison	R. A. Ramsay
1875—C. J. Baker	1887—R. A. Ramsay
1876—T. G. Evans	1888—W. M. Shields
S. C. Lamrock	1899—I. J. Hall
1877—C. J. Baker	1890—J. W. Leckie
1878—W. H. Melville	1891—F. Musgrove
1879—F. J. Clendinnen	1892—F. Musgrove
1880—D. Aitken	1893—D. Mailer
1881—D. L. McLeod, F. D. Marshall	1894—H. A. McLeod

1895—B. Baxter
 1896—B. Baxter
 1897—A. W. Robinson
 1898—W. W. Lyon
 1899—W. W. Lyon
 1900—L. M. Anderson
 1901—L. M. Anderson
 1902—L. M. Anderson
 1903—A. G. Hearne
 1904—T. A. Ogilvie
 1905—M. W. Ratz
 1906—H. H. Bowden
 1907—H. H. Bowden
 1908—W. J. Patterson
 1909—A. E. V. Hartkopf
 1910—R. McCracken
 1911—D. W. Kennedy

1912—S. W. Neale
 1913—R. C. Heatley
 1914—F. G. Stephens
 1915—G. D. Rodgerston
 1916—L. F. Edmunds
 1917—D. L. G. Thomas
 N. A. Stephens
 1918—A. E. Grant
 1919—N. G. H. Tranter
 1920—H. J. Francis
 1921—D. O. Southby
 1922—K. M. Campbell
 1923—J. McLorinan
 1924—A. F. Sloan
 1925—R. M. Drummond
 1926—R. L. Meares

Football Premierships, 1891-1926

1891—Scotch College	1903—W.C.	1914—W.C.
1892—Scotch College	1904—W.C.	1915—W.C.
1893—M.G.S.	1905—M.G.S.	1916—Scotch College
1894—Scotch College	1906—Scotch Coll. } W.C. } <i>aeq.</i>	1917—X.C.
1895—Scotch College	M.G.S. }	1918—W.C.
1896—Scotch College	1907—W.C.	1919—M.G.S.
1897—Scotch College	1908—W.C.	1920—M.G.S.
1898—Scotch College	1909—W.C.	1921—M.G.S.
1899—W.C.	1910—X.C.	1922—W.C.
1900—Scotch College } <i>aeq.</i>	1911—M.G.S. } <i>aeq.</i>	1923—M.G.S.
W.C. }	Scotch Coll. }	1924—X.C.
1901—Scotch College } <i>aeq.</i>	W.C. }	1925—G.C.
M.G.S. }		1926—M.G.S.
W.C. }		
1902—G.G.S.	*1912—No premiership	
	1913—Scotch College	

*In 1912, at the end of the second term, it was found that one of the Scotch College team, a newcomer to the School, had been playing under a twice-repeated false declaration as to his age. The matter was reported by the Scotch College authorities to the Headmasters, who on August 2nd passed the following resolution: "That, by Regulation 9, Scotch College forfeits the football matches in which a pupil played when over age; and at the same time the other Headmasters desire to place on record their expression of sympathy with the school concerned; further, the other Headmasters consider it desirable that no premier-list of football matches for the present season be published."

Rowing

TO a Scotch College Master, J. C. Johnstone, in later years the Rev. J. C. Johnstone, and a very enthusiastic oarsman, and to a Grammar School man in Mr. J. H. Thompson, must be ascribed the honour of being the founders of the Public Schools' Boat Race, the interest in which has increased, year by year, to such an extent that, with the exception of the Oxford-Cambridge contest, it is probably the most popular rowing event in the world to-day. Away back in the '60's, a few enthusiasts from Melbourne Grammar, under the guidance of Mr. J. H. Thompson, and a few from Scotch College, under Mr. J. C. Johnstone, began to interest themselves on the river. The two coaches naturally were anxious to see what their charges were capable of, and the outcome of this was the following letter:

Scotch College,
Eastern Hill, Melbourne,
17th June, 1868.

Dear Sir,—

I am requested by the Scotch College Rowing Club to challenge you to a friendly four-oar gig race; the race to be rowed on Thursday, the 18th, from the Botanical Bridge to Edwards' boat-house, and subject to such conditions as the crews agree to.

I am,
Yours truly,
JOHN C. FIELD.

This challenge was promptly accepted by the Melbourne Grammar boys, and the race was held, resulting in a victory for Scotch College by one length.

The following description of this, the first Public School Boat Race in Victoria, appeared in the press of the day under the signature "Remus":

A novel rowing contest took place on Thursday evening last. It was a race in four-oar gigs between two crews selected from the pupils of the Scotch College and the Church of England Grammar School. It will be remembered that shortly after the late regatta several new crews, chiefly from two well-known collegiate institutions, put in an appearance on the river of an afternoon. They were principally of the juvenile class, and their style of rowing was of the crudest and most primitive description. They did not seem to have anyone either to teach them the rudiments of rowing or to point out the defects inseparable from such a state of things. This went on for some time. At last two members of the University Club connected with them in another capacity took them in hand, the result of which was that Mr. Morrison's pupils sent a challenge to Dr. Bromby's.

It was accepted, and training commenced, which simply meant a hard row over the course every evening. This, together with all the sport and exercise incidental to a schoolboy's career, soon got the youths into good fettle, and as the day approached the interest in the affair grew all the more. Be it remembered that all our combatants were not of the 'whining schoolboy' class. Some of them were adorned with hirsute appendages which would not have disgraced mortals of more mature age. Some of them, too, were good specimens of the effects of the horizontal bar and other gymnastic exercises in the development of the muscles; in short, with proper training and a more correct style of pulling, a crew might be selected from amongst them which could hold its own in a maiden race at our Melbourne Regatta.

The time fixed for the race was half-past four, and the course was down the river from the Botanical Gardens bridge to Edwards'. Shortly after that hour both crews were in readiness. The banks of the river were literally lined with the partisans of either side, who, as the race proceeded, exhorted the crews in the most enthusiastic and earnest manner. Messrs. Johnstone and Ross officiated respectively as starter and umpire. Stations were tossed for, and luck favoured the College crew in giving them the north side of the river, thereby securing the inside rowing at the Baths bend. As soon as Mr. Johnstone despatched them, both dashed away at a merry pace, the College four showing in front after one hundred yards had been traversed. Approaching the Baths corner the Grammar crew were badly steered, having been unnecessarily kept too close to the south bank of the river. After passing the bend the College crew were leading by a little over a length; the School four, however, were sticking pluckily to their work, and were not losing ground. Passing Brander's Ferry but little or no alteration had taken place, the College boys being just clear of their opponents, and keeping the lead down the reach to the willows. Before this point had been reached the School made several plucky attempts to collar their leaders, but never quite succeeded in overlapping them. Another hope, however, yet remained for them, as they had the inner station round the last bend. But it availed them little, as the College four were quite equal to the occasion, and, further increasing the gap down the last reach, won a well-contested race by two lengths. The winners received a regular ovation from their school-fellows. Indeed, it was the most hearty, genuine and impulsive cheering that has been heard on the river for many a day. Thus ended the first contest between any of our Public Schools which has yet taken place on the water. It is to be hoped that the losers on this occasion will not despair at their first defeat, but that they will, on the contrary, persevere with the oar till victory crowns their efforts. Now that the ice is broken, we may expect to see many such races between our Public Schools.

The Crews

Scotch College	M.G.S.
Wilson, A. C. (bow)	Sweeney, J. (bow)
Smith, A. (2)	Teague, G. T. (2)
Field, J. C. (3)	Barker, W. (3)
Brady, J. (str.)	Ryan, H. (str.)
White, F. G. (cox.)	Strachan, H. M. (cox.)
Average weight: Not ascertainable	Average weight: 10 st. 10 lb.

Of this crew that first carried the Scotch College flag to victory on the river fifty-eight years ago, there are three still with us. Adam Smith is at present residing in South Australia, and has a grandson at the School, and Mr. A. C. Wilson and Mr. J. C. Field are still young enough at heart to take a keen interest in Scotch College aquatic contests.

In 1869 the contest was again held and, though Melbourne Grammar were favourites, as they had been together much longer than Scotch College, Scotch won by five feet after a desperate race.

Melbourne Grammar turned the tables on us in 1870 and won easily by four lengths. The race this year was originally fixed for June 16, but No. 2 of the Scotch College crew was injured at football on the 14th, and an extra week was allowed for the training of a substitute for the position. 1871 marked the entry of Wesley. Scotch College and Melbourne Grammar were at first very unwilling to admit them, but eventually gave way on the understanding that the races should be conducted independently, school against school. On June 16, Melbourne Grammar beat Scotch College easily, the newspaper comment being: "Scotch College rowed in very bad form, while the Melbourne Grammarians also had not much to be proud of in the matter of form." On June 19 Melbourne Grammar beat Wesley, who started badly, by five feet, and on July 20, Wesley, though again starting badly, won with ridiculous ease from Scotch College. The three schools again competed in '72, when, on June 14, Melbourne Grammar beat Wesley, whose stroke, Richards, fainted near the finish. Scotch College, on the 18th, beat Melbourne Grammar by two lengths, and on the 20th, Wesley, by four lengths.

In 1873 only Scotch College and Wesley rowed, owing to a dispute about J. G. Burton, No. 3 in the Melbourne Grammar crew. Scotch College and Wesley objected to his inclusion in the Melbourne Grammar crew on the grounds that he was not a *bona-fide* pupil. Melbourne Grammar insisted that he was, and, refusing to row without him, retired from the contests and did not take part again until '76. The race, contrary to expectations, resulted in an easy win for Scotch College by three lengths, with a heavy crew, averaging 11 st. 7 lb. In the next year, Scotch College were without a coach and suffered a tremendous beating from Wesley.

The Sumner Cup Contests

In 1875 the Hon. T. J. Sumner presented a cup for competition among the five Public Schools, the cup to become the property of the

school which should first win it three times. The race was now altered to May, and Geelong Grammar competed for the first time. The race was originally fixed for Thursday, May 13, but was postponed till the following day, owing to the flooded state of the river. As further postponement was impossible, the Cup Committee decided to arrange for "time races." The boats started from two posts about sixty yards apart. Two other posts were similarly placed at the other end of the course, the boat passing its post first being declared the winner. Wesley secured the bye, and Scotch College and Geelong Grammar rowed the first heat. Geelong Grammar had the foremost position, but the two crews were so unequally matched that, at the end of the race, Scotch had passed their opponents and were, in turn, about 60 yards ahead. Geelong had recently lost their No. 3 and rowed a substitute. In the final on the 15th, Scotch College beat Wesley by a length after a fine race. This year saw the abandonment of the old "school-against-school" contests; the schools were drawn against each other in heats, and this practice has been carried on ever since.

The next year was memorable in boat-race history; Scotch Wesley, Melbourne Grammar and Geelong Grammar all competed. This was the year of the great "Evans" dispute. The Summer Cup rules provided that the members of the crews must be under 19 years of age on January 1 preceding the race. Objection was taken by the other schools to T. G. Evans, the Scotch College stroke, it being averred that he was over the statutory age. The Committee took up the matter, and, failing to obtain a birth certificate of Evans, who was born in South Africa, accepted his father's declaration that the boy was under the age limit, so he was included in the Scotch College crew. On May 11, in very heavy rain, Geelong Grammar beat Wesley by several lengths, the latter crew being terribly weakened by the melancholy death of one of their crew, H. Lawrence, who was drowned a week or so before the race. In the second heat, between Scotch College and Grammar, a fine race was rowed to Brander's, where Scotch College moved and came in easy winners by seven lengths. The final between Scotch College and Geelong Grammar resulted in another win for Scotch College by two lengths.

Among other noteworthy details in this year's contest were the lateness of the entry of Geelong Grammar, which was waived by the other schools, and the fact that Scotch College claimed the right, as being holders of the cup, to stand out of the trial heats. The Committee decided that they must compete and take their chance with

their opponents, and they therefore rowed under protest. This point came up again in 1879, when Geelong Grammar were holders of the cup and claimed a similar privilege unsuccessfully.

In 1887 Geelong Grammar dropped out of the contest. Melbourne Grammar beat Wesley in the first heat and Scotch College in the final. Geelong Grammar returned in the next year, and, after beating Wesley in the first heat, accounted in the final for Melbourne Grammar, the conquerors of Scotch.

The First Race on the Barwon

According to the Cup Rules, all preliminary heats were to be decided on the Upper Yarra, and the final heat upon the holder's water. In this case the holders were Geelong Grammar, so that the final struggle had to be transferred from the Yarra to the Barwon. The Geelong crew claimed the right of standing out of the preliminary heats, but, as in the previous case, when Scotch College claimed the right, it was disallowed. On Saturday, May 10, Scotch College beat Wesley, and Geelong Grammar beat Melbourne Grammar, in each case the winning margin being three lengths. The final was rowed on the Barwon on Wednesday, May 14. This race was regarded, in many quarters, especially amongst Melbourne rowing men, as a foregone victory for Geelong Grammar. This opinion was mainly based upon the fact that the Pivotonians were represented by the very same crew that had struck terror into the hearts of their opponents the previous year—in the opinion of many good judges, the best that had ever contested the race for the Sumner Cup. And yet, with so fine a crew, strengthened by a year's experience and practice, they were actually defeated in the hollowest fashion by five or six lengths, and the Sumner Cup became the possession of Scotch College. The scene at the finish was one of indescribable enthusiasm. The winning crew consisted of W. T. Whan (bow), 10 st. 7 lb.; D. Aitken (2), 10 st. 3 lb.; S. J. Greville (3), 11 st. 2 lb.; H. C. Elliott (str.), 10 st. 3 lb.; F. Edwards (cox.).

The Sumner Cup having been finally won, Mr. Fairbairn generously came forward with the offer of another, and at a meeting of delegates this offer was accepted. However, the delegates had not consulted the school authorities, who were not unanimous in the matter, and the offer of the cup was, for some reason or another, declined. The final of the year 1880 was won by Geelong Grammar, with a powerful crew averaging 11 st. 11 lb., defeating Scotch College in the first heat, and Melbourne Grammar, the victors over Wesley, in the final.

In 1881 Geelong Grammar requested that the race should be rowed on the Barwon. This request was favourably entertained by Melbourne Grammar but refused by the two Colleges, and it was not until 1886 that the very reasonable proposal by the Geelong boys that the other schools should meet them on the Barwon every fourth year was agreed to by all the metropolitan schools. Scotch College and Geelong Grammar endeavoured to change the course from the Upper to the Lower Yarra, but the other two schools declined. In the first heat Wesley unexpectedly beat Geelong Grammar by a length, Scotch College easily beat Melbourne Grammar by three lengths in the second heat and Wesley by the same margin in the final.

In 1882 Geelong Grammar beat Wesley by four lengths, and Scotch College, Melbourne Grammar by a similar margin. The final saw a splendid struggle. At Brander's, Geelong Grammar had a lead of nearly two lengths, but Finlay, the Scotch stroke, sprinted to the end and just failed by three feet.

The next year, '83, was marked by a great struggle between Scotch College and Geelong Grammar in the second heat. At Brander's the crews were level, when No. 3 of the Geelong Grammar crew caught a terrible crab and broke his oar. He jumped from the boat to relieve his crew of his weight, but the task was a hopeless one, and they were outdistanced. In the final, the Scotch College crew who, strange to say, were all red-headed, were favourites, but were beaten by Melbourne Grammar by over a length.

In 1884 Scotch College were again on top, beating Geelong Grammar and Melbourne Grammar in succession by three lengths. Wesley did not row this year, as their No. 2 was taken ill a day or two before the race, and they had no substitute. Geelong Grammar also were unfortunate, as they lost their original "stroke," S. F. Mann, three weeks before the race.

In the next year Wesley were again out through the illness of one of their crew, and Geelong Grammar, who had the bye, won from Melbourne Grammar in the final by a length and a half.

A New Era

This year, 1886, the schools entered into a new arrangement, whereby the course was to be chosen in future in the following rotation: 1886, Geelong Grammar; 1887, Wesley; 1888, Scotch College; 1889, Melbourne Grammar.

To this date, all the races, with the exception of the final in '79, had been rowed on the Upper Yarra, but with the choice of course lying with the different schools, different courses were selected, and,

until 1902, the races were contested in different years on the Albert Park Lake, the Barwon, the Upper Yarra and the Lower Yarra.

Melbourne Grammar beat Scotch College comfortably in the first heat, Geelong Grammar romped away from Wesley in the second heat, and were winning easily from Melbourne Grammar in the final when Mann, their "stroke," broke his stretcher. Notwithstanding this handicap, he held his crew well together and won by a clear length and a half.

The Albert Park Lake was the scene of the '87 contest. Geelong Grammar beat Melbourne Grammar by three lengths, Wesley beat Scotch College, but went under to Geelong Grammar in the final.

Scotch College chose the Upper Yarra for the '88 race. Wesley was unable to get a crew ready and was not represented. Both races this year resulted in perfect fiascoes, so remarkably strong was the Geelong crew and so lamentably weak their opponents. The judge's verdict was six lengths in each case, a verdict tempered by sympathy and a feeling of genuine commiseration for the fate of the losing crews.

For the next year Melbourne Grammar chose the Lower Yarra course, and for the first time the race was rowed in a single heat on this course. Geelong Grammar proved again much too strong, winning easily from Melbourne Grammar, Scotch College and Wesley.

Geelong Grammar continued their winning run in '90, when, although suffering from the loss of their original stroke (Bagot), and from the attacks of influenza, they beat in succession Wesley, and then Scotch College, the conquerors of Melbourne Grammar.

A Memorable Struggle

In 1891 Wesley had the choice of course and chose the Lower Yarra, where the race was rowed in a single heat, up-stream. This was universally acknowledged the best race that had ever been rowed, and some idea of the struggle may be formed from the judge's verdict: Scotch College, first, by three feet; Wesley, second, two feet ahead of Geelong Grammar; Melbourne Grammar, three lengths astern.

The Age report of this race was as follows:

Wesley jumped away very quickly at the start, with Geelong Grammar and Scotch College close up. In the first hundred yards Wesley got a few feet ahead, Scotch College and Geelong Grammar rowing stroke and stroke on level terms, Melbourne Grammar falling in the rear. The three crews, Wesley, Geelong Grammar and Scotch College, were rowing at top-speed, and, in spite of their best exertions, could not separate. Geelong Grammar were rowing in the best form, Scotch College were using their superior power very well, while, by dint of great pluck and good condition, which enabled them to keep up a rapid rate

of striking, Wesley were making a great race and were leading by a few feet at three-quarters of a mile. Effort after effort was made by Geelong Grammar and Scotch College to draw ahead of each other, but spurt was answered by spurt, and neither could shake off the plucky Wesley boys. When a mile had been rowed and the three crews had been abreast for some distance, Geelong Grammar made a brilliant dash and forged a few feet ahead of Scotch College, Wesley losing a few feet. The last two hundred yards of the race was most exciting. No sooner had the 'stroke' of Geelong Grammar finished his spurt than the 'stroke' of the Scotch College called upon his crew, and, at the same instant, the Wesley 'stroke' made his final and best effort. From the steamer the three crews appeared to be exactly level as they dashed past the winning post and the report of the judge's pistol was heard. The verdict, Scotch College by three feet, Wesley two feet ahead of Geelong, was soon forthcoming, and hearty cheers were given for the crews. Melbourne Grammar had been passed by the steamer early in the race.

The Scotch College crew consisted of H. N. Young (bow), 10 st. 5 lb.; H. D. Morrison (2) 10 st. 3 lb.; W. S. Edgar (3), 11 st.; A. R. Lewis (str.), 11 st. 6 lb.; C. S. Galbraith (cox). Average weight, 10 st. 10½ lb.

The Scotch College "stroke," Lewis, again won in the next year on the same course. This time Melbourne Grammar occupied second place two lengths behind Scotch College and a similar distance ahead of Geelong Grammar. This win won Lewis the rubber against his rival, Whitney, of Geelong Grammar. They had each been stroke for three years, Whitney winning in 1890 and Lewis in 1891, 1892.

Geelong Grammar, on the Lower Yarra, in '93, won with a very heavy crew, averaging 12 st. 2½ lb. Scotch College filled third place, and were unfortunate in being without "Stroke" Lewis, who was prevented by his examinations from taking part in the race.

In the next year, with the lightest crew, 11 st. 1¾ lb., Geelong Grammar won on the Barwon, beating Wesley in the second heat and Melbourne Grammar in the final.

Wesley chose the Lower Yarra for the '95 race, and again Geelong Grammar won after a magnificent struggle with Scotch College. Scotch College had a lead of two lengths at three-quarters of a mile, but their condition gave out. Geelong Grammar gradually overhauled them and had just caught them two hundred yards from home, when No. 2 of the Scotch College crew caught a crab, and Geelong Grammar paddled in winners by three lengths from Scotch College, who were, in turn, six lengths ahead of Melbourne Grammar.

The Lower Yarra having been refused to the schools by the Harbour Trust Commissioners, the next race was held on the Upper Yarra. Geelong Grammar beat Scotch College easily in the first heat. Wesley led Melbourne Grammar by six lengths at half-way in the

second heat, when they "crabbed" badly, and Grammar almost drew level. However, recovering, Wesley quickly got going and won by seven lengths. In the final heat, Wesley, amid great enthusiasm, beat Geelong Grammar by three lengths, their first win since '74, and in great measure due to the excellence of their "stroke," Harry Hughes, one of the finest of Public School athletes.

Melbourne Grammar, in the next year, broke a long run of misfortune and had their first win since '83. This race was rowed on the Albert Park Lake, as neither the Upper nor the Lower Yarra was available. Geelong Grammar was second, half a length behind, Scotch College third, and Wesley fourth.

Sliding Seats, 1898

This year is noteworthy as seeing the introduction of sliding seats, and also for the fact that the school authorities, being of opinion that the month of May was too early to permit of proper preparation, postponed the contest till October.

Rough water marked this year's race. In the first heat, Scotch College led from the start and appeared to have the race well in hand when "three" caught a crab and Geelong Grammar drew up. Scotch College went away again and had gained a lead of half a length a few hundred yards from home when "stroke" crabbed and Geelong passed them, to win by a length and a half. In the second heat Melbourne Grammar beat Wesley easily by four lengths. In the final a fine struggle took place to the Mills. At the bridge Geelong Grammar held a lead of nearly a length when "three" in the Melbourne Grammar boat crabbed, and Geelong Grammar won by three lengths.

Scotch College again came to the top in '99 on the Albert Park Lake, winning a fine race by a length and a half from Melbourne Grammar, Wesley third and Geelong Grammar, who ceased rowing at the pistol, last.

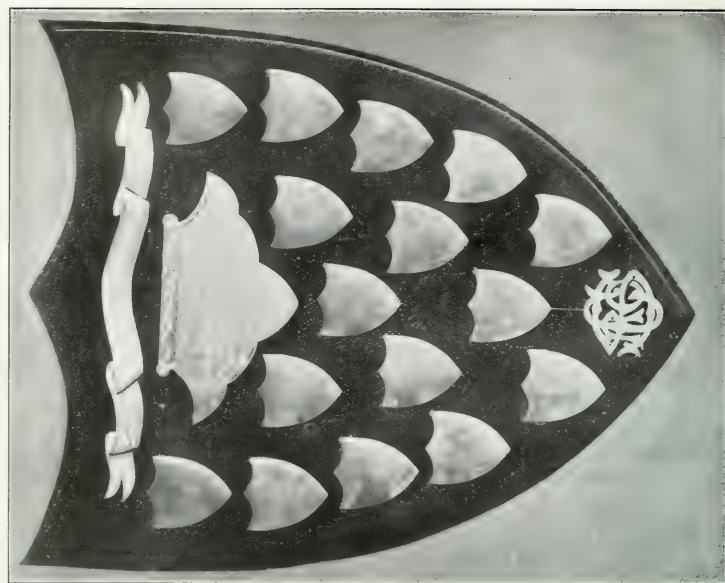
In 1900, Scotch College, with the lightest crew, held their position. This race was rowed down-stream on the Upper Yarra with the four crews abreast. Scotch College won easily by four lengths from Wesley, with Geelong Grammar last.

Eight-Oared Races, 1901

This, the first of the eight-oared races, was rowed on the Lower Yarra, up-stream. Not even a steamer was allowed to follow the race, and, as the facilities for following the race were non-existent, the vast majority of spectators saw nothing but the bare finish, with Wesley one-and-a-half lengths ahead of Scotch, Geelong Grammar two lengths away, and two feet ahead of Melbourne Grammar.



THE NDALO CHALLENGE CUP FOR SPORT
 THE STRADBROKE HOUSE CHALLENGE CUP IN SPORT AND WORK



THE E. H. H. BAIN TROPHY AND THE NDALO SHIELD

For 1902 Geelong Grammar had the choice of course, and the race was arranged to be rowed in heats on the Barwon on October 10 and 11. Unfortunately, owing to the Jewish Day of Atonement falling upon the 11th, the Headmasters decided, in deference to the wishes of Wesley, that the final heat should be rowed in the following week, so that No. 7 of the Wesley crew might be able to compete.

In the first heat, Melbourne Grammar, rowing splendidly, beat Scotch College by nearly two lengths. The second heat provided a fine struggle, Wesley winning from Geelong Grammar by a bare quarter-length. The losers here were rather unfortunate, as three members of the crew, through illness, had been forced to give up their seats in the boat. The final heat was rowed on the Upper Yarra on Tuesday, October 14, and resulted in a win for Wesley from Melbourne Grammar by a bare length.

In 1903 Xavier College had the choice of course, but, being again unrepresented, their claim passed to Wesley, who chose the Upper Yarra, the race to be rowed in heats. Scotch College won from Melbourne Grammar by two lengths, and Wesley beat Geelong Grammar by one-and-a-half lengths after a fine race. In the final, Wesley jumped away at the start, and when making their run two members of the Scotch College crew crabbed. The boat was brought to a complete standstill, and Nos. 4 and 6 were precipitated into the river. The accident, however, made no difference to the result as Wesley had practically won the race before it happened.

Wesley maintained their form in the next three years, winning from Geelong Grammar in '04, from Melbourne Grammar in '05, after a desperate race, and from Scotch College in '06. We were beaten in '04 by Geelong Grammar by a few feet, and in '05 by Wesley by over a length, while in '06 we beat Geelong Grammar by a foot.

In 1907, with a very powerful crew, averaging nearly 12 stone, and stroked by H. C. Morrison, Scotch College won its first eight-oared race, beating Xavier in the heat and winning the final by two lengths from Geelong Grammar.

The following year saw us again on top, winning from Geelong College, who had signalled their entry into the contests by defeating Wesley in their heat. This final was rowed in the excellent time of 5 min. 1 sec., a time that has been beaten on only one occasion, and the year is also marked by the fact that it is the only one in which the race has been won by a crew holding the south position. This year also saw the change to the new Henley Course.

In 1909 the Headmasters decided that, as the last term of the year is very full, the Boat Race for the future should be held in May. Wesley now began a new series of five wins with a succession of powerful crews. Our best performances in these five years were second to Wesley in '10, beaten by a length in record time, 5 min. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec., and second again in '13, beaten by half a length. In 1909 we were beaten in the second heat by Wesley. In 1911 Geelong Grammar beat us by four feet in our heat, and in 1912 again we were beaten by Wesley by a little over a length.

In 1914 we had again to be content with second place to Geelong Grammar, after beating Melbourne Grammar in the first heat by three-quarters of a length.

The next year found us in the same place, this time to Wesley, by one-third of a length, after beating Xavier in the preliminary heat by a quarter of a length.

In 1916, on the Barwon, we lost to Melbourne Grammar by three-quarters of a length, 1917 and 1918 were lean years in Scotch College rowing, beaten in a preliminary heat in 1917 by Geelong Grammar by three lengths, and in 1918 by Melbourne Grammar by a length. This year saw the end of a period of six years, during which we could not manage any better than second place, though, strange to say, it was the ultimate winner in every case that beat us.

The First Dead-Heat, 1919

Many exceedingly close contests have been witnessed, but it fell to the lot of Scotch College and Xavier to provide the most sensational of finishes—a dead-heat.

On Friday, May 13, the preliminary heats were rowed. Geelong College, through influenza, were forced to give a row-over to Geelong Grammar. Scotch College beat Wesley by half a canvas in 5 min. 24 sec., while Xavier beat Melbourne Grammar by three-quarters of a length in 5 min. 38 sec. On the Saturday, Geelong, on the south, got away first, and at the bridge had a quarter of a length lead over Scotch College in the centre, who, in their turn, had half-a-length lead of Xavier. At the "Temple" corner Geelong began to drop back, and now Scotch College had a few feet lead from Xavier. Then followed spurt after spurt. First one, then the other, led by a couple of feet. Just before the pistol Xavier had their nose in front, but, with a despairing effort, Scotch College caught them and the boats flashed over the line together—the first dead-heat in the history of

the race. The row-off at 5 p.m. was almost exactly similar to the preceding race. Scotch College led at the start, but Xavier caught up, and for the last half-mile the boats raced neck and neck, but just before the end Scotch College got to the front and crossed the line a bare canvas to the good. The winning eight consisted of: I. H. Cowling (bow), 10 st. 9 lb.; J. M. Buchanan (2), 11st. 2 lb.; H. C. Maling (3), 10 st. 10 lb.; J. G. Paton (4), 11 st. 3 lb.; B. H. Cole (5), 11 st. 13 lb.; R. H. Keon-Cohen (6), 11 st. 3 lb.; G. M. Dallimore (7), 11 st. 3 lb.; C. N. McKay (str.), 11 st. 2 lb.; H. U. Best (cox.).

In the next year Geelong Grammar relegated us to second place by a canvas, after we had beaten Wesley in the third heat.

1921 saw us on top again, after a desperate finish with Melbourne Grammar in the final, wherein we won by a bare third of a length, with Wesley third.

A remarkable coincidence occurred in the following year, as, for the second time, we made a dead-heat with Xavier. On this occasion the opinion of the School's medical officers was strongly against the crews rowing again, and the consequence was that only two crews contested the final, Geelong Grammar winning from Melbourne Grammar by half a length.

In the next two years third place was our lot, Melbourne Grammar winning from Geelong Grammar by half a length, Scotch College far back, and Geelong Grammar turning the tables in the next year, winning a magnificent race by one foot, Scotch College again well distanced.

A very fine crew represented us in 1925, beating Geelong Grammar comfortably in the second heat by one-third of a length and winning the final from Wesley and Melbourne Grammar in the excellent time of 5 min. 15½ sec. by half a length. At present we are the holders of the Fairbairn Cup first donated in 1911 for perpetual competition, having retained possession with a very even crew. In the first heat our crew defeated Wesley by about a length, while the final saw a magnificent struggle between the two Grammars and Scotch College, with our boat a canvas to the good from Geelong Grammar at the pistol, Melbourne Grammar another canvas back in the splendid time of 5 min. 11 sec., the best time since 1914.

Summary

Scotch College, 19 wins

Wesley College, 14 wins

Geelong Grammar School, 18 wins

Melbourne Grammar School, 8 wins

Geelong College and Xavier College have yet to score their first win.

Head of the River Results

Date	Course	Winner	Second	Third	Winner's Station	Time	Won by
1868	Up. Yarra	S.C.	M.G.S.	—	North	—	1 length.
1869	Up. Yarra	S.C.	M.G.S.	—	—	—	2 feet.
1870	Up. Yarra	M.G.S.	S.C.	—	—	—	4 lengths.
1871	Up. Yarra	M.G.S.	S.C.	W.C.	—	—	5 feet.
1872	Up. Yarra	S.C.	M.G.S.	W.C.	—	—	4 lengths.
1873	Up. Yarra	S.C.	W.C.	—	—	—	3 lengths.
1874	Up. Yarra	W.C.	S.C.	—	—	—	6 lengths.
1875	Up. Yarra	S.C.	W.C.	2 in Final	—	—	1 length.
1876	Up. Yarra	S.C.	G.G.S.	"	—	—	3 lengths.
1877	Up. Yarra	M.G.S.	S.C.	"	North	—	4 lengths.
1878	Up. Yarra	G.G.S.	M.G.S.	"	South	—	6 lengths.
1879	Barwon	S.C.	G.G.S.	"	—	—	5 lengths.
1880	Up. Yarra	G.G.S.	M.G.S.	"	North	—	2½ lengths.
1881	Up. Yarra	S.C.	W.C.	"	North	—	3 lengths.
1882	Up. Yarra	G.G.S.	S.C.	"	South	—	½ length.
1883	Up. Yarra	M.G.S.	S.C.	"	South	—	1½ lengths.
1884	Up. Yarra	S.C.	M.G.S.	"	South	—	2½ lengths.
1885	Up. Yarra	G.G.S.	M.G.S.	"	South	—	1½ lengths.
1886	Barwon	G.G.S.	M.G.S.	"	North	—	1½ lengths.
1887	A.P. Lake	G.G.S.	W.C.	"	—	—	2 lengths.
1888	Up. Yarra	G.G.S.	S.C.	"	—	—	200 yards.
1889	Low. Yarra	G.G.S.	M.G.S.	S.C.	North	—	½ length.
1890	Barwon	G.G.S.	S.C.	2 in Final	—	—	3 lengths.
1891	Low. Yarra	S.C.	W.C.	G.G.S.	South	—	3 feet.
1892	Low. Yarra	S.C.	M.G.S.	G.G.S.	—	—	1 length.
1893	Low. Yarra	G.G.S.	M.G.S.	S.C.	South	—	3 lengths.
1894	Barwon	G.G.S.	M.G.S.	2 in Final	South	—	2 lengths.
1895	Low. Yarra	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	M.G.S.	—	—	2 lengths.
1896	Up. Yarra	W.C.	G.G.S.	2 in Final	North	—	½ length.
1897	A.P. Lake	M.G.S.	G.G.S.	S.C.	St. K.-rd.	—	½ length.
1898	Barwon	G.G.S.	M.G.S.	2 in Final	South	—	3 lengths.
1899	A.P. Lake	S.C.	M.G.S.	W.C.	St. K.-rd.	—	1½ lengths.
1900	Up. Yarra	S.C.	W.C.	M.G.S.	N. Centre	—	4 lengths.
1901	Low. Yarra	W.C.	S.C.	G.G.S.	South	—	1½ lengths.
1902	Barwon & U.Y.	W.C.	M.G.S.	G.G.S.	Centre	—	1 length.
1903	Up. Yarra	W.C.	S.C.	2 in Final	North	—	4 lengths.
1904	Up. Yarra	W.C.	G.G.S.	"	North	—	1 length.
1905	Up. Yarra	W.C.	M.G.S.	"	South	—	A canvas.
1906	Barwon	W.C.	S.C.	"	Centre	—	1½ lengths.
1907	Up. Yarra	S.C.	G.G.S.	"	South	—	2 lengths.
1908	Up. Yarra	S.C.	G.C.	X.C.	South	5 m. 1 s.	1½ lengths.
1909	Up. Yarra	W.C.	G.G.S.	M.G.S.	Centre	5 m. 12 s.	1 length.
1910	Up. Yarra	W.C.	S.C.	M.G.S.	North	5 m. 0 ¾ s.	1 length.
1911	Barwon	W.C.	G.G.S.	M.G.S.	Centre	5 m. 44 s.	1½ lengths.
1912	Up. Yarra	W.C.	G.G.S.	X.C.	North	—	1 length.
1913	Up. Yarra	W.C.	S.C.	M.G.S.	Centre	—	½ length.
1914	Up. Yarra	G.G.S.	S.C.	G.C.	Centre	5 m. 9 ½ s.	1½ lengths.
1915	Up. Yarra	W.C.	S.C.	G.G.S.	Centre	5 m. 17 ¾ s.	½ length.
1916	Barwon	M.G.S.	G.G.S.	2 in Final	Centre	5 m. 33 ¾ s.	½ length.
1917	Up. Yarra	G.G.S.	G.C.	W.C.	Centre	5 m. 52 ½ s.	2 lengths.
1918	Up. Yarra	M.G.S.	W.C.	G.G.S.	North	5 m. 13 s.	2½ lengths.
1919	Up. Yarra	S.C.	X.C.	G.G.S.	Centre	5 m. 38 s.	A canvas.
1920	Up. Yarra	G.G.S.	S.C.	X.C.	North	5 m. 34 s.	A canvas.
1921	Barwon	S.C.	M.G.S.	W.C.	North	5 m. 47 ½ s.	½ length.
1922	Up. Yarra	G.G.S.	M.G.S.	2 in Final	Centre	5 m. 22 ½ s.	½ length.
1923	Up. Yarra	M.G.S.	G.G.S.	S.C.	Centre	5 m. 54 ¾ s.	½ length.
1924	Barwon	G.G.S.	M.G.S.	S.C.	Centre	5 m. 29 ¾ s.	1 foot.
1925	Up. Yarra	S.C.	W.C.	M.G.S.	Centre	5 m. 15 ¾ s.	½ length.
1926	Up. Yarra	S.C.	G.G.S.	M.G.S.	Centre	5 m. 11 s.	A canvas.

Coaches

Much of our success in rowing must be ascribed to our coaches, many of whom have been members of the staff, very many Old Boys, who have freely given of their time to their old school, and lastly, and chief of all, Mr. A. B. Sloan, who has coached no fewer than twenty crews. To all of these mentioned below, Scotch College rowing owes a deep debt of gratitude for their wonderful enthusiasm, and also to those of the staff of recent years, the late Geo. Wood, T. G. Howden and H. Tomlinson, who have taken the raw material and shaped it for delivery to the coaches for the final polish.

The following is a list of those who have coached the crews:

- 1868-71, and '73: Mr. J. Johnstone—3 wins
- 1872, '73, '74: Mr. T. Colles—2 wins
- 1875-83: Mr. J. Wallace—4 wins
- 1884-85: Mr. A. Pace—1 win
- 1886: Mr. W. Jerram
- 1887: Mr. F. Shew
- 1888: Mr. G. H. Freeman
- 1889: Mr. F. W. Woolrabe
- 1890: Mr. Syd. Edwards
- 1891-93: Mr. F. O. Johnstone—2 wins
- 1894-97: Mr. S. J. Morell
- 1898-09: Mr. A. B. Sloan—4 wins
- 1910-13: Mr. A. G. Lindblade
- 1914-17: Dr. H. C. Disher
- 1918-25: Mr. A. B. Sloan—3 wins
- 1926: Dr. C. W. B. Littlejohn—1 win

Strokes, 1868-1926

Strokes of Winning Crews are Marked *

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1868—*J. Brady | 1884—*J. A. Peterson |
| 1869—*J. Catto | 1885—A. R. Robertson |
| 1870—J. Catto | 1886—C. P. L. Kreitmeyer |
| 1871—J. Catto | 1887—A. R. Hutchinson |
| 1872—*N. McLeod | 1888—R. G. Harvey |
| 1873—*A. Winter | 1889—H. D. Morrison |
| 1874—C. W. Lord | 1890—A. R. Lewis |
| 1875—*E. B. Pender | 1891—*A. R. Lewis |
| 1876—*T. G. Evans | 1892—*A. R. Lewis |
| 1877—P. J. T. Simson | 1893—H. C. Winneke |
| 1878—J. G. Robertson | 1894—A. G. Johnson |
| 1879—*H. C. Elliott | 1895—A. G. Johnson |
| 1880—H. C. Elliott | 1896—J. T. Anderson |
| 1881—*H. F. Lawrence | 1897—J. T. Anderson |
| 1882—C. K. Finlay | 1898—J. T. Graham |
| 1883—D. E. O'Neill | 1899—*J. A. Fraser |

1900—*J. A. Fraser
 1901— H. Shaw
 1902— H. Shaw
 1903— W. H. Clowes
 1904— T. A. Ogilvie
 1905— N. C. Harris
 1906— W. G. Davies
 1907—*H. C. Morrison
 1908—*H. C. Morrison
 1909— H. J. Harding
 1910— C. S. Steele
 1911— H. W. Harper
 1912— F. E. Dakin
 1913— G. O. Robertson

1914— J. G. Morrison
 1915— J. G. Morrison
 1916— J. G. Morrison
 1917— W. N. Scott
 1918— C. N. McKay
 1919—*C. N. McKay
 1920— D. J. Stone
 1921—*D. J. Stone
 1922— A. T. Park
 1923— A. F. Sloan
 1924— A. F. Sloan
 1925—*K. E. Cameron
 1926—*T. M. Chisholm

Coxes, 1868-1926

Coxes of Winning Crews are Marked *

1868— F. G. White
 1869—*J. Nathan
 1870— E. Edwards
 1871— S. Edwards
 1872—*S. Edwards
 1873—*S. Edwards
 1874— F. Barry
 1875—*F. Edwards
 1876—*F. Edwards
 1877— F. Edwards
 1878— F. Edwards
 1879—*F. Edwards
 1880— F. Edwards
 1881—*G. Lorimer
 1882— F. Jacomb
 1883— F. Jacomb
 1884—*H. N. Young
 1885— H. N. Young
 1886— H. N. Young
 1887— D. T. Harvie
 1888— D. T. Harvie
 1889— R. Ross
 1890— R. Ross
 1891—*C. S. Galbraith
 1892—*C. H. Singleton
 1893— S. M. Bignell
 1894— J. Kirk
 1895— J. Kirk
 1896— K. A. Forbes
 1897— K. A. Forbes

1898— J. S. Smith
 1899—*J. S. Smith
 1900—*H. McDonald
 1901— H. Mitchell
 1902— H. Mitchell
 1903— H. Mitchell
 1904— H. Mitchell
 1905— A. E. Wickham
 1906— A. E. Morrison
 1907—*A. E. Morrison
 1908—*A. W. Totton
 1909— L. T. Mullett
 1910— L. T. Mullett
 1911— F. P. Smith
 1912— H. A. Kane
 1913— H. A. Kane
 1914— A. E. McDonald
 1915— H. V. Walker
 1916— K. Bailhache
 1917— K. A. Morrison
 1918— J. N. Manders
 1919—*D. D. Best
 1920— W. M. Shaw
 1921—*W. M. Shaw
 1922— W. J. McGregor
 1923— B. McA. Foster
 1924— B. McA. Foster
 1925—*W. V. M. Bailey
 1926—*W. V. M. Bailey

Scotch College is the only school that has been represented on every occasion. Melbourne Grammar did not row in '73, '74, '75. Wesley College first competed in '71, but had no crew in '84, '85 and '88. Geelong Grammar entered the contests in 1875 and have been represented every year since but '77. Xavier's first year was 1904. Geelong College first rowed in 1908, but missed 1919 through influenza.

From 1868 to 1897 the races were rowed in string-test gigs with fixed seats, from 1898 to 1900 in best fours with sliding seats, and since 1901 in clinker outrigger eights with sliding seats. All boats are now built to conform with the V.R.A. rules.

Every third year the race is rowed on the Barwon.

The heaviest crew that has competed was the Geelong Grammar crew of 1893, averaging 12 st. 2½ lb.

Of eight-oared crews, the Scotch College crew of 1908 and the Geelong Grammar crew of 1925 hold pride of place, each averaging 11 st. 13 lb.

The heaviest oarsmen who have taken part are E. James (Geelong Grammar, '93), 14 st. 10 lb.; and H. Hopkins (Geelong Grammar, '25), 14 st. 2 lb. The Scotch College heavyweight is W. J. Knox ('04), 13 st. 13 lb., with A. D. Robertson ('07), 13 st. 9 lb., a good second.

A feature of the eight-oared races is the wonderful run of success by crews holding the centre position.

There have been only two dead-heats in the series. Scotch College has been in both, and both have been with Xavier College.

Our most successful strokes have been A. R. Lewis, two wins, in '91 and '92, J. A. Fraser, in '99 and '00, and H. C. Morrison, in '07 and '08. J. Catto, A. R. Lewis and J. G. Morrison each stroked the crew three years in succession.

F. Edwards coxed three winning crews (1875, '76 and '79); S. Edwards two (1872 and '73); and W. V. M. Bailey two (1925 and '26).

Second Eights

For many years, beginning in '78, second crews' races were held and created a good deal of interest. Scotch College competed six times only, but in '89 refused further participation, on the ground that, if such were recognised as Public School contests, there was no valid reason why cricket and football should not come into line. These races lapsed altogether in 1901 for some years, but were revived again as a recruiting ground for the first crews. The four metropolitan schools now compete in these on the Saturday preceding the first

crews' race, and trials are also held between the thirds and, in some cases, the fourth crews. These races are now keenly contested and well attended, but as they are not officially recognised, we give no details. The two Geelong Schools hold their minor races on the Barwon course.

Ladies' Challenge Cup

In 1904 the Committee of the Henley Regatta put on their programme a four-oared race for schools under the above title. For some years several schools took part, but, with the alteration of the Head of the River to May, interest slackened, and since 1914 no Public School has been an entrant. In 1904 we lost to Melbourne Grammar, who won the final from Wesley by two feet. In 1905 we sent no crew.

In 1907 a very heavy Scotch College crew, averaging 12 st. 4 lb., received a walk-over, and in 1908 another powerful crew, averaging 12 st. 3½ lb., had no difficulty in winning from Melbourne Grammar. In 1909 Melbourne Grammar again defeated us, but in 1910 our crew won from St. Peter's (Adelaide) and Melbourne Grammar, though the Adelaide School reversed matters in the following year, beating our conquerors, Melbourne Grammar. 1912 was our last year in the contest, when we ran second to Melbourne Grammar, with St. Peter's, third.

Old Boys

Although many, probably the majority of our boys, give up rowing as soon as they leave school, particularly those who do not go on to the University, some still feel the glamour of the sport. A history of Victorian rowing would reveal the fact that several of our oarsmen have come into prominence. Scotch College has provided two Victorian strokes within the last few years in J. M. Buchanan, now Dr. J. Buchanan, and in H. C. Disher, now Dr. Clive Disher. The latter has the highest honour in the rowing world that has come to Scotch College, that of stroking the famous A.I.F. crew to victory for the King's Cup in 1919. Away back in the '70's an old Scotch Collegian in J. Strachan rowed for Cambridge against Oxford. Two of our Rhodes' Scholars, in N. H. MacNeil and Dr. C. W. B. Littlejohn, won their "Blues" at Oxford, the latter rowing in the two winning crews of '11 and '12; another "Rhodes Blue" in H. K. Ward was stroke of a New South Wales Champion Eight. Among other recent Interstate men who have won fame are our two strokes, H. J. Harding ('09) and C. N. McKay, of the famous dead-heat crew of '19. Inter-Varsity

rowing is thick with the names of Scotch College rowers, from amongst whom of recent years it has had as strokes H. C. Disher, C. S. Steele, J. M. Buchanan, R. H. Keon-Cohen and B. T. Keon-Cohen.

House Rowing

The Ndalo Shield

To encourage rowing within the School, Dr. H. C. Disher in 1912 presented a shield, the Ndalo Shield, for perpetual competition between the Day Boys and the Boarders.

This cup was won three times by the Day Boys (1912, '13 and '17) and three times by the Boarders (1914, '15, '16).

Following on the introduction of the House System, the time-honoured battles between Day Boys and Boarders were abolished, and the Ndalo Cup was transferred to the House Competitions. These are held in the last term of the year over the last portion of the Henley Course. First, second and third fours compete and, in order to get the Houses in relative order, in each division there are first of all two heats—one of three boats and one of two. Then winners row winners, and losers row losers. Points are awarded for First Fours, 7, 4, 2 and 1; and for Second and Third Fours, 5, 3, 2 and 1. The following are the results:

1917—Boarders	North	South
1918—North	Boarders	South
1919—North	South	Boarders
1920—North	South and Boarders <i>aeq.</i>	
1921—Monash	Morrison	School
1922—Monash	Lawson	School
1923—School	Gardiner	Monash
1924—School	Gardiner	Lawson
1925—School	Morrison	Gardiner

The Boat Sheds

Our past is bright, yet there is good reason to hope that the future will see our rowers doing even greater deeds. In the years that have gone the rowing enthusiasts have had to contend with difficulties that might easily have deterred even the most ardent oarsman. Without a shed of its own, Scotch College had to content itself with whatever privileges could be obtained from one or other of the various rowing clubs. Efforts were made some years ago to obtain a site on which the School could build its own shed, but to no avail. For a long time there existed an arrangement between the College and the Mercantile Rowing Club under which a limited number of boys were admitted as members of the Club. But the number was

limited, the training hours limited, and the fleet of boats likewise, so that considering these drawbacks, the successes are all the more gratifying. Now all is changed. We have our own sheds, at our own door. Our fleet has grown, and is growing, largely through the generosity of Old Boys, and we naturally expect that with our increased advantages added successes will come our way.

The Fleet

The full list of our racing boats is not obtainable, but a search through the reports has revealed the names of several of the gift boats. The first racer Scotch College owned was *The Victoria*, presented by Dr. Morrison in the '70's. The Hon. John Cumming gave a new racer in '83, Mr. R. D. Oswald and Mr. Jas. Robertson, of Mt. Mitchell, each one in the late '80's. Then the Old Boys, headed by the Hon. W. I. Winter-Irving, M.L.C., and Messrs. R. A. Baillie and A. J. Simpson, gave *The Thistle* in '91. The first eight-oared racer, *The Norman Ayrey*, was the gift of Mr. Charles Ayrey in memory of his son, whom he had hoped to see following him at Scotch College. Next came another *Thistle*, displaced by the *A. R. Lewis* in '15, the gift of the Lewis and Aitken families in memory of Alex., our great stroke of the early nineties. Following came the *Arthur Robinson*, presented by the War Memorial Committee in 1920, and our newest racer, already "Head of the River" twice, the *Arthur Robinson II.*, the gift of the School authorities in 1924. Of the practice boats, in which so many have learned the game, the *Heather* and the *Bluebell* will be best remembered by boys of the early part of this century, while this year, 1926, we have two additions to the training eights in the *Dr. Alexander Morrison* and the *W. S. Littlejohn*, the gifts of the Old Boys.

Swimming

WITH increased facilities for this summer sport, swimming is much more popular at Hawthorn than it was at East Melbourne. River bathing in the hotter months is carried on with great zest under the supervision of members of the College staff, but, with the completion of our bathing pool, the river, probably, will be *taboo*. The rowing enthusiasts, as a rule, are the School's best swimmers, as before boys are allowed to enter the boats they must satisfy the authorities that they are able to swim at least fifty yards.

The MacFarland Pool

In March, 1925, Sir John MacFarland donated £1000 to the College for the construction of a swimming pool, to be 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a depth ranging from 3 to 7 feet. The water is pumped from the river first into the reservoir, which acts as a settling-pool.

Annual Swimming Sports

Up to the present, our sports have been rather nomadic. The City Baths, Fitzroy, St. Kilda, South Melbourne, Hawthorn, and Kew Baths have all been requisitioned, but in future we will be able to carry on in our own pool.

No details can be unearthed of any swimming sports held before 1906, and the pages of the *Collegian* give the only material from which the records can be made up. The introduction of the Cock House Competition, in which swimming counts as a half-sport, has added interest to, and improved the quality of, the School's swimming.

House Competitions

Various methods of deciding the Championship have obtained in different years, but the following is the system now in vogue: For the House Competition, each House provides two teams, a senior and a junior, who compete in Relay Races. The senior team consists of five boys, one a breast-stroke exponent, one a back-stroke man, and three free-style swimmers. Each swims a length of the bath, and points are allotted, 5, 3, 2 and 1. The junior team consists of four boys, all free-style, and one length of the bath is each swimmer's quota, points being allotted, 5, 3, 2 and 1. For the School Championship there are five events—50 yds., 100 yds. and 220 yds.—all free-style, with a breast-stroke and a back-stroke contest, each event carrying points, 3, 2 and 1.

Results to Date

1919—North
 1920—North
 1921—Monash
 1922—Lawson

1923—Morrison
 1924—Morrison
 1925—Morrison
 1926—School

Swimming Champions

Open

1905—Davies, W. G.
 Brown, F. P.
 1906—Davies, W. G.
 1907—Butcher, W. H.
 1908—Wallace, T. A.
 1909—Crawcour, M.
 1910—Elliott, L. W.
 1911—Maling, G. A.
 1912—Freeman, G. P.
 1913—Shilliday, J. S.
 1914—Warnock, W. H.
 1915—Edmunds, L. F.

1916—Edmunds, L. F.
 1917—Bond, C. E.
 1918—Staley, A. W.
 1919—Staley, A. W.
 1920—Lester, F. D.
 1921—Melville, C. B.
 1922—Hunter, L. F.
 1923—Beament, V. H.
 1924—Paterson, K. E.
 1925—McKendrick, W. T.
 1926—Robinson, W. J.

Under 16

1905—Orr, R.
 1906—McCracken, R.
 1907—Porter, N. A.
 1908—Richardson, W. H.
 1909—McVea, E. T.
 1910—Brownell, R. J.
 1911—Wilson, G. A.
 1912—Warnock, W. H.
 1913—Edmunds, L. F.
 1914—Joynt, W. F.
 1915—Wilson, B. E.

1916—Bond, C. E.
 1917—Shilliday, J. S.
 1918—Staley, A. W.
 1919—Melville, C. B.
 1920—Hawthorne, S. G.
 1921—Harvey, R. W.
 1922—Smart, C. J.
 1923—McKendrick, W. T.
 1924—Robinson, W.
 1925—Fahle, H. L.
 1926—Hatcher, N. V.

Under 15

1905—Wallace, T. A.
 1906—Butcher, W. H.
 1907—Bennett, G. A.
 1908—Aitchison, R. D.
 1909—Crawcour, M.
 1910—Wilson, G. A.
 1911—Maling, G. A.
 1912—Edmunds, L. F.
 1913—Joynt, W. F.
 1914—McMillan, R. A.
 1915—Bond, C. E.

1916—Edmunds, F. L.
 1917—Staley, A. W.
 1918—Melville, C. B.
 1919—Cole, F.
 1920—Harvey, R. W.
 1921—Thomsett, R.
 1922—Harvey, C. H.
 1923—Nixon, N. V.
 1924—Smith, J.
 1925—Chisholm, W. K.
 1926—McIlroy, R. M.

Under 14

1905—Porter, N.
 1906—Cameron, C. H.
 1907—White, V.

1908—White, V.
 1909—Hall, J. G.
 1910—Yoffa, D.

1911—Edmunds, L. F.
 1912—Joynt, W. F.
 1913—Nicholls, C. J.
 McMillan, R. A.
 1914—Bond, C. E.
 1915—Edmunds, F. L.
 1916—Almond, R.
 1917—Melville, C. B.
 1918—Abrahams, L.

Under 13

1905—Cameron, C. H.
 1906—Aitchison, R. D.
 1907—White, V.
 1908—Cairncross, L.
 1909—Robertson, G.
 1910—Anderson, R. A.
 1911—Barnard, C.
 1912—McMillan, R. A.
 1913—Bond, C. E.
 1914—Maling, H.
 1915—Adams, H. R.
 1916—Cameron, M.
 1917—Abrahams, L.
 1918—Clarke, C.
 1919—MacKenna, J.
 1920—McKenzie, H.
 1921—Foulis, G.
 1922—Broinowski, H.
 1923—Meares, C. F.
 1924—Frame, A.
 1925—Kilpatrick, A.
 1926—Hill, J. S.

Under 12

Taylor, B. H.
 Strutt, S.
 Moir, D.
 Josephs, K. H.
 Kennon, T.

1919—Crombie, D.
 1920—Inglis, R. J.
 1921—Foulis, G.
 1922—Nixon, N. V.
 1923—Broinowski, H.
 1924—McIlroy, R. M.
 1925—McIlroy, R. M.
 1926—Moir, D.

Diving

Holt, J. A.
 { Greaves, C. F. }
 { Campbell, L. } *aeq.*
 Ballenger, R. J.
 Woods, E.
 Elliott L. W.
 Elliott L. W.
 Freeman, G. P.
 Chapman, D.
 Henderson, A.
 Bailhache, E.
 Wright-Smith, R. J.
 Grant, A. E.
 Grant, A. E.
 Shaw, L. C.
 Shaw, L. C.
 Shaw, L. C.
 Shaw, L. C.
 Harvey, C. H.
 Thomsett, R. W.
 Thomsett, R. W.
 { Chisholm, W. K. }
 { Wilson, K. McK. } *aeq.*
 Chisholm, W. K.

Winners of the Queen's Medallion for Life Saving

1905—Dow, A. G.
 1906—Aitchison, A. M.
 1907—Fay, F. W.
 1909—Harper, H. W.
 1910—Aitchison, R. D.
 1911—Hall, R. F.
 1912—Gray, C. M.
 1913—Gray, A. C.
 1914—Doul, J.
 1915—Farlow, S. R.
 1916—Friedman, C.

1917—Taylor, S. G.
 1918—Gray, H. S.
 1919—Shaw, L. C.
 1920—Kennedy, R. J.
 1921—Phipps, I.
 1922—Findlay, W. E.
 1923—Edison, M. G.
 1924—Syme, J. D.
 1925—Osborne, H. G.
 1926—Robinson, W. J.

For this Medallion the competitors have to take a written examination in rescue work and reviving the apparently drowned and a practical test in rescue work, in which speed and method are the main features.

At the Hawthorn School

In 1921 G. C. Meares won the Life Saving and the Championship.

In 1922 V. H. Beament was Champion; R. D. Mawhood won the Life Saving.

Tennis

IN the near future, possibly, Tennis may be made a Public School sport. The game has made great strides in popularity during the last few years, and the schools are now giving much more attention to it than they did of old. Formerly, one court sufficed Scotch College, then two asphalt courts were laid down at Yarra Park; now there are three asphalt and three grass courts for the tennis-players. For some years a Schools' Singles Championship was held on the Albert Ground, Scotch College providing the winner in Gerald Patterson in 1911 and 1913. Other winners of this tournament to become Davis Cup players were P. O'Hara Wood (Melbourne Grammar), J. B. Hawkes (Geelong College) and J. O. Anderson (N.S.W.). Later on a Schools' Singles and a Doubles Championship were instituted at Kooyong. Our boys, who have always been well up, took out both championships in 1925, when F. M. McCracken won the Singles, and, with A. M. Cattanach, the Doubles. This year, 1926, the title was altered to the Public Schools' Championship, entry being confined to Public School boys, and A. M. Cattanach is now the present holder of the Singles title.

Of Scotch boys who have reached big tennis, G. L. Patterson stands at the head. He was College Champion in '10, '11, '12, '13, and since leaving School has won innumerable titles. He has now been an outstanding figure in world tennis for some years, reaching the summit in 1919, when he wrested the World's Championship from Norman Brookes, at Wimbledon. The late Dr. Ben Green was a leading player in the '90's, with many Victorian and New South Wales Championships to his credit, and, had there been a Davis Cup in his time, he and Dr. Gus. Kearney, of Geelong College, would probably have been the first two chosen in the Australian team. Dr. Ian McInnes, a State Champion, realised his ambition when he visited America as a Davis Cup player in 1923. The late Dr. Geo. Mackay, another Interstate player, had the honour in '23 of being the first Colonial to lift the Championship of Ireland. Others who have gone far are Dr. A. B. Colquhoun and Norman Bayles, of the late '80's and early '90's, and Bob Rolland, also a leading Interstate man of a few years ago, who, since leaving the city, has taken the Provincial Championship of Victoria several times.

The Cadet Corps

THE importance of military drill as a useful means of promoting habits of prompt obedience and securing necessary discipline has been recognised at Scotch College since its foundation. In the fifties the boys were drilled regularly by Sergeant-Major Cleary, of the 12th Regiment. This was evidently looked upon merely as training useful as part of the ordinary school curriculum, for we hear of no connection whatever with the military forces, if, indeed, there were any volunteers at that time. In the sixties we find that military drill was ably and efficiently carried out by drill-sergeants sent by Colonel Pitt, who also furnished sixty rifles for the use of the bigger boys. In 1877, Sergeant-Major Whitehead was appointed Drill Master, and the enrolment of a corps was mooted. However, nothing seems to have come from this, and we next hear that in '83 the boys had attained great proficiency in drill, so another effort to found a cadet corps was made, but, owing to the insufficient number of volunteers, the project was again shelved. In 1884 a circular was sent out by the Hon. Colonel Sargood, the Minister of Defence, with the object of setting on foot the cadet movement. The suggestion caught on, and the attempt was crowned with success. On August 24, 1884, 120 Lancaster rifles arrived at the College, and rifle drill was at once instituted. Cadets were required to wear the regulation uniform of navy blue serge with peaked caps of the same material, but in the next year permission was granted to each battalion to select its own uniform.

The Sargood Trophy

In 1885 a trophy called the Sargood Trophy was offered by Lady Sargood for competition among the schools in the metropolitan district, to be held by the corps judged most proficient in drill and to become the property of that one which should first win the competition three times. Our cadet corps took part in every contest for this trophy. In 1885 State School No. 1479 won by three points from Scotch College, whose team included some recruits to whom uniforms had not been supplied, this causing the loss of many points. In 1886 the corps had a new uniform and won the competition. In 1887 we were beaten by one point, but had some consolation in winning a bayonet exercise prize of ten guineas. The next year brought a tie with another school, but the corps won both in '89 and '90, and thus became the permanent holders of the trophy.



IN THE CLOISTERS



THE NDALO FOOTBALL CHALLENGE CUP
THE AITKEN CUP FOR ATHLETICS

The Queen's Colours

In '88 Lady Loch presented colours, entitled the Queen's Colours, to be competed for by all the schools in Victoria. These were won by Scotch College in '88, '89 and '90, but in '91 Geelong Grammar beat us by two points, scoring 218 to 216. Probably the corps' best year was in 1889, as in that year they held the Colours, the Sargood Trophy for drill, and the Sargood Trophy for shooting—first in senior shooting, first in junior shooting, and champion shot. During this period, 1885-91, the College Corps was an extremely efficient one, owing its premier position mainly to the energy and enthusiasm of Captain Whitehead, with a staff of efficient subalterns, among whom Lieuts. H. M. Sargood and H. N. Young, in particular, were keen enthusiasts. On more than one occasion the corps was described by high military officials as the crack volunteer corps of the State, and was honoured by forming the Guard of Honour with the Colours at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition in '88 by Sir Henry Loch.

After '91 the corps seemed to have gradually dwindled out of existence, but we find it re-established again in '98, under Major Whitehead. Since that time Scotch College has always had its cadet corps, and the work has consistently been of a high standard. Mr. Littlejohn's arrival in 1904 spurred on interest in military matters. He had taken an active part in the cadet movement in New Zealand, and also in the militia, having held the command of a battalion. The number of volunteers increased rapidly until our cadet corps became the largest in Victoria.

Camps

The first camp was held in about '87 at Elsternwick, but in the early '90's, and for some years from 1904, camps were held regularly and added very much to the popularity of the movement. Some of the most interesting recollections of the volunteers of those days will centre round those camps at Langwarrin in '91 and '92, which usually ended in being flooded out, and, later on, those at Aspendale. But the most enjoyable of them all were the Public Schools' camps at Queen's Park, Geelong, some under Lieut.-Colonel A. Garrard, of Geelong Grammar, and some under Major Norman Morrison, of Geelong College. These were great camps, and were always eagerly awaited. Many will recall with great delight how they used to roll up their swags in the yard at East Melbourne, see them packed off to the train, and then march down Collins Street to Spencer Street to the inspiring strains of our own bugle band. Then the camp itself,

the lure of Geelong, two miles away; that wretched guard on Queen's Bridge guarding it even more carefully than did old-time Horatius his bridge; the callous way in which officers refused a leave pass even for most urgent cases; those brave spirits who swam the Barwon in the dark, because "ford there was none," only to find another guard at the top of the hill; the sad return home; the derisive laugh of their less venturesome tent-mates; the next day's fatigue party; then the last day, with its mimic battle and the welter of blank cartridge and mock slaughter. All these live long. Who among those who were privileged to be present will ever forget our famous "Spade and Bucket" gang, with the historic commands, "Shoulder spades! Take up buckets!" or that equally famous signalling party of ten that left the Scotch College lines one fine morning, only to find that, in the brief space of some fifty yards, it had grown into a huge crocodile, whose head was an unconscious officer, and whose tail consisted of scores of grinning recruits from all over the camp?

Compulsory Training

The introduction of compulsory training in 1910 put a stop to these outings, and a deal of the enjoyment which the boys got from the volunteer system faded out under the new. Under the old system the officers had a fairly free hand in arranging their syllabus of training, and took care to see that the drudgery of drill was softened a good deal by the inclusion of various interesting features, such as skirmishing. Added to this was the fact that nearly all the large corps had their own bands, several of them really excellent ones, which, of course, added greatly to the charm of the game. Nowadays the compulsion, the rigidity of the system, and the general monotony of the work allotted to the beginner have done a great deal towards killing the enthusiasm which was so prominent a feature of the old volunteer days.

Commanding Officers

The first master mentioned as being in control of the cadet corps is Capt. Hall in the '80's, later Headmaster of the Camberwell Grammar School. In the early '90's, Lieut. J. W. Whyte took charge, retiring in 1904, when Major Major took over. Lieut. A. R. Crump followed, to be succeeded by Capt. R. H. Weddell. In 1912, Capt. J. W. Whyte (now Major) again assumed command, and held control till the removal of the seniors to Hawthorn. At Hawthorn, Major A. B. Keage was the commanding officer until 1926, when Lieut. A. G. Scholes took over the command.

Shooting Coaches

Apart from those officers of the corps who devoted a deal of their time to the shooting team, the Scotch College owes a debt of gratitude to Lieut.-Colonel Irving and Lieut.-Colonel Courtney, both of whom for years gave up much of their valuable time to the preparation of our competition teams.

Shooting

FOR many years the Scotch College did not compete at the annual V.R.A. matches. But after the formation of the cadet corps, under the superintendence of Lieut.-Colonel Irving, regular practice was instituted. In the Schools' Match at the V.R.A. meeting of 1886 three teams from Scotch College were placed in the first six, one of them taking first place with a score of 271, thus gaining the George's Challenge Trophy. A Scotch College team was also placed first in the Volley Firing Competition. Since then teams have competed with occasional success at the annual meetings. It will be noted that they secured the Individual Championship of Victorian Cadets more frequently than any other distinction. In 1910 the Scotch College capped all its previous performances by winning the two principal trophies competed for by the Public Schools, the Sargood Shield and the Cumming Cup. The Sargood Shield was a Challenge Trophy for senior teams presented by the late Hon. Sir F. Sargood, K.C.M.G., in 1895. The Geelong College has been the most successful school, having won it seven times, while Scotch has won it twice, and was placed first also in a Sargood Shield Competition in 1889. The Cumming Cup was another trophy which was presented in 1901 by Messrs. W. B. and F. Cumming for competition among the senior rifle teams of the cadet corps of Victoria. In 1908 it was decided to institute regular Public School Rifle Matches, and it was arranged that the Cumming Cup Competition should be recognised as the Public Schools Match, the cup to be held by the premier Public School in rifle shooting. In the Sargood Shield Competition as many teams of five as wished could compete, but the Cumming Cup Competition was restricted to one team of eight from each Public School. The Scotch College holds the record in both these competitions, with a score of 513 in the Sargood, and 322 in the Cumming, both scores having been made in 1910.

There was also a cup for Field Firing to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. David Syme, of the *Age*, called the Syme Cup. It was competed for by teams of eight firing under active service conditions. In 1910 the Headmasters of the Secondary Schools presented a cup to be called the Norman Morrison Trophy, in memory of the late Principal of Geelong College, and to be competed for by teams of eight under special conditions.

The following is a list of the chief performances:

- 1886—Won George's Challenge Trophy; First in Volley Firing.
1887—Second and Third in Schools' Match; First in Volley Firing.
1888—Second and Third in Schools' Match; First in Volley Firing; Champion Shot, Lieut. Irving.
1889—Won Sargood Shield; Second in Volley Firing; Champion Shot, J. Pigdon.
1890—Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth in the Schools' Match; Second and Third in Volley Firing; Champion Shot, G. D. Blyth; First three places in the Individual.
1891—Second and Fourth in Schools' Match; Second in Volley Firing; Champion Shot, Lieut. P. Inglis.
1892—Champion Shot, Lieut. Young. This was fifth year in succession this honour was gained by a Scotch College Cadet.
1898—Third in Schools' Match; First and Second in Volley Firing.
1899—Won Sargood Shield; First in Volley Firing; Champion Shot, C. W. McBride.
1900—Champion Shot, Sergeant Cole.
1905—Champion Shot, Lieut. Borthwick.
1906—Won Syme Cup for Field Firing; Second for Cumming Cup and Sargood Shield.
1907—Champion Shot, Sergeant J. M. Mathew.
1908—Second for Sargood Shield; Champion Shot, Lieut. F. B. Stark.
1909—Champion Shot, J. J. Nicol.
1910—Won Cumming Cup (record score, 322); Won Sargood Shield (record score, 513).
1911—Third in Cumming Cup; Third in Sargood; Second in Norman Morrison.
1912—Won the Parnell.

With the beginning of the war and the calling in of all rifles from the Schools shooting lapsed, and there have been no competitions since.

Scotch College v. St. Patrick's College

St. Patrick's College was for some years a Public School similar to those at present so called. Up till about 1882 it made intermittent and somewhat unsatisfactory appearances at cricket and football against the other Public Schools; but, partly owing to their irregularity, and partly owing to their one-sided character, these matches were never regarded by its various opponents as of serious importance. In 1882 a great change was made in the College by the removal of the boarding school to Kew, where it blossomed forth under the new title of St. Francis Xavier College. Bereft of its boarders, and converted into a day school pure and simple, St. Patrick's College had now very little hope of continuing its contests against the other Public Schools with any reasonable prospect of success. An arrangement, however, was made with the other Headmasters to the effect that the two Colleges should henceforth be regarded as one, and from 1883 to 1885 several matches were played between the combined Colleges and the other schools. This arrangement was soon discarded, and the matches ceased.

In 1900 St. Patrick's waived its right to be regarded as the representative Roman Catholic School, and by general consent of the other schools St. Francis Xavier College was admitted into the Public School athletic competitions in 1901.

The following list is complete and reliable as far as bare results are concerned:

CRICKET	FOOTBALL
1871—Won.	1869—Won by 2 gls.
1872—Won.	1874—Won.
1873—Won.	1875—Drawn.
1876—Won.	1876—Won.
March, 1880—Won by 8 wkts.	June, 1877—Won by 8 gls. to 0.
November, 1880—Lost by an innings and 25 runs.	1880—Won by 5 gls. to 0.
April, 1881—Won by 276 runs.	1881—Won by 7 gls.
November, 1881—Lost by 27 runs.	*1883—Won by 8 gls. to 0.
*March, 1884—Lost by 59 runs.	*1884—Lost by 1 gl. to 2.
*November, 1884—Drawn.	*1885—Lost.

*Signifies St. Patrick's and Xavier College combined.

The Old Boys

In no other way does a school demonstrate so clearly its strength or its weakness as in its Old Boys' organisations. It takes "all sorts" to make a school, as it does to make a world, and if when they leave the school for the world, these "all sorts" find that the school is still a tie to bind them together, in spite of the fact that they have now entered into their inevitable heritage of cynicism and sophistication, then that school has indeed set its mark upon the men it has made.

Scotch College from a date quite early in its history has been particularly fortunate in the virility of its Old Boys' organisations. They have had their setbacks and their periods of stagnation, it is true, and they have not always flourished as they flourish to-day, but their influence has been great and their story is a story of progress and development. The history of Old Scotch Collegians' organisations, so far as they are known, may be traced back to 1879, and the only break occurred between 1885 and 1895. Scotch College was the first Victorian public school to boast such an organisation, and of the old public schoolboys' societies now in existence the Old Scotch Collegians' Club has the longest and the most successful history. Its popularity, like that of the Old Scotch Collegians' Association, is unmistakable evidence that Scotch College boys realise that not stones and mortar, not even fine men and the inculcation of fine ideals and precepts, make a school, but that a school is a thing intangible and of the spirit—something which may perhaps be expressed in stones and mortar and through fine men, fine ideals, fine precepts, but which is infinitely greater than all these things: the sort of thing that made the Table Round. It lives in the minds of boys and men and is carried away from the stones and mortar and out into the world. Scotch College, to those who really know the school, is not at the Glen, was not on Eastern Hill: it is scattered round the globe. The Association, the Club, are part of it—very definitely and importantly a part of it, just as the things Old Scotch Collegians in five continents and on seven seas do and think are part of it.

Each word, each thought, is writ in deathless bronze
And each, a slender thread of truth, is woven
In the eternal woof of future times,
The fate of most remote Posterity.

The Club is particularly a part of the School, for there, right in the heart of the city and in the midst of the business of life one man after another drops in, and in the recalling of old familiar faces and of old days is written down indelibly Old Scotch—a sort of self-constituted missionary carrying the School and its ideals into the routine of everyday. Some Club members, indeed, are more distinctly of the School than they were even when they sat on its benches and played in its fields. It is a case perhaps of what the ballad sings in a tenderer connection:

I hear the soft note of an echoing voice
Of an old, old love long dead, . . .
And never, oh never this heart will range
From that old, old love again.

It has been demonstrated then, no doubt unnecessarily, that its old collegian life is as much of the College as, for instance, morning assembly or the Head of the River Boat Race. It is fitting that before the record of these Old Boys' organisations is lightly sketched appreciative reference should be made to the influence, upon them and upon the School, of two great personalities. Many great men—some great perhaps only as the School knows them, but others great in the eyes of the world at large—have served Scotch College well. Some have given freely, some have worked, some have lent their names to School enterprise. Of these, all of whom are inspired by the highest motives of public service, many are still living at the time of writing and the chronicle of the future must tell their story; but few will gainsay that in the front rank of the army of men who have served Scotch College stand Don Morrison, the originator of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club, and George Wood, the "onlie begetter" of the Association.

Donald Morrison

Donald R. Morrison was closely connected with Scotch College all his life and was loved by the boys and Old Boys of all ages. The son of Robert Morrison, sometime Vice-Principal of the College, he was enrolled as a pupil in 1873, being at that time six years of age. He took an active part in the work of the School papers of that time, and began his hobby of collecting records and statistics of School sports. How much Scotch College owes to him will never be known, for much of his work was done anonymously. His touch may be recognised, however, in many of the notes on which sections of the present historical record of the School are founded, and this chronicle of the activities of Old Boys says only too little of him, for the very

good reason that much of the material of the sketch has been culled from minute books and notes which are in his own familiar handwriting.

Donald Morrison resided at Ormond College while doing his Arts course at the Melbourne University and then returned to Scotch as a resident master. While teaching, he completed his Law course and, graduating LL.B., in 1904 he engaged in the practice of the legal profession. From the first publication of the *Scotch Collegian* in 1904 until his death in 1910, he was responsible for the Old Boys' Column, expending upon it time and energy which he could ill afford from his busy life as a student and professional man. Few men have done so much, directly and indirectly, for Scotch College.

In the foundation of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club, of which he became the first Honorary Secretary, Donald Morrison had the valued support of, among many, Mr. J. V. McEacharn, a member of a well-known Scottish family of Melbourne, one member of which, Sir Malcolm McEacharn, was more than once Lord Mayor of Melbourne. J. V. McEacharn entered the College as a boarder in 1888 and remained two years. He was a leading oarsman and footballer, and after studying law eventually founded a legal business in Melbourne.

George Wood

George Wood was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1876, and was eight years of age when he arrived in Brisbane. From the Ipswich Grammar School, he passed, on an Exhibition, to Melbourne University and Ormond College. In 1898 he went to Scotch as Master in German and Chemistry, but after about twelve months left with the intention of entering the Presbyterian Ministry. After a short period of church work in the Hamilton district, he returned to Scotch and, with a few brief absences, the rest of his teaching career was spent at Scotch. For some years he was Senior Master in English and History. For nearly twenty years he was a Resident Master at Scotch, and in 1912 he became Senior House Master. Before his lamentable death from wounds in France, in October, 1917, he made his influence profoundly felt throughout the School, interesting himself in the Christian Union, sport, and, particularly, such functions as the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations in 1911, and the Foundation Day Concerts, for which he trained the boys and, in addition to finding new words and sometimes tunes, for the songs, conducted on the concert night. His great achievement was, however, the inaugura-

tion and organisation, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Melville and Mr. J. A. Seitz, of the Old Scotch Collegians' Association. This is his real memorial.

"The Old Scotch Collegians"

The first Old Scotch Collegians' association dates from 1879, when an advertisement, signed by the Hon. Robert Ramsay, M.L.A., was published in the daily press, inviting Old Collegians to attend a meeting for the purpose of forming a Society, the chief object of which should be to hold annually a social gathering of Old Scotch Collegians, and to foster their interests. The meeting was held at Gunsler's Cafe on September 9, 1879, and the Society, which was formed on the motion of Mr. W. Knox, of the Bank of Victoria, was called "The Old Scotch Collegians." A committee, consisting of Messrs. R. Ramsay, J. F. Turnbull, D. Wilkie, A. E. Clarke and W. Knox, was appointed to draw up rules, and these were adopted at a meeting a week later. A committee of management was appointed also. This consisted of: President, Mr. Robert Ramsay; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. E. Clarke, D. Wilkie; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Knox; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. F. Turnbull; Committee, Messrs. G. N. Turner, W. Graham, Charles Forrester, D. Carson, C. Wallen. The rules required, among other things, that members should have attained the age of 21 years, and that they should pay an annual subscription of ten shillings.

In its issue of the following October, *Young Victoria*, the enterprising Scotch College journal of the day, devoted an editorial to the new Society, congratulating Old Boys on its inauguration. "The matter has been taken up with enthusiasm," the magazine declared, "and the committee elected is such as affords ample guarantee that the affairs of the Society will be managed with energy and discretion." (Alas! for the prophetic soul of *Young Victoria*. The discretion of the Society apparently out-ran its energy, for it discreetly shuffled off this mortal coil six years later!)

The Society proposed to hold quarterly meetings, as well as the annual reunion. This decision provoked *Young Victoria* to sad soliloquy:

Apart from the mere pleasure of meeting schoolmates and living over again in thought the days that are bygone, such gatherings will afford a much needed respite from the harassing cares of adult life. Especially in this age of intensely keen competition and consequent hard toil is it incumbent on workers now and again to relax the strain which presses so heavily on all, and, forgetting business difficulties and professional anxieties, to recall the careless, happy days of boyhood, even though its reminiscences should occasionally serve *renovare dolorem*.

It is true that these pleasant glimpses of youth are soon lost sight of amid the jostling and stern realities of life. Still, it were good for all occasionally to have an opportunity of casting a retrospective glance and of comparing the fulfilment with the promise of earlier days.

It was reported that sixty-nine Old Scotch Collegians attended the meeting on September 9—a sufficient guarantee of interest in the experiment. Nevertheless, with a fine regard for the frailties of human nature, the committee determined to hold the annual dinner in November, during the race week, to enable the Old Boys in the country to attend, “as a large number of them are then in Melbourne.” The confession makes, perhaps, rather a cynical commentary on the *Young Victoria* editorial’s devotion to the “stern realities.”

At the first annual dinner—a function of some historical importance, since it was the first of its kind—Dr. Morrison and members of his staff were present by special invitation, and the representation of Old Collegians was large and enthusiastic. *Young Victoria* gave lengthy reports of the speeches, and testified to the success of the gathering. The Chairman, Mr. Ramsay, M.L.A., in proposing the toast of the evening, “Success to the Old Scotch Collegians’ Society,” said that he had been at the College in 1852, when, as he stated, the “Melbourne Academy” was situated at the corner of Little Collins Street and Spring Street, where later stood the Ulster Hotel. The building was a poor one compared with that at Eastern Hill, but “it was highly creditable to the Colony that in 1852, the year after the great gold discoveries, Melbourne could boast of possessing a well-conducted, high-class school, presided over by an excellent and experienced teacher.”

High Hopes for the Future

The President went on to talk of the Society, which, he said, had now 250 members, and was sure of a prosperous career. The Committee had asked several gentlemen in adjoining colonies to act as corresponding members, and Old Collegians leaving Melbourne would receive letters of introduction to representatives of the Society in districts to which they might proceed. At the quarterly social meetings, papers of some interest would be read and efforts would be made to induce young men “to come boldly forward and take their proper places in the management of public affairs.” “If those who were born and educated in the Colony,” he proceeded, “continued to stand aloof from public life, the result would inevitably be that the destinies of the country would be moulded by professional politicians, such as had

been recently described as 'gangs of political adventurers.' In this sunny southern clime men were too apt to sacrifice duty to ease, but it was absolutely imperative that all who had received a good education should bestir themselves and sacrifice something for the protection of their household gods."

Other names mentioned in the report of the dinner are those of Major Turner, a member of the Committee, who responded to the toast of "The Army;" Mr. Thomas Colles, who sang "Ten Thousand Miles Away;" Mr. Elder, of the firm of Messrs. Lyell and Gowan, who proposed "Success to the Scotch College," and evoked a stirring response from Dr. Morrison; Mr. Daniel Wilkie, whose toast was "The Old Masters," Mr. John Garbutt, M.A., Principal of the Ballarat College, responding; Mr. W. Knox, who sang "The Blue Alsatian Mountains;" Dr. Pinnock, of Ballarat, who had travelled a hundred miles that day to propose "The Present Masters;" Mr. Robert Morrison, who responded as a present Master, as did also Messrs. T. P. Hill and R. Sillett; Mr. J. F. Turnbull and Mr. Pender, who dexterously handled the toast of "The Ladies;" Mr. J. Quick, LL.B., who, in the absence of Mr. James Maloney, replied to the toast of "The Press," proposed by Mr. Knox, and also drew a speech from Mr. J. H. Hood, M.A., by proposing "The Melbourne University;" and last, but surely not least, Mr. J. O. Inglis, breeder of "Darriwell," the Melbourne Cup winner.

From time to time references to the Society appeared in the press and *Young Victoria*, which recorded in June, 1880, a humorous address given by Mr. Dan Wilkie at a quarterly meeting held at the Oriental Hotel on May 31 on the subject, "Exercise and Recreation for Brain Workers." As a solicitor, who was also a famous cricketer, Mr. Wilkie should have been able to handle his subject well, but he modestly left it after the first sentence and contented himself with proving that the marriage rate had a fixed and definite relation to the price of coal, and that Hamlet, instead of committing a few murders, would have put on flesh and had a large family if it had not been for a rat behind the arras! At other meetings, papers were read by Mr. Turnbull on "The Chinese Question," Mr. Knox on "The Decline of Matrimony in Victoria," and Mr. F. Shew on "Cremation." A second highly successful dinner was held on November 8, 1880, among those present being the President (Mr. Ramsay), Dr. Morrison, Mr. George Turner, M. Caron, Mr. G. W. Brown (of the Education Department—a former Master), Mr. James Gibb (M.L.A. for Mornington), Messrs. David Carson, W. J. Daly, Robert Morrison, F. Shew,

R. Sillett, James Moloney, Pender, Knox E. Shew, William Ford, H. J. Mouritz, Alfred Roche, John Forrester and Norcott, and Dr. Louis Henry.

The first annual meeting was held on June 13, 1881, at the Oriental Hotel. Mr. Ramsay was re-elected President, and other office-bearers elected were: Vice-Presidents: the Hon. Thomas F. Cumming, M.L.C.; Mr. William J. Daly. Committee: Messrs. D. Carson, J. Maloney, F. Shew, J. O. Moody and Dr. L. Hewing. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. J. F. Turnbull. Hon. Secretary: Mr. William Graham.

Forebodings of Disaster

Not until November, 1884, do we come upon any evidence that the Old Scotch Collegians' Society is not strongly entrenched. *Young Victoria*, on November 20, reports that the Society "was not last year as successful as it might possibly be." Nevertheless, it lays on record that it has now "assumed a more flourishing position, and promises well for the future," the gallant efforts of Messrs. William Knox and Mr. T. Dougall and several other enthusiasts being held responsible for the renaissance. An effort was now made to open the organisation more to the younger "Old Boys"—those who had just left school, the Committee realising that only in this way could a continuous membership be assured. It was insisted, however, that the enthusiastic and fiery spirit of youth should be "gently restrained by the graver inclinations of the elder portion of the Society." The activities of the new Committee resulted directly from an expression of regret on the part of the retiring Committee in its annual report for 1883-84 that there had not been "a sufficiently encouraging enthusiasm exhibited by members of the Society." An appeal was made for the co-operation of all Old Boys in the new "drive." At a general meeting on October 17, 1884, at Gunsler's Cafe, Mr. William Graham (of Connell, Hogarth and Company) presiding, it was decided to hold meetings in March and at Cup time, and the following office-bearers were chosen: President, the Hon. Thomas Cumming, M.L.C.; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. Graham and W. Knox; Joint Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. T. Dougall and D. Aitken; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. M. E. Benjamin; Committee, Messrs. Simson, Bayles, Baillie, Melville and Gosman. Determined that no effort should be spared to save the life of the Society, the meeting even went so far as to authorise the preparation of a brass plate at Mr. Dougall's office door!

By this time the Committee had apparently succeeded in its efforts at restraining the members from indulging in wildly hilarious

orgies of conviviality, such as debates on cremation and the Chinese question. The following effusion by a historian of the day, which is quoted from the *Melbourne Bulletin*, at least gives the impression that gravity and dignified restraint had at last asserted themselves:

"A joyous gathering of Old Scotch College 'Boys' was held on Thursday evening at Cafe Gunsler. The choicest fruits of the season, co-mingled with the triumphs of the pastrycook's art, adorned the festive board. The attractions of the evening were greatly enhanced by the melodious offerings of Messrs. Rennie, Hickling, Knox and Howard Morrison, who were in excellent voice. The piano was gracefully pounded by Dr. Rothwell Adam and Mr. Nahum Barnet. The Hon. T. F. Cumming, M.L.C., occupied the chair, and Mr. Graham the vice-chair. Mr. Marks gave some choice dramatic recitals, and Mr. Alex. Morrison, LL.B., rendered a scena on the piano from the Scotch opera of 'Auld Lang Syne' in effective style. At about midnight, the 'Boys' dispersed, much pleased with the evening's entertainment, and pledging to meet again."

High hopes were held of progress and success, but the Old Scotch Collegians' Society was one of those best laid schemes of men and mice that gang aft alee, and that burst of enthusiasm in *Young Victoria* proved to be no more than the Society's way of translating *morituri salutaris* for, quietly and without ostentation, it closed its crowded hour of glorious life soon after, and by the end of 1885 there was no more of the Old Scotch Collegians' Society. The work of its founders had by no means been in vain, however, for the Society was the nebula from which the Club evolved, and out of the Club, more or less, the Association was born. It will be noted that the names which are recorded at the close of the Society's young life are, for the most part, those which are associated with the birth of the Club, and there is no doubt that the lessons which were learned in the comparative failure of the Society had much to do with the success of the later organisations.

The Club was, more than the Society, born in the School, for those who guided its destinies at the first worked in close co-operation with Dr. Morrison. Moreover, its foundation was due to "Don" Morrison and a number of the younger generation of masters, foremost of whom were Mr. J. W. Whyte and Mr. Frank Shew. All these, so far as Scotch College is concerned, will always be names to conjure with.

The Birth of the Club

One hundred and eight Old Boys attended the meeting at which Mr. Don. Morrison's venture was launched. It was held in Young and

Jackson's Hotel on Friday night, February 8, 1895, with Mr. Frank Shew, M.A., in the chair. There was scarcely a year between 1852 and 1895 which did not have at least one representative in the gathering. After some discussion a scheme for the management of a Club was agreed upon. It was decided that the name of the Club should be the "Old Scotch Collegians' Club," and that its chief functions should be to hold a regular series of reunions, and to foster the interests of Old Collegians. Membership was thrown open to all former pupils of the Scotch College who had attained the age of eighteen years, and who had been in attendance at the College during at least four terms. All "past and present Masters" who had taught at the Scotch College during at least eight terms were also made eligible for membership. The annual subscription was fixed at ten shillings, but this was regarded only as a temporary arrangement, and the meeting agreed that when the membership roll reached 150, club rooms should be taken in the city and the subscription should be raised to one guinea per metropolitan member, a metropolitan member signifying one who resided within a railway suburban radius.

Chiefly because of the light it throws upon the reason for the untimely demise of the earlier Old Scotch Collegians' organisation, particular interest attaches to the decision of the meeting with regard to the personnel of the Executive Committee. The Committee was to consist, it was laid down, of the President, the three Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Business Secretary, the Hon. Social Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer, and nine ordinary members. Of the nine ordinary members, three, "and not more than three," were to be elected from those members who had been in attendance at Scotch College within the previous three years. The final clause was especially inserted in the rules in order that the younger generation might be induced to join, and moreover that their anticipation in the management of the Club might be ensured. The meeting felt that the lack of some such provision in the rules of the Old Scotch Collegians' Society of 1879-85 accounted for its being, so to speak, cut short in its prime.

"Old Boy" (Mr. R. W. E. Wilmot), in his weekly jottings in *The Australasian* a few days later, referred to the success of the meeting, which, he said, "was representative of all the generations which have attended the Scotch College in the past forty years." "Mr. Frank Shew," he continued, "who was dux of the Scotch College in 1866, and who has been a Master since 1870, was in the chair, and round him were seated many old identi-

ties. W. J. Bayles (winner of the Old Collegians' Cup of 1879), Dr. Jack Adams (champion of Scotch College in 1879-80, and the only double winner of the event except J. W. Leckie), and H. C. Elliot (stroke of the victorious crews of 1879-80, the first of which won the Sumner Cup), all reminded those present of the years which are past. These, however, were as infants compared with one group of Old Collegians who, seated in one corner, talked over the doings of Scotch College in the fifties. These are A. E. Clarke, the President of the East Melbourne Cricket Club, whose connection with the College dates back forty years, and who displays a thumb which, to this day, bears the mark of the cane of Dr. Morrison's predecessor, Mr. Lawson; J. Manson, who first went to the College 42 years back; G. Daly, who can count 40 years; G. Daz Bowen, who played in the first match against Melbourne Grammar, 37 years ago; and Tom Power, who went to Scotch College in 1860, and was one of the best Carlton footballers. These all have their tale to tell, and round the room the yarns are told of days and events long forgotten by some and not heard of by others. I miss the faces of the Hon. W. Winter-Irving and Mr. Tom Cumming, but both are still ardent Scotch College men, and would certainly have been present had they known of the meeting. Mr. Cumming was president of a similar society, which existed from 1879 till 1885, and then died a natural death. Amongst its principal members then were the committee, consisting of Messrs. David Elder, James Maloney, A. E. Clarke, Chas. Rennie, J. F. Turnbull, H. Mouritz and W. Graham, Mr. M. E. Benjamin (as Secretary) and W. Knox (as Treasurer). Mr. Knox was present on Friday night, but Mr. Benjamin wrote, apologising for his absence, and wishing the Club every success. Further round the room I noticed R. Oswald, who came all the way from Maldon specially to attend the meeting; J. F. C. James, W. H. Leonard, the well-known solicitor, who was the first Sports Secretary, and Captain of the football and cricket teams of 1869; Jim McGuigan, Cricket Captain in 1880; Dr. Herman Lawrence, who is just up for election for the Melbourne Hospital, and who stroked the winning crew in 1881; Dr. Bennie, the first Scotch College dux; A. Norcott, J. Dalrymple, who left Scotch College nearly thirty years ago and has two sons at the College now; Dr. Eugene Anderson (of Glenferrie); Dr. J. S. Thomson and Mr. J. Monash, M.A., M.C.E., who divided the honour of dux in 1881; George Croke, one of the finest footballers the colony has ever produced, who captained the team in 1871-2; Nahum Barnett, the well-known architect; Jack Finlay, who had the historical fight on the Melbourne Cricket Ground,



MIC. DONALD R. MORRISON, LL.B.



THE MAIN HOUSE, EAST MELBOURNE

with one of the Melbourne Grammar boys in 1878; A. W. Green, the rising Richmond cricketer; H. C. Winneke, the best all round man Scotch College has ever turned out, having been dux in 1892 and 1893, in the twenty in 1891-92-93, and in the crew in 1892-93, being stroke in the latter year; R. G. MacDermott and A. McHarg, both well-known and popular Old Boys, H. H. Morrison, who captained the Melbourne Football Club in 1885-86, and who won the Old Collegians' Cup in 1880; J. Gordon, the well-known scenic artist, of the Princess's Theatre; W. B. House and J. Brotherton, both prominent rowing enthusiasts; D. H. McLeod, one of the well-known family, who captained the eleven and played for the twenty in 1888-89-90-91; Henry Cohen, dux in 1888 and 1889; J. D. McEacharn, who was a prominent athlete about 1889; James Hall, solicitor, who has just won first prize in the A.N.A. art union; Bernard Marks and Thomas Anthony, both well known Old Scotch Collegians; A. P. McVean, the youngest scion of the Armstrong-McVean family, which attended Scotch College from 1874 to 1892; E. A. Bond, who was in the cricket eleven for six years; J. W. Whyte, D. R. Morrison, Amos Norcott, G. A. Moir, the well-known runner; E. A. Croft and H. N. Young, a fine athlete. There were, of course, several other gentlemen whose names were not procurable, one elderly gentleman having been at Scotch College in 1851.

"Besides the good wishes which were expressed by those present towards all their old schoolfellows, there were several letters and telegrams, the writers expressing their sympathy with the movement. Dr. Morrison regretted his inability to be present, but offered every assistance. W. R. Fleming and H. Schollick wired from Deniliquin. . . . John S. Brunton wrote from Sydney. . . . Messrs. V. L. Levy, H. R. Hamer, J. Kozminsky, J. P. Doyle (a Master), H. D. Morrison and M. E. Benjamin also wrote. . . . The suggestion was made by Mr. Benjamin that the old society should be revived, but after some discussion it was decided to start afresh, and, having made a good start, to keep the ball a-rolling.

"The Committee of Promoters, which consisted of Messrs. D. Morrison, Whyte, McEacharn, Moir, McKinnon, J. Neild, Connell, N. Young, Bond, Shew and Perry, had wisely drafted some rules, which were adopted almost intact, some slight alterations, however, being made.

"These rules having been passed, there is but little to be said. Rule three defines an Old Scotch Collegian as one who has been in attendance four terms (*i.e.*, one year). The Committee which drew

up the rules had added, 'and who has completed his Public School education at Scotch College.' This the meeting decided to reject, and I venture to say they acted unwisely in so doing. The usual and, I might say, invariable custom is to reckon a boy as an Old Boy of the School at which he finishes his education. This is the qualification in the Old Collegians' Race at the Scotch College sports, and, I venture to say, should have been kept here. The fault in many societies such as this is to open the door too wide. The question, however, was thrashed out pretty well and then a vote was taken, so that the motion was not rushed through."

The first election of office-bearers resulted in the choice of the following:

President, Sir George Baillie, Bart.; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. F. Shew, Robert Oswald and Dr. F. D. Bird; Business Secretary, Mr. Donald Morrison; Social Secretary, Mr. A. Norcott; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Whyte; Committee, Messrs. E. Bond, H. N. Young, G. A. Moir, Dr. J. Adams, Messrs. W. J. Bayles, M. J. McGuigan, W. H. Leonard, A. P. McVean and W. J. Dalrymple.

The "elderly gentleman" who attended Scotch College in 1851, and whose name "Old Boy" was not able to obtain, was probably James Ogilvie, who was one of those who spoke in support of the proposal "that this meeting at once resolve itself into a Club, to be called 'the Old Scotch Collegians' Club.'" The mover was Mr. Norcott, the seconder, Mr. F. Caldwell, and other supporters were Dr. Adams, Dr. Lawrence, and Messrs. W. J. Bayles, A. E. Clarke and J. W. Dalrymple. The minutes of the meeting, which are in the well-known hand of Mr. D. Morrison, show that Messrs. Bond, Moir and Young were elected to the Committee in accordance with the three years clause, the purpose of which was to keep the Club alive by retaining the interest of the rising generation.

The election of twelve patrons was left in the hands of the Committee, which, at a meeting at the same hotel on February 12, decided to address a number of distinguished Old Scotch Collegians, inviting them to take the office. The patrons eventually chosen for the first year of the life of the Club were: Dr. G. Rothwell Adam, Messrs. J. A. Campbell, J. Catto, A. E. Clarke, T. F. Cumming, William Knox, Bernard Marks, D. N. McLeod, M.L.A., Cr. James Moloney, Lieut.-Col. Tom Price, Mr. R. J. P. Simson and the Hon. W. I. Winter-Irving.

A Rush for Membership

From the outset, no difficulty was met with in obtaining members. Applications for membership simply poured in, and in spite of the

fact that at the first meeting of the Committee it was decided to enforce the rules regarding eligibility with the utmost stringency, the roll speedily waxed strong. There were, however, a few who disapproved. One gentleman wrote, "declining to join the Club on the ground that his efforts in support of the Club had not been appreciated." No bones seem to have been broken—the gentleman's letter was "received," and as far as can be judged from the Club rolls, he seems to have put his terrible threat into execution. Another refusal was that of Dr. W. Maloney, who, as an M.L.A. in 1895, managed to combine altruism and politics with the same extraordinary degree of success as he did thirty years later in the Federal sphere. He wrote, declining to join the Club "whilst the unemployment problem in West Melbourne remained unsolved."

Feeling that everything depended upon rapidity of action, the Committee lost no time in getting to work. A list of Old Scotch Collegians was hastily compiled from various sources, and before a week had elapsed more than 800 circulars had been posted to those whose addresses had been ascertained. Out of these, nearly 500 signified their intention of joining the Club, and before the end of the year more than 300 had actually paid their subscriptions. There was thus no difficulty at all in the matter of providing Club rooms; on August 1 the Club entered into possession of premises in Collins Street East—the old Cafe Anglais—one of the attractions being a billiard table, for the purchase of which 24 members of the Club subscribed, the understanding being that they would be repaid at the rate of £5 a month. A ballot was held to decide which of the subscribers should be repaid each month. The piano was provided at a nominal rental by a committeeman, Mr. McGuigan.

The success which attended the formation of the Club had the effect of stimulating the Old Boys of other schools to follow the example of the Old Scotch Collegians, and the Club, within a few months of its inception, was able to offer its congratulations to two kindred societies—the Old Melburnians and the Old Wesley Collegians' Association.

The Club's first premises were leased at a rental of £75 a year from Mr. George Nipper, and consisted of three rooms, which were situated in Collins Street, opposite the Melbourne Athenæum. The decision to take the rooms was arrived at at a special general meeting on July 30, to which the Secretary reported that 424 gentlemen had been elected members, 204 of them having paid their subscriptions. Two smoke concerts had been held since the inauguration of the

Club—these took place on March 1 and May 2 in Parer's Crystal Palace, Bourke Street, and were voted by all a great success, chiefly owing to the efforts of Mr. Amos V. Norcott—and the Club's finances were shown to be in a healthy condition, a credit balance of £98/8/10 remaining after all expenses had been paid. Amended rules were adopted and all arrangements were made for the conduct of a licensed Club on exclusive, modern lines. The necessary licence was obtained by Mr. W. H. Leonard and furnishing and other committees were duly appointed.

Stringent "house regulations" were drawn up to provide for the control of the Club rooms. These provided, *inter alia*, that the Club rooms should be open from 10.30 a.m. until 12 p.m. on week days, and from 2 p.m. until 10 p.m. on Sundays, requiring every member who used the premises after those hours to pay one shilling an hour for the privilege. Games of "Loo, Hazard and Poker" were forbidden, and it was provided that cards or biliards should not be played on Sundays. Stakes higher than one shilling were forbidden. Incidentally, "tipping" the steward was provided against.

Permission to use the Scotch College crest was obtained from Dr. Morrison, who, from the outset, maintained the liveliest interest in the Club, which, once launched, went on its way swimmingly. A syllabus, which included a ladies' social, a lecture, smoke concerts and other functions, was drawn up. Billiard, euchre and chess tournaments were arranged, and members took part in sporting fixtures against the boys of the School.

There were, of course, untoward incidents. There was, for instance, the sad case of a steward who was engaged with a flourish of trumpets, and who was, at first, regarded as a veritable Jeeves. The minute book records, however, a special meeting on October 11, 1895, "to consider the case of the Club's steward . . . who had been suspended from his duties since the previous evening on the ground of drunkenness and incapacity."

Apparently a lively evening had been spent at the Club rooms, for it is recorded that "the Secretary's action in dismissing the steward was confirmed by Committee, and the Secretary was further instructed to dismiss him from the Club's service without delay." A new steward, W. Davis, "late of the Nomad Club," was engaged, and he was given the assistance of a boy. Later, two stewards were engaged. Meanwhile, the Committee passed a vote of thanks to Mr. J. H. G. Connell, B.C.E., "for his kindness in attending to the rooms all day Friday, and thus obviating the necessity of closing the Club premises on that date." Assuredly a Club Committee's life is not a happy one!

A New Home for the Club

Only six months of the Club's existence were spent in the Collins Street premises. Towards the end of 1895 removal was discussed, the Secretary suggesting that an inspection should be made of the premises in Queen's Walk, formerly occupied by the Nomad Club, which, eventually, it was decided to lease for five years.

When the 1895-96 year closed, the Committee reported a most satisfactory position, congratulating the Club "upon a success which has been as gratifying as extraordinary, and which has far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of its founders."

"The development of the Club," said the report, "has proceeded steadily, if not rapidly, and the close of our first financial year finds us located in rooms which, for comfort and convenience, are equal to those of any of the less pretentious clubs of this city. Our financial position . . . is decidedly healthy . . ." The five smoke concerts and the ladies' social were reported to have been remarkably successful, and reference was made to the fact that a cricket match, Past *versus* Present pupils of Scotch College, had been played under the Club's auspices in March, 1895. As no reference was made to the result, it is gathered that the "Present" team won, and the winning by B. Baxter of the Three Guinea Trophy presented by the Club for competition at the annual sports meeting was recorded.

With many expressions of regret, the Committee announced the retirement, after only one year of office, of the President, Sir George Baillie. As a country member, Sir George Baillie, who had been a good friend to the Club, had found it impossible to give adequate attention to his duties, and for that reason had decided to vacate his position. He was appointed a patron.

A circular sent out on April 25, 1896, proudly stated that the Club had now members "in all parts of the world." "The *esprit de corps* which has always existed amongst Old Scotch Collegians," it was pointed out, "is especially noticeable in the fact that 72 country members had joined the Club, and their number is steadily increasing.

"Apart altogether from sentiment, however, the Club offers its members advantages which, considering the smallness of the subscription, can scarcely be over-estimated." The Club suite then consisted of a large billiard room, in which were two excellent tables, a large sitting room suitable for smoke concerts, a smoking room, strangers' room, bathroom, etc. In the reading room all the daily and weekly newspapers, and the principal illustrated periodicals and magazines were provided.

The Club continued prosperous in its second year, the members' roll increasing in the year 1896-97 from 304 to 365, all fully paid up, and the revenue from all sources showed a gratifying improvement. Everything indicated that the Club was now firmly established on a permanent basis, and that all that was required in the future was efficient management and the practice of reasonable economy. A genuine loss was sustained by the Club, however, at the inception of the year: only three weeks after he had presided at the first annual meeting, the President, Sir George Baillie, died.

During the year the activities of the Club were broadened. The first dance was held, and in addition to smoke concerts, a ladies' social, lectures and other functions were arranged. Additions were made also to the collection of the photographs of distinguished Old Collegians, which had been begun the previous year, and the gift of valuable books by Sir Robert Baillie formed the nucleus of a library. The Committee lost the services of its Social Secretary, Mr. Amos Norcott, however. Mr. Norcott's retirement was announced at the end of the year. The success of the Club's early social functions was, to a very large extent, due to his enthusiasm and energy.

The First Organisation

From this time onward the Club never wavered, and its story is one of even progress. Members came and—as their interests took them elsewhere—in many cases went, frequently, however, returning in after years and rejoining. The membership was in a constant state of flux, but the members were always sufficient, and the right type of man joined the Club, realising, and rightly so, that the fellows whom he had liked (and maybe "licked") at School were, none better, the men whom he could like—and maybe lick, for the billiard tables were never without patrons—in a Club. It is only necessary now to glance at a few events in the history of the Club which indicate its interest in and its influence on the School itself.

What afterwards became one of the most notable features of Number One, the old Assembly room at the College on Eastern Hill—the Boer War honour board—owes its origin to a movement in the Old Scotch Collegians' Club in 1903, when it was decided to present to the College a war memorial tablet bearing the names of Old Scotch Collegians who had played their part in the Boer War. The cost was defrayed by subscription among the members of the Club, the Club committee adding a substantial donation on its own account, and shortly afterwards the tablet was affixed to the wall of Number One above the Principal's dais.

Following upon a request of the Club Committee, it was announced in 1905 that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church had decided in the previous November to confer upon the Old Boys the privilege of representation on the College Council. The value of this concession by the Assembly was not lightly estimated. It was realised that it would more closely knit the present with the past; that it would induce Old Boys to retain a personal interest in the School; and that it would inculcate a sentiment of responsibility in the Old Boys, while it set up a spirit of emulation within the School itself. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Donald Morrison, W. H. Davidson and J. V. McEacharn, conferred with Dr. (afterwards Sir John) MacFarland and drafted a set of regulations to govern the election of two representative Old Boys to the Council. All former pupils and masters who attended or taught at the College during at least four terms were entitled to have their names placed upon an Electoral Register. The regulations as drafted provided for the payment of a fee of one shilling for the right to vote, in order to defray the expenses of the election, and provided also that the two representatives selected should remain in office for three years, the Scotch College Council being entitled to fill any casual vacancy during that period.

The first election was held in August, 1905, and resulted in the return, unopposed, of the President of the Club, Lieut.-Col. (afterwards Sir James) McCay, and the Secretary, Mr. Don Morrison. These names being forwarded by the returning officer, Mr. F. C. Caldwell, to the Assembly, they were appointed as from November 1, 1905. It is of interest to note that, in all, sixty-two Old Boys paid the registration fee entitling them to vote. In his official report, Mr. Caldwell said that "probably six times that number would have done so if there had been a contested election."

Two interesting occurrences took place in 1905-6, giving evidence of the interest which the Club took in the boys of the College. For one of these, Mr. Don Morrison was responsible—the presentation of an enlarged photograph of Mr. Robert Lawson—formerly Principal of the College—to the School, by eleven "Old Lawsonites." Mr. Morrison obtained a photograph of Mr. Lawson which had been in the possession of a lady in Tasmania, and communicated with a number of the earliest Old Boys of the School. The subscribers were Col. Tom Price, Messrs. John Bennie, A. E. Clarke, T. Colles, T. F. Cumming, M. J. S. Gair, Wm. Hamilton, Henry Langlands, J. D. Law, David Ogilvy and James W. Ogilvy. The photograph was not actually

presented until 1906, when Mr. Cumming, on behalf of the "Old Lawson Boys," formally handed it to Mr. Littlejohn at a reunion which was staged in the gymnasium—in those days the scene of all affairs of importance from fights to concerts.

Ninety-nine members of the Club in 1905 participated in a subscription, the object of which was to tender a concert to the boys of the School. The concert was duly given on Friday, October 13, which, notwithstanding its unlucky reputation with the superstitious, was written down a "red-letter day" in the history of the Club. The evening was made the occasion of an "Old Boys' Reunion" at the College, the first in the history of the Club. "D.R.M." in his notes described it:

The whole School was illuminated and thrown open for inspection, and only those who were fortunate enough to be present knew what a treat it was to roam once more round the dear old College, fragrant with pleasurable and painful recollections.

Dear is the schoolboy spot

We ne'er forget, though there we are forgot.

. . . If it be true that a man is as young as he feels, many of us were fourteen again.

The evening began with the concert tendered by the Old Boys to the Boys of the College. Lieut.-Col. McCay, M.H.R., presided and Mr. Donald Morrison directed a programme which included "bioscope" pictures (a novelty in those days), recitations, juggling and music. After the concert, the Old Boys made a tour of the rooms, and then they sat down to a splendid supper, which had been provided by Mr. and Mrs. Littlejohn. "Here the fun was fast and furious, and Mr. Littlejohn expressed himself as highly delighted at the complete absence of all restraint. Messrs. Sowden and Norcott's concerted numbers created great merriment, and it was not till close upon midnight that the gathering broke up with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Littlejohn."

The visit was so successful and evoked such a flood of enthusiasm from Old Boys that its repetition was demanded and duly took place in the following year. In it was the germ of the pilgrimages which, in later years, such enormous crowds of Old Boys of all ages and conditions, made to the School.

A New Law Which Wrought Changes

The 1906 Licensing Act had a marked effect not only on the position of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club, but also on the history of Old Boys' organisations generally. It is quite likely that but for

a clause in this measure the Old Scotch Collegians' Club would have been the only Old Scotch boys' organisation in existence to-day, and that many Old Boys who, for various reasons, have no use for a Club as such, or who, by reason of their absence from the metropolis, do not care to join such an institution, would be outside the sphere of influence of their Alma Mater. For that reason, the 1906 Licensing Act, while it might have proved somewhat troublesome measure when it was passed, cannot be described to-day except as a blessing in disguise. The Act required all members of licensed clubs to be persons over the age of 21 years, and, of course, all members who were minors had to resign forthwith. There were not many of these, as, naturally, few persons under 21 years of age desire to join such a club, but the immediate link with the School was broken when these few departed, and for that reason a new institution was called for. The membership roll at the end of December, 1907, showed 419 paid-up members, instead of 450, as at the close of the previous year. The financial position was sound and the interest of members had not waned. It was at this time, however, that it was decided to try the experiment of employing a paid officer as secretary, Mr. Donald Morrison acting as Secretary until it was possible to obtain the services of a full-time officer. Though at this time a resolution was passed favouring the experiment, it was not until 1919 that it was found possible to put it into effect.

The need for a junior organisation had been felt even before the change in the law, and great satisfaction was expressed when, in 1908, definite steps were taken to bring it into existence, the parent club doing most valuable work in bringing it into being and granting it complete autonomy so far as its constitution and control were concerned. At the head of the movement for the formation of the junior organisation—and associated inevitably with Mr. D. R. Morrison—was Mr. H. H. Bowden, so long identified with the School as all-round student and sportsman, and as master. Mr. Bowden became the first President and Mr. W. K. Smith the first Secretary, and the Club was loud in its congratulation of the juniors on their safe arrival and their choice of executives. Special space was allotted to the Old Scotch Collegians' Junior Association in the college journal, and to the midwinter number of the 1908 volume "W. K. S." contributed the following account of the birth of the organisation:

Since the Licensing Act 1906 came into force, the O.S.C. Club has had to exclude from membership all old boys under the age of 21 years. Naturally the Club was sorry thus to have to cut off one of its strongest links of the School,

and nothing but a Government Act would have induced them to take this action. It was felt, however, that the state of things was unsatisfactory. Boys were leaving the School, anxious to enrol themselves in the Club, and thus keep in touch with school life, only to find that they must possess themselves in patience until they had attained their majority. But enthusiasm is apt to wane with growing years, and lack of stimulus, and many a boy, ready to join the Club at 17 or 18, would be apathetic at 21. The Club Committee tackled the problem, and sent out circulars to junior old boys to meet at the College on April 30, to consider the advisability of forming an association, and thus bridge the gap between the School and the Club.

About 60 answered the call, and Mr. D. R. Morrison, who was present with other members of the Club Committee, read letters favouring the scheme, from about a dozen others. The members of the Club then withdrew, and the juniors proceeded to elect a committee to draw up a constitution, which would afterwards come up for consideration at a general meeting. The following office-bearers were elected:—President, Mr. H. H. Bowden; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. C. Jones, C. W. B. Littlejohn and A. M. Wilson; Secretary, Mr. W. Kennedy Smith; Treasurer, Mr. W. W. V. Briggs; Committee, Messrs. L. M. Campbell, E. N. McQueen, C. G. Morrison, M. G. Patten and L. C. H. Shave. Mr. J. O. Robertson has since been elected Vice-President in place of Mr. C. W. B. Littlejohn, resigned.

The Committee, with the aid of the Club's rules and the O.S.S.C. Committee's advice, spent several arduous evenings in drawing up rules, which they presented to a second general meeting, held at the College on June 1. They were adopted with a few trifling alterations, and now become the rules of the Association. The most important items are the following: The main object of the Association is to hold a series of reunions, which will be largely of a social nature. The age is from 16 to 20 (inclusive). The entrance fee is 2/6 and the subscription 7/6. Country members (*i.e.*, those outside the 20-mile radius) may vote by proxy at general meetings. Subscriptions must be paid before attending a reunion. The head prefect, the captains of the boats, and of the cricket, football and rifle teams, the stroke of the crew, and the champion of the School are honorary members while holding their positions. The Committee has the power of inviting distinguished visitors as guests to reunions if they think fit.

The Association has obtained permission to use the badge of the Club, a Golden Thistle, surmounted by a cardinal enamelled band, on which are the words, "Old Scotch Collegians." Messrs. Austin, Paterson and M. D. Hotchin have been appointed Auditors. With a 'Varsity man to look after the finances, and a coming lawyer and a banker to look after him, they ought to be in safe hands.

The membership roll (including four honorary members) now stands at 91. The Committee want to make the reunions remembered in history, and awaited with eagerness. The catering and the programme are both in capable hands, and will, we are sure, be fully worthy of the historic event—the first reunion of the Old Scotch Collegians' Junior Association.

Meanwhile the Club prospered apace, losing nothing by the change. Many new members were enrolled, and in the following term it was recorded that the Club had "reached the highest mark,

so far, of prosperity." Club annual dances were instituted in 1910 and proved a successful experiment. Various other functions were undertaken by the Club Committee from time to time, and consideration was given to proposals for sporting fixtures. Football and other teams were formed later.

The Juniors Organise

The first Reunion of the young Association was held in Furlong's Studio on Friday, July 3, 1908. Although the number present was not as large as the Committee expected, between 60 and 70 put in an appearance. Dr. Black and Mr. D. R. Morrison, the President and Secretary respectively of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club, and Mr. Littlejohn were present as guests, but the younger generation was well in evidence and showed that the link with the School had definitely been preserved. The toast of "The Old School" was proposed by Mr. W. Kennedy Smith and replied to by Mr. W. J. Patterson. Mr. J. C. Jones (afterwards College Chaplain) proposed the health of the Principal, and Mr. Littlejohn's response was the occasion of enthusiastic applause. Dr. Black's reply to the toast of "The O.S.C. Club," proposed by Mr. A. Paterson, drew a round of cheering which augured well for the future relations of the two organisations. He took advantage of the opportunity to announce that the Club had decided to present the members of the Association with badges for the inaugural year. The membership at this time was more than 100.

A suggestion made by Mr. Littlejohn early in the year led to a proposal to establish an employment bureau in connection with the Association. The Committee endorsed the proposal and set out forthwith to put it into effect by appealing to "Old Boys" to employ "Old Boys" wherever possible. This seed bore fruit in later years.

Further reunions took place from time to time, but where the Club had been handicapped by the difficulty of ensuring a constant stream of new members of the younger generation, the Association had before it a different problem. Its earliest membership was apparently a most elusive and inconstant one. Members, for the most part young men who were just embarking on the adventure of life, were not long in the one place after their student days were over, but drifted away to seek their fortunes in the practice of law or medicine or business, often very far afield. It was largely through the indefatigability and perseverance of old Scotch boys who returned to the School as masters—men like Mr. Bowden and the Treasurer of the Junior Association, Mr. W. W. V. Briggs—that in its first year it

constituted such a force in the old Scotch community. These men, indeed, had a great deal to do later with the solving of this unforeseen problem—the solution lay, of course, in the founding of a new and widespread organisation, the independent Old Scotch Collegians' Association of a few years later, which took Old Collegians of all ages and degrees into its ranks and kept them in touch one with another through the medium of the School magazine and by correspondence, as well as by reunions and smoke-nights.

The original "Junior Association," as the child of the Club, was in honour bound to support its parent, and the fact that it acted as a feeder to the Club membership was also something of a handicap, since it definitely limited membership to Old Scotch Collegians under twenty-one. This meant that every year the oldest and liveliest members were required to take their departure. A notable loss at the end of the first year was that of the energetic President, Mr. H. H. Bowden. He was succeeded by Mr. M. G. Patten, with Mr. A. L. Pryde as Secretary and Mr. M. D. Hotchin as Treasurer. The year closed, however, with excellent reports as to finance and membership. The following year also was successful, and the Junior Association joined with the Club and the School in organising the Diamond Jubilee celebrations for the following year. The relations between the two organisations remained excellent, and towards the close of the year, the Club entertained the members of the Association at the Club rooms, Dr. A. G. Black presiding in the absence of the Club President (Mr. W. Cattnach). Exhibition games of billiards followed a musical programme, and the Juniors expressed their gratification at their hospitable treatment at the hands of their elders. The Association continued to entertain the executives of the Club at its regular reunions. In 1911, the Association took its first step to show a tangible interest in the College, by presenting a cup for competition at the College annual sports as a trophy for a Handicap Class Flag Race. The immediate object of this step was to identify the organisation with the jubilee celebrations, which were a feature of the year, and the trophy was therefore designated "The Jubilee Challenge Cup." The increase of the membership from 57 to 75 in the year which closed on June 30, 1911, reflected the enthusiasm which characterised the Diamond Jubilee of the College.

It was in 1911 that the *Scotch Collegian* really proved itself as the official organ not only of the boys, but the Old Boys as well, for it was the means of bringing the jubilee celebrations to the notice of Old Boys the world over, with such effect that this celebration was

undoubtedly the most successful and the most inspiring in the history of the College. Publication of the College Register from 1857 onwards, with an appeal to readers to compile a complete Directory of Old Collegians, enabled the promoters of the celebrations to obtain the addresses of about 2,000 Old Boys, which, while it represented no more than forty per cent. of surviving Old Boys at the time, ensured the overwhelming success of the commemoration functions. A committee to arrange the celebrations was convened by the Principal, Mr. Littlejohn, and on it were represented the Council, the College, the Club, the Junior Association and "unassociated Old Boys."

A Real Jubilee

The opening night of the jubilee festivities was a memorable one. This was Wednesday, October 4, when the members of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club arranged what they termed a "Gathering of the Clans" in the club rooms in Queen's Walk. This gathering sounded the keynote of the entire proceedings. Never in the history of the Club had there been such a throng of Old Boys gathered together from all parts of Australia, and never before had such enthusiasm been shown. Cheer upon cheer rang out through the evening, and in a perfect ferment of din and excitement Old Boys of all generations did honour to their School. The President (Mr. Cattnach) welcomed members and non-members alike to the celebrations, and in a speech which was full of pride in his old School, he told of its record and of the illustrious men who had guided its destinies since 1851. He did not omit a reference to the three men who had done so much to organise the celebrations—Messrs. G. Wood, J. A. Seitz (Financial Secretary) and Arthur Sowden.

An interesting incident was a short speech from Mr. William B. Tait, of Auckland, N.Z., who was the first boarder at Scotch. The rooms were crowded—scores were unable to enter, and many, losing all thought of dignity in the intoxication of the historic occasion, scrambled over the partitions and hung precariously from points of vantage throughout the evening.

The Diamond Jubilee Ball followed next night, and then, on the morning of Friday, October 6, that most remarkable moment in the history of the College came—the united "Past and Present" celebration of Foundation Day, which no boy, young or old, who participated in it, could ever bring himself to forget.

Prayers had been announced for 11 a.m. on the morning of October 6, Foundation Day, but hours before that time some of the older Old Boys made their appearance to enjoy a quiet ramble round the rooms before the crowd arrived. "Thirty, forty, fifty years had elapsed since some of them had last been there," says the contemporary report of the occasion, "and their pleasure as they recognised some familiar corner, or disappointment as they found it replaced by some up-to-date improvement was a source of great interest to the younger boys, who listened with eyes and ears wide open to their tales of former days. And then the crowds began to arrive. They came in motors, in cabs, in trams; they came singly, they came in groups; they came timidly, as though wondering if anyone would remember them; they came confidently and noisily, as though they were just returning after a holiday. Such a scene of handshaking and back-slapping was surely never seen before. 'Men of influence, men of weight,' men successful in the business world, leaders in the learned profession, squatters from the West and the North, all had thrown off restraint and were boys once more."

Assembly was held in the yard outside No. 1, which could not accommodate more than a third of the crowd, Old Boys joining the boys in the ceremony. An appropriate prayer was offered by the acting Principal, Mr. W. F. Ingram, who afterwards welcomed the Old Boys and introduced Mr. Cattnach and Colonel McCay, a former Dux of the School, both of whom delivered addresses. School songs were sung, the School flag was hoisted and cheered, "Riley" was presented with a gold watch for himself and a purse of sovereigns for Mrs. Riley, and after exchanging stories of the past with men whom they had not seen for years, the Old Boys drifted reluctantly away.

This function, like the Jubilee sports, belongs rightly to the general history of the College rather than to the Old Boys, although they played such a noteworthy part in the proceedings. In the evening was the famous Old Boys' Dinner in the Town Hall, 600 Old Boys being present, Mr. Cattnach presiding, with the support of His Excellency the Governor (Sir John Fuller), the Prime Minister (Mr. Andrew Fisher), the Acting Premier (Mr. W. A. Watt), the Lord Mayor of Melbourne (Ald. T. J. Davey), the Right Rev. the Moderator (Rev. J. Mathew) and representatives of all the Public Schools. A Highland piper played the Governor in and the wildest hilarity prevailed, the presentation of an illuminated congratulatory address from the Old Melburnians being the signal for the most extraordinary enthusiasm. Greetings were received and read out

from gatherings of Old Boys held simultaneously in London, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Broome (W.A.), and Dookie (Vic.), from individual Old Boys all over the world and—(tremendous cheers)—from the Presbyterian Ladies' Colleges of Melbourne and Adelaide. The Principal (Mr. W. S. Littlejohn), absent abroad, participated in the London celebrations, Mr. W. F. Ingram representing him at the Melbourne function.

After the dinner, the Old Boys formed fours behind a Pipers' Band and marched to the Exhibition Building, where the boys of the College were waiting to greet them. "Old Boys of over sixty summers," says the Collegian chronicler of the day, "and young men of only twenty, joined in a long procession through the streets of Melbourne, the like of which had never been seen before. To the air of 'The Cock of the North' over six hundred of them marched four abreast along Swanston Street, up Bourke Street, to the Exhibition Building. The streets were lined with spectators, who marvelled at the most unusual spectacle of hundreds of gentlemen in evening dress stepping out in such gay procession." The climax of the "jubilee fever" was reached at the Exhibition concert, the forerunner of the famous Foundation Day Concerts of later years. The "old brigade" joined in "Boot the Leather" and "Scotch Mixture," and the oldest boy of 1851 was publicly introduced to the youngest boy of 1911 amid wild applause. After the function, the procession, Past and Present linking arms, formed up behind the pipers once more, and shouting and singing the old songs over again, marched jubilantly back through the city to Queen's Walk, where the Oldest Old Boys assembled once again and talked old times far into the night. It was a real jubilee.

On Saturday, sporting contests "Past *v.* Present" took place, and the Old Boys tried their strength against the boys in shooting, tennis, cricket and rowing, rounding off the day with a theatre night at Her Majesty's. Next day, the celebrations were impressively brought to a close with a commemorative service at Scots Church, the boys of the College again parading in a procession headed by pipers and the College Cadet Corps. The service was in the hands of three distinguished Old Boys—Principal Harper, D.D., of St. Andrew's College, Adelaide, and the Revs. George Tait and T. J. Smith.

With the jubilee celebrations began a "boom" in the Old Boys' organisations which in itself was sufficient tangible justification for the repetition of such festivities apart altogether from the effect on the tone and prestige of the College. For a long time afterwards, the

club rooms became a meeting place for old schoolmates of all years, and many new members were enrolled.

The year 1912 was a record one in every way, and again Foundation Day was celebrated by a dinner and other functions, including a "Tornado Concert" at the Club rooms. On the evening of the day of the combined sports the Club tried yet another experiment, the entertainment of the Upper School at a concert in the Club rooms, Mr. Littlejohn being present also as a guest.

A New Star in the Firmament

It was in 1913 that the feeling that a new and wide organisation of Old Scotch Collegians, unaffected by the harassing restrictions of a licensing law regarding age limits, came to a head—the chief reason actuating the promoters being the need for continuity of management. Once more the work of the *Collegian*, at that time edited by J. D. Burns, was invaluable. An article, unsigned but undoubtedly from the pen of George Wood, appeared in the *Collegian* in August, 1913, headed, "An Old Boys' Association." The article traced the history of Old Boys' organisations right from September 9, 1879, when the ill-starred "Society" first saw the light, and, referring to the Junior Association, congratulated it upon its success as a link between the Club and the School. The article proceeded:

While admitting the usefulness and success of these two organisations, the *Scotch Collegian* has for some time held the opinion that there is room and need for something further. Our idea is that in order adequately to conserve the interest of all Old Scotch Boys in their old School, to secure their continued and active support, so necessary for the future success of the College, and to cope with the new conditions brought about by the institution of world-wide annual Foundation Day gatherings, it is time to consider the advisability of forming an organisation on a simpler and wider basis of membership.

We therefore now propose to Old Boys that they should take steps to form an Old Scotch Collegians' Association, open to all Old Boys of the College over 16 years of age, at an annual subscription of 5/-, which will entitle the member to receive each term a copy of the School Magazine, the balance of the subscription to be used in providing an annual scholarship or scholarships open to sons of Old Boys, or in any other way that may be decided. We wish it to be clearly understood that this is no scheme on behalf of the *Scotch Collegian*. It would continue to appear in its present form if not a single Old Boy subscribed. But, though we do not need their subscriptions, it is none the less true that we very highly appreciate them. The present boys like to feel that the Old Boys are proud to associate themselves with the "School in being" by reading their magazine, and cannot understand how anyone can claim to be a Scotch Collegian and maintain that this magazine contains nothing of interest to him. Every member of every other Old Association gets and reads the magazine of his School, and it is found to be an effective means of linking them together. . . .



WM. CATTANACH, Esq., C.M.G.
President of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club



SIR ARTHUR ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

When a boy enters the College, if he is to derive the full benefit of its fellowship, he must be willing and eager, not only to take what it can give him, but in return to give his very best in the service of the School. And that spirit will influence the true public schoolboy throughout his life. That is the spirit which is behind the remarkable development of Old Boys' Associations in recent years. Over and above the desire for social intercourse with old schoolfellows is the determination to continue to do something to help the old School, and to show an active interest in its welfare.

We have heard it maintained that sentiment is not much in evidence among Old Scotch Collegians, but we are not content to leave it at that. True it is that during the 62 years which have elapsed since the College was founded, its Old Boys have for the most part drifted out of touch with it. That is because in most cases no effort was made to keep them in touch. It may not be possible to reclaim all or even many of them now, but we think the attempt should be made. Every year large numbers of boys leave the College and are allowed to drift into obscurity. Our double purpose in this proposal is to recover, if possible, some of the old brigade, and to guard as much as possible against future loss.

But we can imagine many Old Boys impatiently asking: "Have we not got a Club and a Junior Association? What will an Association do that these cannot do?" Let us begin with the Junior Association.

A boy leaving School is prevented by law from joining the Club. He may become a member of the Junior Association by paying a subscription of 7/6 per annum. If he lives in Melbourne he can attend the reunions of the Association, and he will get good value for his money. If he lives out of Melbourne, he will naturally not join, for self-evident reasons. Most of our boys, who, after all, are the backbone of the School, are in this way lost. They could all be retained if we had the wider Association. Even for those in town there would be a greater inducement to be members of an organisation which would include the well-known Old Boys of an older generation. Moreover, as Old Boys must pass out of the Junior Association on attaining the age of 21 years, there can be no continuity of management, and continued success under such conditions is not the general rule.

Then many who join the Junior Association do not pass on to membership of the Club, and are being allowed to lapse each year. This brings us to consider the position of the Club. We are here treading on very dangerous ground. Nothing is further from our thoughts than to say or do anything to interfere in any way with the success of that organisation. We should be extremely sorry if any single member of the Club felt that his obligation to be a member of it would be in any way affected by the proposed Association. The Club is something of which Old Boys are proud, of which other public schools have spoken in almost envious terms. We would like the Association to be an outer circle of the Club, and believe that any sentiment fostered by an Association would also strengthen the Club.

We believe that there are large numbers who might be prevailed upon to join an Association, who do not join the Club. It does not seem necessary to discuss their possible reasons for not joining the Club, but whether they reside in town or in the country, they can easily justify themselves for standing aloof by considering that they are under no obligation to pay an annual subscription for

privileges they are themselves unable or unwilling to use, a subscription which does not in any direct way benefit the College. We cannot guarantee that these Old Boys will join an Association. We know that many hundreds of them do not join the Club, and think that a strenuous effort should be made to enrol them in an Association.

Further, since the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations, we have seen something corresponding to an imperial spirit developing among Old Boys. Those who live away back and in other centres have shown an eagerness to meet together to keep up their old School traditions, and an Association which would include all these branches under a uniform membership seems to us necessary. The Club must largely be a local organisation. It does not lend itself to imperial ideas and purposes.

When we consider the enthusiasm that was shown at the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, a result achieved above the expectations even of the most optimistic, we are driven to the opinion that the work of arousing the sentiment of Old Scotchies has only just begun, and can see tremendous possibilities ahead. Of all the thousands of Old Boys, we have the addresses of only 2000. With an earnest effort another couple of thousand might be re-discovered, and a big percentage of them fired once more with that sentiment which has more or less died out. Scotch College ought to have the strongest and best Old Boys' organisations. It should have a membership of at least 2000. But we can see the possibility of this only along some such lines as we have indicated. We commend the idea to the earnest consideration of Old Boys.

A significant fact was the endorsement of the Association project by Old Boys resident in the country or abroad, whom neither the Club nor the Association embraced in its membership. Mr. W. H. Melville, of Hamilton, one of the finest of the Old Boys of the School, in any generation, wrote whole-heartedly supporting the proposal. Mr. Melville considered that the new association would strengthen the existing organisations, and that such an institution was necessary to take up the larger questions of School endowment. It was he who suggested the adoption of Old Collegians' designs in the Club colours, for use as neckties and hatbands.

The President of the Junior Association, Mr. A. S. Anderson, also wrote expressing hearty agreement with the idea of the new organisation. The great drawback to the Junior Association, he said, was the fact that no man was a member for more than three or four years, which, of course, meant a constant change in the membership roll. He favoured the running of the Club as an inner circle to the Association.

It was unfortunate, however, that the formation of the proposed Association did not meet with the approval of the Club, as this fact, at the outset, rendered somewhat difficult the relationship between the two organisations. Old Collegians may congratulate themselves that,

as members of the Association passed on to membership of the Club in after years and influenced its management, this view gradually altered. It would be a matter, indeed, for lasting regret if any member of the Association or the Club permitted himself now to hold a mistaken view of the relations between the organisations, or if any esteemed lightly the utility, responsibility and invaluable influence of either of the two organisations, both of which have served Scotch College nobly and well for so long.

After considering the proposal put forward in the Old Boys' Column of the *Scotch Collegian*, the Committee of the Club authorised the Hon. Secretary to address a letter to the Editor in the following terms:

The Editor, *Scotch Collegian*.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by my committee to convey to you the following resolution which was unanimously carried at committee meeting held last night:

"That, in view of the fact that there are at present two organisations in connection with the Old Boys of the Scotch College—i.e., 'The Junior Association' and 'The Old Scotch Collegians' Club'—the committee of the latter body consider that the formation of another organisation, as proposed, is unnecessary, and they, while strongly urging the promoters of the new organisation to consider the advisability of using the two existing bodies to carry out the object in view, agree to assist in every way practicable to extend the operations of the existing bodies, so as to meet the views of the promoters."

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR SOWDEN,

Hon. Sec.

Queen's Walk, Melbourne,
20th Aug., 1913.

Difficult Days

While the new organisation was still the subject of controversy, the Junior Association continued to flourish and an effort was made to give a measure of practical service to members by means of an Employment Bureau on the lines which Mr. Littlejohn had suggested at the formation of the organisation. Two secretaries were appointed to attend to the Bureau, one a member of the Association, whose duty was to keep in touch with members, and the other a member of the Senior Club, to "act as a connecting link between the old Old Boys and the young Old Boys." The two selected for the task were Mr. C. C. Taffs (Association) and Mr. A. R. Vines (Club). The venture was hampered from the beginning by lack of funds. Circulars were sent out, however, and the Bureau proved of some service.

The closing months of 1913 were controversial days for Old Scotch Collegians. The new association movement, begun by Mr. Wood in March, was keenly debated. The next move came from Hamilton, where a "live" Old Scotch Collegians' organisation flourished under the ægis of Mr. W. H. Melville. At its annual meeting, this organisation resolved unanimously that the Principal should be asked to summon a meeting of Old Boys at the College to consider the formation of an association. All available Old Boys in Victoria were accordingly invited by circular to a meeting, which was duly held on Foundation Day. There was an attendance of about fifty, Mr. Norman Bayles, M.L.A., presiding. That the view of the Club Committee had not taken into consideration all the requirements of the situation was realised when Mr. Littlejohn, in outlining the need for a new organisation, indicated that 220 Old Boys had expressed approval of the proposal, in response to his circular.

On the motion of Mr. W. H. Melville, seconded by Mr. E. H. Serle and supported by Mr. James Hall, the meeting decided unanimously to approve the formation of a new association, which was duly brought into being. A committee, consisting of Mr. Littlejohn, a representative of the College, a representative of each of the existing organisations, and four members elected by the meeting, was appointed to draft a constitution and to confer with the executives of the Club and the Association. Messrs. Hall, Serle and R. Russell Lewis and Dr. P. Shaw were elected representatives of the meeting. Mr. J. A. Seitz was appointed honorary secretary *pro tem.*, and afterwards Mr. Catnach was appointed to represent the Club, Mr. C. G. Steele the Junior Association, and Mr. G. Wood the College.

Difficult days followed. The three committees conferred at the College on November 11, Mr. Serle presiding. As the committees had no definite instructions from the bodies which they represented, only a general discussion of the probable effect of the new organisation on the Club and its junior association was possible, with no definite decisions, and so, when a meeting of intending members of the association was held on November 27, trouble was expected. It came. Of an attendance of about sixty, a number of Club members took up the position that they were entitled to vote at the meeting without in any way pledging themselves to become members of the Association. The meeting was called for the express purpose of having the constitution of the Association considered by its members, but the chairman's ruling that he could not accept a motion postponing its consideration was disagreed with by a small majority. It was, as Mr.

Wood wrote afterwards, "a muddled meeting." There followed a long discussion as to the advisability of forming an Association, which "was quite futile, seeing that the Association had been in existence for nearly two months." After deciding that the constitution should not even be received, the meeting, by a majority of two votes, decided that an open conference should be held at the Club rooms on December 4 to consider the possibility of widening the basis of membership of the Club and Junior Association.

This was accounted at the time a decisive victory for those who honestly believed that the existence not only of the Junior Association but also of the Club itself was threatened by this new star which had so suddenly appeared in the sky and, to those who look back on those stormy days, it may appear even now that the purpose might have been served just as well by the widening of the basis of membership and of the scope of the junior organisation, at least. The fact that many members of the Club took up the position that that institution which, by reason of its standing in the city as much as by its service to the College, was entitled to all honour, was being unfairly attacked largely influenced the events which followed, the outcome of which was the successful launching of the new venture only in the face of a great deal of well-meant but mistaken opposition.

As a counter-move to the swamping of the first meeting with Club members, the provisional association committee immediately summoned a new meeting, restricting the invitations to those who had actually become members of the new association. This meeting was held at the College on November 2, and the constitution, considered clause by clause, was adopted with only trifling amendments.

The feature of the new association was the provision of a copy of the *Collegian* free on publication to every member, thus keeping him in touch not only with the College, but also with his old associates and friends.

The first Council was made representative of the different periods in the history of the College, the promoters indicating, by taking this step, that they had profited by the experience of the past. The appointment of all captains of the School *ex officio* to the Council for twelve months was also a move which justified itself by ensuring contact with the boys in attendance at the School itself. The first Council comprised:

Senator McColl, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Arthur Robinson, M.L.C., Mr. N. Bayles, M.L.A., Lieut-Col. (afterwards Sir) John Munash, Dr. P. Shaw, Dr. G. Pritchard, Messrs. F. Shew, James Hall, E. H. Serle, R. R. Lewis, W. H. Melville,

S. Atchison, A. C. Fraser, A. R. Vines, B. C. Thomson and G. Wood. Messrs. H. H. Bowden and J. A. Seitz, Joint Hon. Secretaries, and Mr. J. A. Seitz, Treasurer.

The open conference was held in the Club rooms on December 4, Club and Junior Association having full representation. The new Association was not represented officially, but a number of its members attended and took part in the discussion. The President of the Club (Mr. Aitken), who was in the chair, laid before the conference the following proposals for widening, or otherwise amending, the constitution of the Club, and generally making such alterations as should remove the necessity for any additional association:

1. That the name of the Club be (if necessary) altered.
2. That each member receive free the School Paper.
3. That special arrangements be made for members of the Junior Association by the provision for their use of a room with writing material, daily papers, periodicals, etc.
4. That the rules of the Club be amended so as to provide for direct representation of the College authorities on the Club Committee.
5. That conferences of the College authorities and Committee of the Club be held twice a year to discuss (if such authority so desire) matters pertaining to the welfare of the College.
6. That a special canvass of Old Boys be arranged with a view of greatly increasing the membership.
7. That, as soon as the increased membership warrants, the subscription to the Club be reduced.

Mr. Cattnach, on behalf of the Club Committee, urged that there was not room for three organisations. Whatever Old Boy organisations there were should centre round the Club and, if these proposals were carried out and the Association agreed to merge itself in the Club, the necessity for the existence of the new body would have disappeared. With a considerable increase of members, the subscription could be reduced materially.

By this time, although Old Boys were divided into two camps on the question, misapprehensions had been cleared away, and each side began to realise that there was some basis for the views held by the opposition, but it was too late to withdraw, and the Association Council pushed on with its plans, pledging itself to foster and aid the Club. After the open conference, Mr. Wood crystallised the Association's position in a few words:

It is desirable that all Old Boys should be united in one common body. It is impossible to do that with the Club as the centre. The law will not permit those under twenty-one to be members of the Club. But while Old Boys all over the world of all ages and ways of thinking may be united by the simple link of the Association, there is nothing to prevent those who live in Melbourne, and those who visit it occasionally, from enjoying the special privileges the Club offers, or

if Juniors, of continuing to hold special reunions in the city. That does not mean three organisations, but one imperial body with inner circles for those in a position to enjoy the closer fellowship they offer.

Unanimity at Last

By the end of the first term of 1914 the atmosphere had cleared and the Association was able to report that complete unanimity had been established among Old Collegians, and that all fear of rivalry between the various organisations had vanished. The Association reported a membership of more than 200 paid-up members, the controversy having vindicated the apophthegm that there is a soul of good in things evil, by constituting itself an excellent advertisement for the new organisation. At the same time, the Club had not suffered in the slightest degree, well-equipped rooms in a central place proving an undeniable attraction to many Old Boys—so much so that its membership was at this time larger than ever before in its history. Old Boys showed more than ever a desire to testify to their pride in the College, and the sentiment "Once a Scotch Collegian, always a Scotch Collegian" became a real force among them, and their greatly increased attendances at School functions and at sporting fixtures bore witness.

The aim of the Association was laid down as "to induce every Old Boy to join the Association at least, and, if possible, to enter into the more active fellowship of the Club or Junior Association." To make the Association more thoroughly representative, Club and Junior Association members of Council were appointed, and the Council now consisted of:

Mr. Frank Shew (President), Senator McColl, Mr. A. Robinson, M.L.C., Mr. N. Bayles, M.L.A., Col. J. Monash, Messrs. J. S. Aitken, S. Atchison, S. Bloom, W. Cattnach, A. C. Fraser, James Hall, R. R. Lewis, W. H. Melville, Dr. G. Pritchard, Dr. P. Shaw, Messrs. E. H. Serle, A. Sowden, B. C. Thomson, A. R. Vines, G. Wood, and J. R. Morrison.

This Council included the *ex officio* members representative of the last year at the College, as well as country representatives. Association designs in the School colours were adopted and initial steps were taken towards the foundation of an Association Scholarship at the College.

In the second term, Mr. Frank Shew, as President of the Association, issued the following rousing appeal to Old Boys through the College magazine:

AN OPEN LETTER

To All Old Scotch Collegians.

Dear Sir,

May I be allowed, as first President of the Old Scotch Collegians' Association, to ask you, as a personal favour, to join the Association, and to do your utmost to induce others to follow your example?

Surely the love of the Old School has not died within you. The memories of the happy days you spent within the old grey walls have not yet passed away.

I speak as one whose very life is bound up with the School. From the days of earliest boyhood, it has been everything to me.

For you the Old School has done much. What can you do in return? All that is asked is that you should add your name to the list of members, and use your influence to help the Association, whose one aim is to keep the tie unbroken, that links the dreams of boyhood to the practical successes of after years.

FRANK SHEW.

Marked improvement in membership and enthusiasm resulted from the efforts of Mr. Shew, but the advent of the Great War at this time had an immediate and unmistakable effect on all the Old Collegians' organisations, the executives and members of which threw themselves whole-heartedly into the national cause. It was announced that "G" Company of the 5th Battalion would be made up of Old Public Schoolboys and many Old Scotch Collegians joined it. This, of course, was only a beginning. Soon there was a stream of Old Boys into the military camps.

Of the School at war, another record in this volume tells, and that record tells, too, of the gaps in the ranks of the Association and the Club which can never be filled and which will never be forgotten. This story of the Old Boys would not be complete without a reference to them:

Blow, golden trumpets, mournfully
For all the golden youth that's fled,
For all the shattered dreams that lie
Where God has laid the quiet dead
Under an alien sky.

One of the landmarks of 1914 was the farewell dinner which was given by the Association and Club, in combination, at the Grand Hotel on September 1, to the Old Scotch Collegians who left with the First Australian Expeditionary Force. It was at this function that the now famous song, written by J. D. Burns, then Editor of the *Collegian*, came into being:

All the Scotchies then did cry,
"Hi, hi, hi, Colonel McCay,
We'll be with you, wet or dry,
Ready to do or die!
Hooch-aye!"

Col. (afterwards Major-General Sir James) McCay was the senior Old Scotch Collegian soldier present, and it was he who responded in stirring words to the toast of "The Old Scotchies in the Expeditionary Force," which was proposed by the President of the Club, Mr. G. Allen Moir, with the support of the President of the Association, Mr. Frank Shew. The dinner was arranged by Messrs. Sowden and Seitz, and among those present were the Principal, Mr. Littlejohn, Capt. Carter, the Old Wesley Collegian commanding the Public Schools Company, and many of the seventy-one Old Boys who were then known to be in camp (this, of course, was in the first month of the war, and the School had by no means perfected its method of obtaining the names of Old Collegians who had enlisted). Others who participated were Mr. W. Cattanach and Mr. J. W. Leckie, M.L.A. After the dinner, the whole company marched down to the Club in fours, led by pipers and singing School songs and patriotic airs. No more need be said here of the participation of Old Boys in the Great War, which rightly belongs to another section of this history.

It was in 1914 that the movement to obtain a site for a new College at Hawthorn took shape, and in this the Old Boys played a great part. At the jubilee celebrations, Mr. W. H. Melville had started with a handsome gift of £250 a subscription list which had as its object the provision of a new school hall, and many Old Boys had subscribed to it. With the decision to obtain possession of the Glen site, the Old Boys concerned readily complied with a suggestion that the money should be devoted to the larger project, and an appeal for further funds was issued broadcast over the signatures of Messrs. Moir (Club), Serle and Shew (Association) in conjunction with Mr. Littlejohn and Mr. A. L. Pryde. By the end of 1915, it was announced that the money necessary to enable the College Council to take the first steps to purchase the new site had been obtained. A combined meeting of Club and Association members, held on April 20, 1915, urged on the Council the desirability of proceeding with the erection of the College on the new site without delay, and asked that the money subscribed by Old Boys should be represented in the new buildings by the designation of some part of them as a memorial of the appeal and its success. In this resolution was the genesis of the movement to build the Memorial Hall, which became more definite in after years, and finally took shape in the form of a war memorial project. Meanwhile, the subscription lists filled rapidly, notwithstanding the financial stringency of the times, due to the war and drought, and the enthusiasm of Old Boys in both Club and Association did not wane.

The old suspicion between the two organisations had been scotched and each proved complementary to the other in the great work which was undertaken for the School. The *Collegian* was the official organ of both and, since its circulation among Association members was assured, it indirectly increased the interest in, and, no doubt, the membership of the Club. Old Boys' functions were held frequently, particularly to wish "god-speed" to departing soldiers, or to bid "welcome home" to those who were already returning wounded to Australia.

Early in 1916, when the sense of pride in the achievement of Old Boys at the front, mingled with the consciousness of loss which was occasioned by the death of many on service, pervaded the entire Old Boy community, a proposal was made, in the letters to the *Collegian* signed by the Presidents of the Association and the Club, Messrs. W. H. Melville and W. J. Schutt, that these things should be worthily commemorated and that Old Collegians should rally and join in a movement to perpetuate the memory of their gallant comrades. Mr. Melville suggested a "Lest We Forget Memorial and Scholarship Fund." Three hundred pounds was received immediately, as well as many promises, by the Treasurer of the fund, Mr. W. W. V. Briggs, who was then a master at the College. It was about this time also that the Old Scotch Collegians' Association Scholarship for the sons and grandsons of Old Boys was first provided by the Association, and in the special "Old Boys' Number" of the *Collegian* which was published in October, 1916, the details of the award were made public. This was the first Old Boys' Scholarship, and its foundation in the third year of the life of the Association reflected great credit upon that organisation, which had now a membership of more than 600. The first winner of the Scholarship was F. H. Green, son of A. W. Green, who attended Scotch between 1886 and 1888.

Death of George Wood

The enlistment of George Wood for active service abroad was a blow to the Association, but his work was taken up by Mr. Briggs, and by Messrs. Bowden, J. C. Jones and Sandford, all masters at the College, who ably carried on the traditions which he had established. A year later, when the bitter news of his death in France was received, these men carried on as purposefully as ever, and the Association survived the loss of its founder and its staunchest supporter. The Association then decided to call its award the George Wood Scholarship, in memory of its lost leader. In 1918 the Club and Association,

in conjunction, founded three war scholarships tenable by sons of soldiers and sailors killed or permanently incapacitated. Other scholarship awards in memory of Old Boys killed at the war followed, notably the H. W. Harper and L. J. Lodge Scholarships. In 1918 also, the Association presented to the College an enlarged photograph of George Wood, inscribed as follows:

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. Lieutenant George Wood, M.A., Dip.Ed. For 18 years a Resident Master of this College. An efficient master, a gallant soldier, and a Christian gentleman. This photograph is the gift of the Old Scotch Collegians' Association in memory of one who took a prominent part in its foundation.

For a long time the Club had had under consideration the appointment of a permanent whole-time secretary, as with the increasing membership the work was growing to such an extent that it imposed an undue burden upon an honorary officer. It was not until 1919, however, that Mr. A. Sowden, who had acted in an honorary capacity for eleven years (following the death of Mr. Don Morrison), was at last able to retire and Mr. A. E. Treeby, an Old Boy, was appointed as a whole-time officer of the Club to attend to the secretarial and managerial work. The Committee was quick to express its appreciation of Mr. Sowden's work, and a suitable presentation was made to him. The experiment of appointing a permanent paid officer justified itself, but there were difficulties in the way of its repetition, and on the resignation of Mr. Treeby some years later, no suitable successor being available, the Club reverted to its old practice, and Mr. D. C. Armstrong, an enthusiastic member and a keen Old Scotch Collegian, was appointed Honorary Secretary, unselfishly devoting portion of every day to the management of the Club, at no little inconvenience to himself and his business. Meanwhile the Junior Association decided to merge itself into the Old Scotch Collegians' Association, and there were now only two organisations remaining. Overlapping had now been eliminated.

Club and Association alike interested themselves in sport and Old Boys' football, cricket and hockey teams have taken the field with great success. A movement was begun in 1925 to arrange annual golf contests also between Old Boys of the Public Schools. All these movements, and also such functions as the Boat Race Theatre Night (in which Club and Association co-operate), the annual re-unions, the Old Boys' publications, the Old Boys prizes and trophies, of which there are now many, play their part in perpetuating that important part of the School, the School in the world, and their effect may be

noted in the increasing membership of the organisations—that of the Association shows 1200 actual financial members, of whom 73 are life members. Provision of an Old Boys' Room at the College in 1922 was a notable move. Here the Association took up its headquarters and the Secretaries, Messrs. Bowden and Sandford, arranged for the stocking of the room with a complete file of the *Collegian*, with photographs of teams and with school sporting records. Club and Association have grown to respect each other thoroughly and given wise and tactful management they can be trusted henceforth to unite in good works. A suggestion has been put forward that the Club should move into new and more commodious quarters, still in a central position in the city, and that office and, possibly, reading-room accommodation should be provided in the same building for the Association. The Old Boys who support this project propose to discuss it as between Club and Association, and high hopes are entertained of a successful membership drive if the plan finds favour.

The most recent activity of Old Boys—and one which should not be without effect in tightening the bond between Old Scotch Collegians—is the formation of the Scotch Collegians' Masonic Lodge. The consecration and installation ceremonies in connection with the Lodge, No. 396, were held at the Freemasons' Hall, Collins Street, on November 23, in the presence of more than 200 members of the Craft. The Old Melburnians' Lodge, many members of which were present, were the sponsors. Wor. Bro. Dr. Albert J. W. Philpott was installed as the first Worshipful Master, Wor. Bro. H. M. Kidgell, I.P.M. (acting), and Bros. H. S. W. Lawson and Norman G. McLeod as Senior and Junior Wardens respectively. Other office-bearers were: Chaplain, Wor. Bro. E. J. Corr, P.S.G.D.; Treasurer, Wor. Bro. F. G. Whitelaw; Secretary, Rt. Wor. Bro. Chas. K. Cahn, P.J.G.W.; D.C., Wor. Bro. J. G. McNicholl, P.G.D.C.; Almoner, Wor. Bro. C. W. Yelland; S.D., Bro. T. S. Morrison; J.D., Bro. A. E. Hooper; Organist and Choirmaster, Bro. Wm. C. Fyshe; I.G., Bro. F. L. A. Gray; Steward, Bro. Geo. Collie; Tyler, Wor. Bro. F. R. Robertson.

The School Hall

In 1917, the *Collegian* definitely espoused the idea of promoting the erection by the Old Boys of a war memorial hall at the new School at the Glen, an elaboration of the proposal made by the Old Boys' Presidents in their letters to the editors of the magazine a little while before. This project was taken up with the keenest enthusiasm, and towards the close of 1918, when the great drive to obtain the

money to build the new school was begun, it was announced that the prominent feature of the new buildings, as designed by the architect, was the School Hall, which it was desired should be dedicated "to those members of the School who have fallen in the struggle, and in honour of those who happily survive." Early in 1919, an influential committee was formed with Mr. (later Sir) Arthur Robinson, M.L.C., as Chairman, to raise funds for the war memorial, and a canvass of Old Boys was made, with excellent results. By June 1, the Committee was able to announce that it had received £20,139 (including £2,015 in the Diamond Jubilee Hall Fund and £265 5s. from the Old Boys' Memorial Fund) towards the £50,000 which it was considered would be necessary to provide a fitting war memorial. How the Old Boys pressed on to success with their project and how the splendid memorial hall and buildings at the Glen arose as a result—these things are told in other pages.

Perhaps, however, a few words to indicate the present position would not be out of place. The results of the efforts of the Old Boys' War Memorial Building Committee, which was formed in 1919 and which worked in harmony with the Peace Thanksgiving Fund of the Presbyterian Church, have been summarised as follows: Paid directly, £30,783 5/-; Diamond Jubilee Fund taken over, £2,245 14 2; earmarked *via* "Kirk's Appeal," £5,648 12 - (£260 still outstanding); Peace Thanksgiving Fund, £10,000 (£6,000 paid); a total of £48,677 11 2. The cost of the Memorial Hall and class-rooms, including architect's fees and sundries, was £66,819, and in addition about £40,000 has been spent on two boarding houses, the science-block, dining-hall and other buildings. One of the fine boarding-houses (McMeckan House), erected at Hawthorn, was provided by the generosity of the Misses Mackie and the Messrs. William and Anthony Mackie in memory of their uncle, the late Captain J. A. McMeckan, but the School, it is considered, is still incomplete without accommodation for about 240 boarders, in the way of more boarding-houses on the Hawthorn property.

The debt on the College amounts to about £58,000, and its Council cannot increase this burden, the yearly interest on which, £3750, constitutes a drain on the School's resources. The School therefore looks to the Old Boys to complete their task of providing the whole cost of the Memorial Hall and class-rooms—that is, to raise a further sum of £18,000. If this is done, a third boarding-house could be erected at Hawthorn, and further playing ground accommodation provided without augmenting the burden of the present debt.

Of the last three or four years, its innovations and its changes, it is difficult to speak. Experiments are not a matter for history until history has made them cease to be experiments. One pauses, nevertheless, to refer to the Old Boys' and Parents' Day, the Memorial Hall services, the placing of the Memorial Chairs in the hall, the passing of old "Number One," and the "Forward to Hawthorn" movement.

On April 25, 1922, the School Hall was dedicated, representative Old Boys such as Mr. W. H. Melville, Sir Arthur Robinson and Sir John Monash participating. "Old Boys' and Parents' Sunday," however, originated in the first service, which was held in the hall after its dedication—on the afternoon of Sunday, May 14. The service was conducted throughout by Old Boys of the School, and so enthusiastic were the Old Boys of all generations to attend that the service has been repeated annually ever since. Among those who participated in the first service was the Rev. George Tait, who offered up a prayer of thanksgiving. Sir Arthur Robinson read a passage from *The Pilgrim's Progress* and Mr. W. H. Melville the New Testament Lesson. The prayer of intercession was offered by the Rev. J. A. Barber and the Moderator-Elect (the Rev. F. H. L. Paton) delivered the sermon.

The chairs in the Memorial Hall, every one bearing the name of an Old Boy, and placed there to his enduring memory, either by himself or by his friend, were a happy thought. These are indeed the Seats of the Mighty. They tell their own tale and they announce their own message—that so magic simple word, "Remember!" The suggestion, made in 1922, was that of an Old Boy—that "the members of the School, past and present, should be given an opportunity of each contributing one chair." In all, 1200 chairs were required, and many of these have now been provided. The chairs, of solid Tasmanian oak, each with a brass plate bearing the name and years of an Old Scotch Collegian, greatly enhance the beauty of the Hall.

Like the Sunday service, "Old Boys' and Parents' Day" at the College was the result of the keen organising work of the Old Scotch Collegians' Association, the President of which, in 1922, was Mr. H. I. Cohen, M.L.C. The "day" was first arranged in that year, and so far has always been the Friday of the first cricket match of the year, on the School ground. It is now suggested, however, that the day should be made the occasion of a cricket match between Old Boys and Present Boys, and probably in future years a day will be set aside early in April upon which Old Boys may make their pilgrimage to the School.

On Old Boys' and Parents' Day, March 13, 1925, a portrait in oils of the Principal, Mr. Littlejohn, was presented to the Chairman of the College Council, Sir John MacFarland, for the School. The portrait, painted by Mr. W. B. McInnes, had been subscribed for by Old Boys and friends, and Mr. Littlejohn happily described it, after its unveiling at the hands of Sir Arthur Robinson, as a portrait full of sunshine, with the thunder and lightning left out. Mr. Littlejohn took advantage of the occasion also to refer to the great change in the activity of Old Boys' Associations. "In the good old days," he said, "they used to meet once a year to eat a little and drink a little to the Old School. To-day the members are united in the one desire to serve the Alma Mater they love so well. The Hall in which we are met, and, in a large measure, the buildings that form our new School, are a monument to their enthusiasm and generosity."

In 1925 the Old Scotch Collegians' Club began a movement to have a portrait of Mr. Shew presented to the College. The money was quickly raised and the portrait was presented in the following year. The portrait of Dr. Alexander Morrison was also added to the College gallery.

"Back to Number One for the last time," the re-union of Old Boys which was held in the Old Assembly Room in the Eastern Hill buildings on October 30, 1925, was one of the most historic gatherings in the history of the College. So great was the muster of the men of other days that scores were able to gain admission only to the quadrangle. Every decade right back to the 'fifties was represented, and the passing of Number One, with all its associations, is now an indelible memory to every man who was present.

Only those who have felt thus the pangs of genuine bereavement are able to realise what the loss of "Number One" meant to the Old Boys of Scotch College. It was with something of the savage grief of the lioness bereft of her cubs, something of the surly pride of the captain who'll sink with his ship, that they trooped back in their twos, their twenties, their hundreds, or shyly slipped in the school gates alone to perform their last act of homage to the old Assembly room, whose diamond panes had let into their minds "ten, twenty, thirty, forty years ago" the first flickering glimpses of the Light. On those hacked benches, at those ink-stained, broken-down desks, with their smashed supports of cast iron, their comfortless (but oh! how cherished) hard backs, had crouched the quick-eyed, quick-brained boy in whom no one recognised the future leader-in-chief of the victorious armies of his country; the witty youth with the

passion for Irish oratorical work, who one day was to be Prime Minister of Australia; the discerning, shrewd-headed lad whose nimble pen, now ill-scribbling Latin verbs, would one day write in vitriol the words which would drive a nation into a war to end war; the dreamer who even then perhaps was resting his inward eye upon the vision which, in years to come, as a famous poet he would sing to an acclaiming world:

. . . I dimly heard the master's voice
 And boys far-off at play,
 Chimborago, Cotopaxi
 Had stolen me away.
 I walked in a great golden dream
 To and fro from school—
 Shining Popocatepetl
 The dusty streets did rule.

That was Number One. Is it any wonder that Old Boys, almost with tears in their eyes, rallied round to see the last of the dear stone walls, the dusty dais, the cloud of witnesses that massed and broke in every corner of that room, the room that somehow seemed to be the soul of Scotch? Is it any wonder that it is nearly impossible to write of the place and of the occasion, at such a brief distance of time?

Number One has passed. Its traditions, hallowed of years, are not for the men of newer mould, but the Old Boys of old days hold them very precious: they are like the great dead.

As the stars that shall be bright when we are dust,
 Moving in marches upon the heavenly plain,
 As the stars that are starry in the time of our darkness,
 To the end, to the end, they remain.

With the departure of the College from Eastern Hill, Old Boys concentrated their efforts on the new Scotch and adopted the rallying cry of "Forward to Hawthorn." This was the spirit which animated the 1926 re-union of Old Boys which the Association conducted, and which was held, for the first time, in the new Dining Hall at the Hawthorn College. Full of regrets for the old pile gone, yet full of wonder at the splendid buildings at the Glen, many Old Boys of all years attended and did not miss the opportunity to wander a little in the strange precincts, a little dazed, perhaps, as they sang and they thought:

Yet here shall beat the heart of us—
 The School we handed on!

And for the rest, the story is practically closed. The Old Boys of Scotch College have been shown to be loyal sons of the School. They have banded together in sound and useful organisations, they

have worked for the School and they have given to the School—given prizes and scholarships, buildings and furnishings, money, time, energy, enthusiasm and love—the warmest love of all, the affection of an Old Boy for his School; in short, they have remained Scotch College boys, proud of their School, as their School is proud of them.

The song is sung, the tale is told,
But through our battle years we hold
A sword that never knew defeat,

as a young *Collegian* poet wrote once, just before he passed on from the School to the world. "The tale is told"—but is it? The story of Scotch, and above all, the story of the men she has moulded and made, is still in the telling. Many more jousts and tourneys and deeds of derring-do await the Knights of this Table Round, and those who love Scotch and who take pride in her place in the world will look eagerly forward always to new glory for her banner. There is only one word—*respice finem*.

Original Members

The Old Scotch Collegians' Club

Original Members.—Dr. G. R. Adam, Dr. J. Adam, J. S. Aitken, D. C. Anderson, Dr. E. Anderson, T. Y. Anderson (Flynn's Creek), T. W. Anthony, E. L. Armstrong, M.A., LL.B., James Armstrong, John Armstrong (Gunbar, N.S.W.), J. E. L. Armstrong (Gunbar, N.S.W.), J. B. Armstrong (Bransholme), S. Armstrong (Bransholme), C. Aspinwall (Fingal, Tasmania), Sir George Baillie, Bart., R. A. Baillie, B.A., T. Barr, W. J. Bayles, M.A., LL.B., H. G. Bell, J. L. Bell, R. W. Bellair (Wagga Wagga), James Bennie, John Bennie, C.E., Dr. P. B. Bennie, M.A., L. R. Benjamin, M. E. Benjamin, R. Benjamin, H. E. P. Bignell, Dr. F. D. Bird, Dr. A. G. Black, D. Blair, W. J. Boanas, E. A. Bond, Dr. F. S. Bond (Heathcote), F. W. Box, B.C.E., A. A. Brahe, W. Bruce, J. H. Bruche, J. S. Brunton (Sydney), G. W. G. Butler, M.A., LL.B., F. C. Caldwell, J. A. Campbell, W. Cattanach, J. Catto, H. H. M. Church, A. E. Clarke, W. L. R. Clarke, Dr. F. J. Clendinnen, W. S. Cobham, C. Cohen (Bendigo), E. Cohen, H. I. Cohen, M.A., J. H. G. Connell, B.C.E., E. J. Carr, M.A., LL.B., T. Cozens, W. Craig, T. F. Creber, E. A. F. Craft, J. G. W. Dalrymple, W. G. Davidson, W. H. Davidson, A. Dennis (Mortlake), Commander G. F. Dennis, R. D. Dennis (Birregurra), F. G. Dougharty, J. P. M. Doyle, B.A., H. D'A. Drew, Dr. J. D'A. Drew, G. Duffus (Boorooma, N.S.W.), Dr. R. B. Duncan

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J. E. Tolmie (Kilmore), E. A. Trickett, W. T. Vickers, A. Watson, J. A. Waugh, L. Waxman, W. Weir, G. White, F. G. Whitelaw, J. W. Whyte, P. C. E. Widdop, J. H. Williams, F. G. Wilson, J. F. Wilson, LL.B., E. A. Wimble, H. C. Winneke, Hon. W. E. Winter-Irving, M.L.C., A. C. W. Yelland, C. H. Yelland, H. N. Young.

This list was published in 1895, and consisted of members of the Club who had paid their subscriptions prior to August 1, 1895.

War Services

MANY years before the great European War, Old Scotch Collegians had participated in the military adventures of the British Empire. So far as is known the first representative of the School to serve in war was Alfred Ernest Wilson, afterwards Lieut.-Colonel and winner of the D.S.O. Leaving school about 1894, Wilson went to South Africa almost immediately and became one of the pioneers in Rhodesia. In 1896 he naturally lent a hand in the suppression of the Matabele rebellion, gaining a commission and being promoted Captain in the course of the operations.

South African War

The South African War, 1899-1902, was the first in which the Colony of Victoria was represented by voluntarily enlisted units. Among those who served either with Victorian contingents or with units raised in South Africa we have a record of forty-four Old Boys, of whom Henry Francis Hand and Stanley Spencer Reid were killed and William Fleming Hopkins and A. G. Johnston died on active service. Whilst the forty-four names are given on the following page, it is feared that this list is not complete.

Few of those who were at school in 1899 will forget the pride with which Dr. Morrison referred to the gallant conduct of Surgeon Robert Andrew Buntine during the early fighting near Ladysmith. This officer was recommended for a decoration for his devotion to duty in attending to wounded under fire, and was subsequently mentioned in despatches.

It is worthy of note that among the forty-four Old Boys who served in South Africa, twenty-one held commissions, and also that whilst tangible recognition of valor was uncommon, the following four Old Boys were awarded decorations:

Col. Tom Price, C.B.
Surg.-Capt. Alfred H. Horsfall, D.S.O.
Capt. James L. Lilley, D.S.O.
Lieut.-Col. Alfred E. Wilson, D.S.O.

Alfred Wilson, who was not with the Australians, had raised locally, and commanded, a battalion which became known as Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, and gave an excellent account of itself.

Colonel Tom Price was the founder of the celebrated Victorian Mounted Rifles in 1885. During the Boer War he commanded the V.M.R. 1st and 2nd Regiments, being mentioned in despatches and awarded the C.B.

Old Scotch Collegians Who Served

Armstrong, James Ernest L.	Inglis, Lindsay Merson
Bruche, Julius Henry, Capt.	Jamieson, Stanley Connibere, Surgeon
Buntine, Robert Andrew, Surgeon	<i>Johnston, A. G., Lieut. (Died)</i>
Clarke, Cyril H. St. John	Kendall, Ernest Arthur, Vet.-Surgeon
Clarke, Horatio St. John	Kerr, John Stevenson
Clarke, William Forbes, Lieut.	Lilley, James Lindsay, Capt., D.S.O.
Cox, Harold	MacDonald, John George
Craig, Andrew Frederick	MacDonald, James Middleton, Chaplain
Dalrymple, John G. W., Major	McKenzie, Andrew Hardie, Surgeon
Davies, Walter D. ("Karri"), Major	Paton, James S., Surgeon
Evans, Tyrrell George	Press, Alfred Honor
Finlay, James Chapman	Price, Tom, Colonel, C.B.
Fisher, Harold A.	Purves, G. L.
Grey, Arthur Joseph	Reid, Francis Bentley, Surgeon
Hadley, Henry Capel	<i>Reid, Stanley Spencer, Lieut. (Killed).</i>
<i>Hand, Henry Francis D. (Killed).</i>	Rolls, Walter
Hardie, Malcolm Kenneth	Sergeant, Thomas W.
<i>Hopkins, William Fleming, Surgeon (Died).</i>	Shields, Douglas Andrew, Surgeon
Horsfall, Alfred Herbert, Surg.-Capt., D.S.O.	Simpson, Glendinning S.
Hutchison, Peter, Lieut.-Col.	Stacpoole, Adam Richard, Surgeon
Donaldson, Robert	Valantine, Alexander
	Wheeler, Henry Castledean
	Wilson, Alfred Ernest, Lieut.-Col., D.S.O.

The Boxer Rising

The only other Imperial military adventure before the Great War in which Australia participated was that associated with the Boxer Rising in China in 1900. On this occasion a contingent of volunteers from the Royal Australian Navy, under Commander Frederick Tickell (afterwards Rear-Admiral), was sent to co-operate with the British and Allied Expeditionary Forces in protecting the lives and interests of Europeans resident in China. While on service in China, Commander Tickell was promoted Captain, mentioned in despatches, and made a C.M.G.

The Great War, 1914-18

Hardly had the first impact of opposing armies in Europe brought about a realisation of the fact that Great Britain could not with honour withhold her support from Belgium, than hundreds of Old Scotch Collegians at home and abroad offered themselves for active service.

Probably the first to reach the actual scene of operations were Drs. G. G. Anderson, C. Hordern and C. W. B. Littlejohn (who were abroad in connection with their medical studies) and L. Keith Ward. Drs. Anderson and Littlejohn promptly obtained commissions in the R.A.M.C., and, together with L. K. Ward, were in France in August, 1914, the latter having enlisted in the 6th Cavalry Regiment. Dr. Hordern went to sea about the same time as Surgeon-Lieut. on a torpedo-boat destroyer. Other early enlistments in Great Britain included Murray G. Patten, N. H. MacNeil, R. G. Caldecott, Dr. Dougan Bird, Dr. S. W. Patterson, Dr. Douglas Shields and R. R. Dawes.

There is little doubt that the foregoing lists are incomplete. Many who are known to have held commissions in the Imperial army in 1915 must have joined up early, but as dates are, unfortunately, not available, their names cannot be included at this stage.

1914

Of those who volunteered early in Great Britain, C. W. B. Littlejohn, G. G. Anderson and L. Keith Ward are known to have served through the retreat from Mons to the Battle of the Marne. After Neuve Chapelle, G. G. Anderson was in charge of various hospitals, gaining the rank of Major, until just before the Armistice, when he contracted a serious illness and died. Eldridge, after being thrice wounded, was discharged, returned to Australia, and became Secretary of 5th Aust. Gen. Hospital, Melbourne.

Charlie Littlejohn, in the course of the first crowded weeks of the war, attended to the German Prince Max of Hesse, who had fallen into our hands fatally wounded, after a cavalry action at Mont des Cats. After the Prince died his body was handed over to the local *curé*, who buried it secretly as a hostage for reparation by the Germans for damage done to the village. This event brought Capt. Littlejohn into communication with the Queen of Greece, who was the Prince's sister. Capt. Littlejohn served throughout the war, being wounded at the First Battle of Ypres. After a period at a Scottish naval hospital he was transferred to Salonica. Returning to France in 1917 he did valuable surgical work at casualty clearing stations, and during the advance in 1918 gained the Military Cross and Belgian Croix de Guerre.

The A.N. and M.E.F.

In Australia itself the first tangible war effort took the form of a naval and military expedition, which captured several German possessions in the Pacific, notably German New Guinea and the group of islands having Rabaul as their administrative centre. This force was recruited somewhat secretly, mainly in Sydney, and embarked promptly to ensure surprise. In it Scotch was represented by A. M. Davies and J. Inglis Smith, both of whom later joined the A.I.F.

Formation of the A.I.F.

In the first week of the war a strong tide of volunteers for active service set in at Victoria Barracks, over one hundred and fifty Old Scotch Collegians being included in the rush.

The Commonwealth Government promptly offered to supply a complete Division and Light Horse units. Camps were established in all States, and there began the intensive training of what was to become one of the finest fighting armies the world has seen.

Over 80 Old Boys were immediately selected for the units being formed, which were about to give the lie to German anticipations of what the British Dominions would do when the Mother Country became involved in a struggle for existence.

The majority of these Old Boys became members of the 2nd Australian Infantry Brigade, under the command of a very gallant Old Scotch Collegian, James Whiteside McCay, who had for years devoted himself to the service of his country in politics and in the Citizen Military Forces. A big man in every way, Colonel McCay had not only held Cabinet rank in the Commonwealth Government, but he had been selected on the formation of the Aust. Intelligence Corps after Lord Kitchener's visit to Australia to command this important branch.

At a farewell dinner given by the O.S.C. Club and Association to members of the first contingent, Col. McCay, in responding to the toast, said that, whilst the majority of those who were going had neither experience nor love of war, they felt that the ideals for which the British Empire stood must be placed before love of home or family or life itself. They recognised that they were going to face a brave and skilful foe in a struggle which must be hard and prolonged. It appeared that either Britain or Germany must go under, and they preferred death to ultimate German victory. Of themselves, they hoped to give an account with which their countrymen would not be disappointed. In any case, they would not return until their job was

done. It was in this spirit of peaceful citizens called upon to take up the sword, hating war, but determined to see it through, that the majority of Australians enlisted.

Among the eighty-four Old Boys who embarked with the 1st Australian Division in October, 1914, were twenty commissioned officers. The majority of these were men who, before the war, at considerable sacrifice of their leisure, had devoted themselves to preparation for such a contingency as then arose. It was the knowledge and experience of such men, combined with the keenness of the rank and file, which so rapidly transformed the 1st Division into a fighting organisation of the highest order.

Whilst Old Scotch Collegians were scattered among a wide range of units, many had joined the Public Schools' Company of the 5th Battalion. This unique company, commanded by Capt. H. Carter, an Old Wesley Collegian, included in its ranks many who afterwards achieved distinction. Chief among them should be mentioned our own Norman Marshall, the first soldier who enlisted as private in the A.I.F. to rise to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Of all the Old Boys who volunteered for active service, none shed greater lustre on the old School.

Before the departure of the First Division, the Australian offer of a fourth Infantry Brigade was accepted by the British Government. The command of this was entrusted to Colonel John Monash, who was already one of our best known Old Boys, being the outstanding figure not only in his profession of engineering, but also in the Citizen Forces. To those who knew him in times of peace, the brilliant success of Sir John Monash in war was no surprise. His sound conceptions of military science, based on years of thought and study of previous campaigns, supplemented by the resourcefulness, care for economy, and attention to detail essential in the practice of his civil profession, not only equipped him to meet experienced and courageous enemies on equal terms, but enabled him more readily than many regular soldiers to adapt his tactics and strategy to exploit fully the possibilities of new weapons. The 4th Inf. Bde. embarked on December 22, 1914. The only other formations leaving Australia in 1914, apart from reinforcements to earlier units, were medical services.

So far as can be ascertained, the following is a complete list of Old Scotch Collegians who embarked from Great Britain, Australia, or other parts of the Empire on Active Service during 1914:

- Adams, A. G., Pte., 5th Bn.
 Anderson, G. G., Lieut., R.A.M.C.
 Anderson, J. A., Pte., 5th Bn.
 Andrews, W., Pte., 4th L.H.
 Angus, H. F., Pte., 5th Bn.
 Armstrong, C., Pte., A.S.C.
 Armstrong, S. J. W., Capt., 4th L.H.
 Backhouse, H. A. B., Gnr., A.F.A.
 Baldock, N. C., Capt., 14th Bn.
 Barber, C. S., 2nd Lieut., 2nd F.C.E.
 Benson, E. A., Pte., 14th Bn.
 Bird, F. D., Major, A.M.C.
 Black, J. J., Capt., A.M.C.
 Borwick, T. F., Lieut., 6th Bn.
 Browne, M. G. V., Gnr., 1st D.A.C.
 Brownell, R. C., Pte., 5th Bn.
 Brownell, R. J., Gnr., 3rd A.F.A. Bde.
 Campbell, C. E., Pte., 8th Bn.
 Campbell, J. C., Capt., A.M.C.
 Campbell, J. D., Staff Sgt., A.M.T.
 Carson, J. R., Pte., 5th Bn.
 Chilvers, O. M., C.Q.M.S., 11th Bn.
 Clarke, C. W. St. J., Major, 4th L.H.
 Cole, C. R., Pte., 6th Bn.
 Craig, H. G., Pte., 6th Bn.
 Crawlour, M. E. R., Gnr., 2nd A.F.A. Bde.
 Crocker, R. C., 2nd Lieut., 2nd A.F.A. Bde.
 Culley, J. S., Pte., 6th L.H.
 Cust, A. D., Gnr., 1st D.A.C.
 Dagnall, A. E., Pte., 14th Bn.
 Davies, A. M., Pte., A.N. and M.E.F.
 Davison, E. R., Pte., 14th Bn.
 Dawes, R. R., Lieut., R.E.
 Derham, A. P., 2nd Lieut., 5th Bn.
 Dyer, W. S., Pte., 5th Bn.
 Edmunds, W. A., Cpl., 5th Bn.
 Elliston, W. A., Pte., 16th Bn.
 Eville, P. A., Pte., 14th Bn.
 Finch, V., Pte., 11th Bn.
 Flockart, R. P., Capt., 5th Bn.
 Fox, T. L., Pte., 2nd Fld. Amb.
 Frame, J. B., Dvr., 1st L.H.F.A.
 Fraser, W. A., Capt., 3rd L.H.F.A.
 Gillespie, R. M., Pte., 6th Bn.
 Greenwood, G., Pte., 8th Bn.
 Grist, A. R., Pte., 5th Bn.
 Haig, F. W., Pte., 5th Bn.
 Hall, J. G., Pte., 5th Bn.
 Hennessey, G. McL., Pte., 2nd L.H.
 Hoddinot, R. U., Spr., 1st Sig. Troop.
 Hordern, C., Surg.-Lieut., R.N.V.R.
 Inglis, T. T., Gnr., 3rd A.F.A. Bde.
 Jackson, H. E. A., Capt., A.M.C.
 Jones, E. R., Gnr., 2nd A.F.A. Bde.
 Jones, L. E. P., Capt., Yorkshire Regt.
 Kennedy, A. A., Pte., 5th Bn.
 Kerr, W. B., 2nd Lieut., 16th Bn.
 Kirkland, W. A., Pte., 5th Bn.
 Kneebone, C. L., Pte., 4th Fld. Amb.
 Kyd, A. G., Gnr., 2nd A.F.A. Bde.
 Law, P., Dvr., A.S.C.
 Leslie, W. A., Lieut., A.F.A.
 Liddelov, A., 2nd Lieut., 7th Bn.
 Lillie, C. McE., 2nd Lieut., 5th Bn.
 Littlejohn, C. W. B., Lieut., R.A.M.C.
 Littlejohn, E. I., Pte., A.M.C.
 Long, C. J., Pte., 7th Bn.
 Long, L., Lieut.-Col., 4th L.H.
 Macdermid, D. R., Pte., 14th Bn.
 Macgibbon, A. J., Gnr., 2nd A.F.A. Bde.
 Mackintosh, J. A., Pte., 4th L.H.
 Manning, C. H., Dvr., A.F.A.
 Marks, L. M. B., Sgt., 13th Bn.
 McBean, J. B., Bugler, 2nd Fld. Amb.
 McCallum, J. G., Cpl., 4th L.H.
 McCay, J. W., Colonel, 2nd Inf. Bde.
 McCay, R. C., 2nd Lieut., A.F.A.
 McColl, A., Pte., 7th Bn.
 McCracken, R. A., Pte., 5th Bn.
 McIlwraith, D. K., Pte., 5th Bn.
 McIndoe, R. W., L/Cpl., 1st L.H.F.A.
 McKay, O., Pte., A.S.C.
 McLaren, W. W., Capt., A.M.C.
 McLean, J. B., Major, A.M.C.
 McLennan, G. C., Capt., A.V.C.
 McLeod, E., Gnr., A.F.A.
 McMillan, R. M., Pte., 6th Bn.
 McQueen, F. J., Pte., 5th Bn.
 McVea, E. T., 2nd Lieut., 5th Bn.
 Mollison, S., Cpl., 1st D.A.C.
 Monash, J., Colonel, 4th Inf. Bde.
 Moorehead, F. McC., Pte., 8th Bn.
 Morris, E. G., Pte., 16th Bn.
 Morrison, H. F., Pte., 5th Bn.
 Mueller, L. W. W., Pte., 5th Bn.
 Muir, S. K., Pte., 4th L.H.
 Neale, S. W., Pte., 5th Bn.
 Ogilvie, T. A., Pte., 12th Bn.

Permezel, C. H., Capt., 7th Bn.	Staley, J. E., Bdr., 2nd A.F.A. Bde.
Phelan, F. R., Pte., 6th Bn.	Steward, M. N., L/Cpl., 7th Bn.
Phillips, F. H., Cpl., 4th L.H.	Strutt, C. N., Pte., 6th Bn.
Phillips, R. K., Pte., 5th Bn.	Summons, W. E., Major, A.M.C.
Piercey, R. L., Pte., 5th Bn.	Taylor, K., Cpl., A.S.C.
Piper, K. S. M., Cpl., 2nd Bn.	Tedcastle, A. G., Pte., 5th Bn.
Rae, N. G., Sgt., 4th L.H.	Thomson, H. C. L., Dvr., 2nd L.H.F.A.
Ramsay, Lieut., Vol. Auto. Corps	Thomson, R. E., Pte., 2nd L.H.
Reid, C. L., Pte., 7th Bn.	Tilley, E. W. R., Pte., 15th Bn.
Reid, R. A., Sgt., A.A.P.C.	Tilley, J., Pte., 7th Bn.
Richardson, G. H., Pte., 6th Bn.	Tregonning, D. R. C., Pte., A.M.C.
Robertshaw, H. M., Cpl., 6th Bn.	Tulloch, A., Chaplain, R.A.N.
Robertson, S. A., Pte., 13th Bn.	Vines, A. R., Pte., 5th Bn.
Roxburgh, R. J. F., Pte., 5th Bn.	Waring, R. W., Spr., 8nd F.C.E.
Sawers, W. C., Capt., A.M.C.	Warren, G. B., Pte., 5th Bn.
Saxton, W. J., Pte., 6th Bn.	Warren, P. S., Pte., 5th Bn.
Shaw, C. G., Capt., A.M.C.	Wasley, M. R., L/Cpl., 6th Bn.
Smith, C. M., Pte., 5th Bn.	Weddell, R. H., Capt., 7th Bn.
Smith, H. G. L., Pte., 2nd Fld. Amb.	Wilton, E. A., Lieut., 16th Bn.
Smith, J. I., Pte., A.N. and M.E.F.	Woods, E. W. B., L/Cpl., A.M.C.
Sproule, J. St. G., Pte., 5th Bn.	Young, H. N., Hon. Major, 14th Bn.

Apart from a brush with the Turks on the Suez Canal early in 1915, in which the Engineers were concerned, no Australian unit came in contact with the enemy until the landing on Gallipoli in April, 1915.

In the meantime, recruiting proceeded apace. Three more Infantry Brigades and additional Light Horse units were offered and accepted. To cope with the lack of trained personnel for the commissioned ranks, officers' schools were established in all States, and the majority of junior officers sent out after April, 1915, were men who had enlisted in the ranks.

Later in the war it became a matter of regret that so much promising officer material had been allowed to proceed overseas in the ranks. Many who, had they waited, would undoubtedly have gained commissions, were killed or rendered unfit for further service early in the war. On the other hand, these same men were an important factor in creating the priceless tradition for battle discipline combined with sound initiative in the ranks which characterised the A.I.F. from the Landing on Gallipoli to the Armistice. Those who survived to gain commissions on the field constituted a class of officers without their superior in any army.

The 5th, 6th and 7th Infantry Brigades and Field Ambulances, and the 4th Light Horse Brigade, had left Australia by June, 1915. The Artillery and Engineers of the 2nd Division were, through some misunderstanding, delayed until November, thus missing Gallipoli. The 3rd Division embarked, complete, about June, 1916.

Gallipoli

Early in April, 1915, the Australian units in Egypt, after being fearful lest the war should end before they reached it, began to move. Within a few days they were at Lemnos, practising disembarkation and landing for the great adventure which was so near. Whilst there, L/Sgt. E. A. Benson (14th Battalion) became ill, and, after being evacuated to Egypt, died of sunstroke.

Before dawn on Sunday, April 25, under conditions which set the whole world ringing with praise of their valor, the Australians secured a precarious foothold near Gaba Tepe, on Gallipoli's inhospitable shore. Owing to disastrous earlier attempts of the Navy alone to force the Dardanelles, the Turks had ample warning of the enterprise. Defensive measures were taken to render a landing impossible, and whilst these were circumvented at terrible cost by the bravery of the attacking troops, the expedition failed in its ultimate objective, which was to give the Navy access to the Sea of Marmora.

As all the world knows, the Turks became aware of the operation before the first Australian soldier set foot on Anzac Beach. The 3rd Brigade having scrambled ashore under a hail of rifle and machine gun bullets, the 2nd, under Col. McCay, followed well after dawn, under conditions rendered worse by enemy observation and shrapnel fire from guns which had been brought into action. Many gallant soldiers, including Pte. C. J. Long, were killed in the boats before gaining an opportunity of striking a blow for their country.

Col. McCay was immediately faced with the necessity of reconstructing his plans. The landing having taken place a mile further north than was intended, the difficulty experienced by the right flank of the 3rd Brigade in reaching its objectives was accentuated. In fact, the right flank was in the air, and in the event of a determined enemy attack in that quarter the whole expedition might immediately have become a disaster. The original plan for Col. McCay's Brigade was to strike northward immediately. On being assured by Col. MacLagan as to the situation, however, Col. McCay, who was the senior, took the responsibility of departing from orders, arranged for his battalions to move southwards, and immediately made a valuable personal reconnaissance. As a result, the right was secured, and several dominating positions, including Bolton's Ridge, were captured or occupied by his Brigade.

At an early stage control of the fight, even by Brigade Commanders, became impossible. All that could be done by senior officers was to direct successive units or landing parties, whither reinforce-

ments appeared to be most needed, so far as could be judged from messages. Units were broken up, sometimes into companies, sometimes into small parties without even an officer, according to the success and immunity from casualties of successive landing operations.

The experience of many was that of an advance over unfamiliar ground, through dense scrub, under a devastating fire from several directions. Parties, having no clearly understood or visible objective, became lost, but continued moving inland until brought to a standstill by heavy casualties. Every now and then, coming under view from some machine gun or artillery position, formed bodies would lose heavily, reorganise and go forward again. When officers were killed, N.C.O.'s or even privates took charge of the survivors and carried on.

In the course of this costly advance, Sgt. R. M. Gillespie, Cpls. W. S. Dyer, H. M. Robertshaw and P. S. Warren, L/Cpl. M. R. Wasley and Ptes. R. C. Brownell, A. McColl, D. K. McIlwraith, F. Mc. Moorehead and C. L. Reid were killed. The toll of wounded, also, was extremely heavy, including Pte. C. E. Campbell, Pte. A. R. Grist and Cpl. A. R. Vines (all of whom were invalided to Australia), Lieut. A. Liddelow, 2nd Lieut. E. T. McVea, Q.M.S. O. M. Chilvers and Ptes A. G. Adams, H. G. Craig, J. G. Hall, R. M. McMillan, H. F. Morrison, P. W. C. Snodgrass, and J. Tilley, all of whom had to leave Gallipoli for some time. On the same day, whilst taking part in similar operations at Cape Helles, Lieut. R. R. Dawes, R.E., was wounded. Sgt. R. M. Gillespie was killed whilst reconnoitring in front of his Company beyond the line on which our troops eventually dug in. His body was found in No Man's Land during an armistice, which was arranged some time later for burying the dead. Some were wounded again and again, but so long as their tortured bodies permitted, they remained in the fight. Among many others, the conduct of Cpl. A. R. Vines, who lost an eye, was said to have been magnificent.

Where the general standard of conduct was so high and casualties so numerous, there is little chance of securing details as to the gallant actions of more than a few of the Old Scotch Collegians who were present. Lieut. A. P. Derham, who had broken off his medical course to volunteer, had the responsibility of a company command early when his O.C. fainted from loss of blood. At the time, Derham also had been wounded, but was able to walk with difficulty. Handling his men like a veteran, he successfully established a front on a commanding feature afterwards known as Johnston's Jolly. Later, seeing another

platoon of his battalion advancing into an area which he had found impassable, Derham, failing to stop them, limped after them. As they went over the skyline they were terribly cut up by shrapnel and rifle fire. The survivors, reaching a point under shelter from the murderous shrapnel, lay down, and here Derham overtook them. The rifle fire continuing, further casualties occurred, and Derham was again wounded. Retreat now being out of the question, and it being useless to stay where they were, Derham and the platoon commander decided to advance. The remnants of the party, followed by Derham, then rushed forward some 200 yards down an exposed slope and dropped into abandoned enemy gun pits. In the evening Derham helped defeat a Turkish counter-attack and organised the work of digging in. Lieut. Derham, who received a Military Cross, was one of the very few selected for decorations on account of their gallant actions on the day of the landing. In addition to the work already referred to on this crowded day, Derham had carried a First Aid kit, and attended to his own wounded.

During the afternoon Capt. R. P. Flockart, although wounded in the jaw, had remained at the front, and with his company extended the front line on Johnston's Jolly. Lieut. C. McE. Lillie, finding a gun of an Indian mountain battery in difficulties, successfully organised a party and covered its withdrawal to a less exposed position.

At night, the men, in scattered groups, often out of touch with each other, were digging in between Turkish counter-attacks. The rectification involved advancing some posts and withdrawing others. Orders for the most part were passed along by word of mouth from post to post. In the confusion which existed owing to lack of continuity of the front, the air became full of orders to retire. Some troops, who, had the facts been known, would have stayed where they were, came back, whilst others in very advanced positions distrusted the orders and remained where they were for a day or two longer. One of the latter groups was a small post of the 5th Battalion, under Sgt. Norman Marshall, who was well beyond the general line.

During the night a serious gap in the line was filled by the 6th Battalion, the men being ably placed in position for digging by Capt. T. F. Borwick.

Of all the brilliant work done by Australians at the Landing, no greater gallantry was displayed anywhere than by certain Regimental Medical Officers and their stretcher-bearers. Capt. J. J. Black (6th Bn.) and Capt. H. E. Jackson (8th Bn.) in particular earned and won the undying gratitude of their battalions. Both kept well up with

their lines during the advance, dressing wounds under the heaviest fire, carrying men back into positions of comparative safety, and then running forward again to attend to others. Black is said to have personally saved a least fifty men, taking his life in his hands to get each. Jackson worked continuously for three days, wandering at times almost up to the Turkish bayonets to recover the wounded.

Within ten days of the landing, a period of digging punctuated by numerous enemy counter-attacks, Lieut. W. B. Kerr and Sgt. L. M. B. Marks died of wounds, and Capt. R. P. Flockart, Lieuts. A. P. Derham and E. A. Wilton, L/Cpl. M. N. Steward and Ptes. E. G. Morris, A. E. Dagnall were wounded. Pte. Morris died at Alexandria in June as a result of typhoid fever supervening on his wounds. Pte. Dagnall was invalided to Australia.

For their services during this period, Capt. Flockart was promoted Major, and Sgt. N. Marshall received his commission, gaining also a special mention in orders.

Helles

Early in May, Sir Ian Hamilton, forced to decide as between Anzac and Helles for his next stroke, chose the latter. The need for reinforcements on that front resulted in the 2nd Brigade, under Col. McCay, with some Australian Artillery which could not be used at Anzac, being sent down to Helles on May 5th.

Three days later, on a few moments' notice, the Brigade advanced to attack in broad daylight, 6th and 7th Battalions leading and 5th and 8th in support. As there had been no time to draw up orders explaining a complex operation, Col. McCay led the 6th Battalion and sent his Brigade-Major to guide the 7th, of which the two leading companies were commanded by Capt. R. H. Weddell.

Having passed over 500 yards of open ground under heavy fire, the leading troops reached the front trench and dropped in to take cover and breath. After a few minutes, during which successive lines came up, Col. McCay walked along the parapet in full view of the Turks, conversing with the officers and encouraging the men to continue their advance. During this attack, Col. McCay made his driving force felt throughout.

As the lines went forward under a hail of bullets, casualties became very numerous. Capt. T. F. Borwick was wounded, and hit again as he lay on the ground. The 6th Battalion, by reason of its losses, was brought to rest and ordered to dig. Capt. Weddell, now in command of the remnants of the 7th, observing this and seeing the

British shells bursting close in front, conformed, ordering his men alternatively to fire and dig.

The leading lines of the 5th Battalion coming up under Lieut. C. McE. Lillie were directed to cover the right flank, where French troops had been expected, and dug in there. Lieut. Lillie, who, on account of his extremely youthful appearance had been known to his elder subordinates as "the Pink Kid," had covered himself with glory during the early fighting on the Peninsula, and became one of the most popular fighting officers of the force. During the night some reinforcements arriving under Capt. C. H. Permezel strengthened Lillie's party on the exposed flank. During this advance, L/Sgt. K. S. M. Piper and Pte. C. N. Strutt were killed, and Capt. T. F. Borwick, L/Cpl. R. J. F. Roxburgh and Ptes. A. G. Adams, G. R. Carson, C. R. Cole and C. M. Smith wounded.

Col. McCay, after arranging for his remaining battalion, the 8th, to advance, went forward with the two unwounded members of his staff (who were shortly afterwards killed), and fixed his headquarters within seventy yards of the front line. Attention was then directed towards clearing the wounded, of whom there were upwards of five hundred. Capt. Black was early working well forward, and again doing great work. With his stretcher-bearers he had been fully employed in treating British and Australian wounded since mid-day of the previous day. For his services on this occasion Capt. Black, who was severely wounded a few days later, was mentioned in despatches.

Capt. Jackson had again distinguished himself in the same way during and after the advance. The following morning, in defiance of orders to the contrary, he went out on an exposed plateau to see if he could bring in some wounded who were reported to have been missed. Taking his kit and a shovel he dug a small shelter and succeeded in rescuing three men, though "how he managed to get them and himself out of this stricken area was a mystery to all who knew it."

At 2 a.m. on May 9, after losing the whole of his staff, and, after having for hours exposed himself with the utmost contempt for personal safety, Col. McCay had his leg broken by a bullet.

On May 11, having advanced our position 600 yards, the 2nd Brigade was relieved. A week later it returned to Anzac, leaving at Helles the Australian artillery, which had accompanied it there. Among the latter was Capt. R. C. Crocker, an officer who had been a keen soldier before the war. In addition to gaining promotion at Helles, Crocker greatly distinguished himself before being killed on 12-7-15, whilst on forward observation duty.

Anzac Again

At Anzac, both sides had quickly settled down to trench warfare, and life had become established on a routine basis, with frequent raids and demonstrations, trench digging, ammunition and ration carrying constituting the greater part of the routine. The Light Horse, having left their horses in Egypt, were now operating as infantry on the Peninsula, and occupied some of the unhealthy posts close to the Turkish lines, where bombing warfare had already been inaugurated. One of the first to suffer was 2nd Lieut. E. E. G. Boyd, who lost his right arm as a result of wounds received on May 13.

On May 30, in connection with an advance by New Zealand troops on the left flank, a party of 9th Light Horse at Quinn's Post were ordered to maintain covering fire. Their officer was Lieut. S. A. McWilliam, who, after leaving school, had been one of the first group of fine soldiers to pass through Duntroon. Whilst directing this fire and gallantly exposing himself, McWilliam was shot through the head by a Turkish sniper, and died instantly.

During May and June a number of Old Boys received wounds of varying degrees of severity, including Capt. S. E. B. Grimwood, Cpl. R. J. A. Henderson, and Ptes. F. R. Phelan, J. R. Duncan, P. A. Eville, J. S. Culley, F. W. Haig, S. A. Robertson, J. St. G. Sproule and S. Rosenthal, of whom Culley and Haig were invalided to Australia. On June 10, Bdr. A. J. Macgibbon, who had been on Gallipoli since the landing, was killed. On the night of June 30, whilst Australian troops were carrying out a demonstration on another part of the front, the Turks heavily attacked and entered a position on Russell's Top occupied by small parties of the 8th Light Horse. After severe hand to hand fighting and bombing, the Turks were all killed or captured, whilst reinforcements were prevented from reaching them by burning flares in No Man's Land. During this small battle our own garrison also suffered severely, among the killed being L/Cpl. T. A. Wallace.

During May, at certain posts where the opposing front lines were close together, indications of Turkish attempts to mine towards our positions were reported. Shortly afterwards mining operations, which later became one of the main activities at Anzac, were commenced by our troops. These were inaugurated by the Infantry, mainly for listening purposs, but were soon necessarily added to the responsibilities of the Engineers. Under their direction the work was carried out according to a sound plan, beginning with a series of protective galleries along the greater portion of the front, and developing from that into offensive mining wherever there was anything to be gained by this



LIEUT. GENERAL SIR JOHN MONASH G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.D., D.S.O.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES W. McCAY, K.C.M.G., C.B.

course. One of the Engineer officers who did particularly well at this work was Lieut. C. S. Barber.

The first actual instance of underground fighting on Gallipoli occurred on July 8, when a party of Turks entered one of our galleries. On this occasion Capt. C. H. Permezel, with some men of the 7th Battalion, assisted their C.O. to construct sandbag barricades, after which the Turks were forced out. A few days later Capt. Permezel received the wound from which, on July 14, he died.

During June and the subsequent months the effect of the insanitary conditions of trench life, combined with heat, flies, and the vicinity of unburied dead, told unmistakably on the health of the troops. In addition to the probabilities of mutilation by shell or bullet, therefore, our men were called upon to face the more insidious and no less harmful prospects of severe illness. Capt. F. S. Bond, Lieut. J. M. Mathew and L/Cpl. McVea, and, later, Pte. W. H. Shoebridge, 2nd Lieut. J. A. Anderson and Major H. N. Young were among the victims invalided home. Capt. Bond, who had three sons at the war, died in March, 1916.

During May, Sgt. D. R. Macdermid, who had shown great promise in the ranks of 14th Battalion, was granted a commission. In July Cpl. T. A. Ogilvie and Sgt. N. G. Rae gained similar promotion, followed, in August, by Cpls. S. W. Neale, R. L. Piercey and H. F. Morrison. By this time many other O.S.C. officers had secured promotion, including Captains T. F. Borwick, R. P. Flockart, S. J. W. Armstrong and R. H. Weddell.

Early in July Dvr. C. H. Manning was killed and Major R. H. Weddell so severely wounded as to be invalided home. The latter had earned a splendid reputation during the early days on the Peninsula, and more especially at Helles.

On July 11th, whilst descending a steep communication trench on his final tour of the line before leaving Gallipoli to assume command in Egypt of the 2nd Division, Col. MacCay sustained a fractured leg. This was an aftermath of his wound at Helles, and was a severe blow to him, resulting in his being invalided to Australia.

On July 12, an ex-master, Lieut. N. J. Greig volunteered to lead a raid on a crater near the famous German Officers' Trench. The party reached its objective and killed the Turks holding it, but found to their surprise that the crater gave no cover on the Turkish side, opening directly into the Turkish front trench. They were promptly bombed by the Turks, and reinforcements coming over were subjected to heavy fire. Lieut. Greig ordered his party to withdraw through a tunnel

opening into the crater, and, although wounded, stood covering their retreat with his revolver. The Turkish commander, who admired Greig's gallantry and fine appearance, desired to take him prisoner, but on Greig persistently refusing to surrender, he was killed by a bomb. It is reported that the Turks buried him with far more reverence than was usually shown to their dead enemies.

On the same day, during a more than usually heavy shelling of our front line, Major R. P. Flockart received the wounds from which he died a few days later, and Lieut. A. Liddelow also was wounded. Major Flockart was a brave, efficient and popular officer, who had greatly distinguished himself from the landing onwards.

On the night of July 12 another very gallant Old Boy met his end. A 6th Battalion patrol found themselves very close to an unsuspected Turkish post, and were heavily fired upon. One of their number told the remainder to get back, and said he would cover their withdrawal with bombs. This was Pte. G. H. Richardson, who faced almost certain death to save his friends, and was never again seen alive. An original Anzac, his behaviour on this and previous occasions was worthy of the highest traditions of Australia's army.

On August 1 Pte. J. E. Carson was severely wounded, and subsequently invalided to Australia.

On August 6 and 7 arrangements were made for numerous attacks and demonstrations at Anzac to keep the Turks fully occupied and thus enable the landing of fresh British divisions at Suvla Bay to be effected with a minimum of hostile interference. The Suvla stroke was confidently expected to prove decisive in routing the Turkish armies on the Peninsula, and had it been entrusted to troops equal in calibre to those who carried out the earlier landing at Anzac and Helles, these hopes would have had fair prospects of realisation.

As portion of the covering operations, on the night of August 6, the 4th Brigade, with New Zealand and Indian troops, carried out a flanking movement over most difficult country towards Sari Bair. The intention was that in the early morning these troops should attack in rear the Turks on the left of the Anzac position. To avoid disclosing our intentions the ground was not properly reconnoitred beforehand. The tired troops consequently lost direction to a serious extent, and, meeting unexpected resistance in the dark at numerous points, were unable to carry out the main intention. In the course of this advance Cpl. J. Inglis Smith, who had taken part in the New Guinea expedition, and subsequently enlisted in the A.I.F., was killed, and Pte. E. R. Davison was severely wounded.

Further to the right on August 7 an ill-fated attack was carried out by the 3rd Light Horse Brigade. By way of preparation the Turkish trenches were heavily and effectively shelled, but, through some fundamental error in synchronisation of watches, the bombardment ceased seven minutes before the attack was to commence. The Turks, well aware of what was about to happen, immediately manned their trenches, and, by the time the attack started, No Man's Land had become a zone of death. Lieut. E. Gratton Wilson was one of the very few who survived the dash through the hail of rifle and machine gun bullets. He was seen sitting near, and with his back to the Turkish parapet, beckoning to others to follow—but the others were dead or seriously wounded. Almost immediately afterwards this gallant officer was killed by a bomb.

It was in this same charge that Sqn. Sgt. Major C. H. Cameron and Tpr. G. L. Purves, a veteran of the Boer War, met their death; and in the same vicinity Tpr. D. A. Fraser was killed.

Another costly attack carried out simultaneously by the Infantry, but more successful if success can be measured by gain of ground, was made at Lone Pine. Here the attacking troops were confronted by Turkish trenches roofed over by heavy timbers, rendering entrance to the trenches extremely difficult. In this position some of the most severe hand-to-hand fighting of the war occurred, with very heavy casualties to both sides. Battalion after battalion was ordered up to reinforce the attacking troops and hold the captured position. Here Pte. J. G. Limerock was killed and 2nd Lieut. T. A. Ogilvie and Ptes. H. G. Craig and J. McPhail mortally wounded. Major T. F. Borwick and Ptes. V. Finch, F. J. McQueen and J. St. G. Sproule were all severely wounded.

During these attacks, when the Infantry and Light Horse cheerfully went out to almost certain death, the narrow trenches, through which reinforcements and ammunition had to pass, rapidly became choked with dead and wounded. All movements were a matter of the greatest difficulty. Under these conditions wonderful work was done by the Engineers, in extending the trench system, and by the medical services, in dealing with casualties. Among others, Capt. J. C. Campbell, R.M.O., 7th Btn., worked tirelessly and saved many lives.

The Suvla landing having failed to bring the expedition any nearer its goal, the task of the Anzac force again became one of holding on to a poor defensive position, overlooked and enfiladed by the enemy from many points. With improvement in the enemy ammunition supply, shelling became more frequent. So numerous were the casual-

ties under these bombardments that the garrison at many points had orders to take cover as soon as shelling commenced. In the Lone Pine area, where these conditions were accentuated, Capt. H. E. Jackson, who had established a fine reputation for gallantry at the landing and at Helles, again became conspicuous by regularly emerging from his aid post to look for casualties while everyone else was hurrying for cover. Capt. Jackson is said to have been recommended for decorations on three separate occasions, but in the Gallipoli campaign rewards for outstanding bravery and endurance were much less common than later in the war. Moreover, such recommendations frequently went astray, and in other cases witnesses who could have supported them were killed.

About the middle of August the infantry of the 2nd Division began to arrive at Anzac. On the morning of September 2 the Transport *Southland*, carrying the 21st and part of the 23rd Battalions, was torpedoed. The calm manner in which the troops fell in and waited at their stations, as boat after boat was launched, is too well known to justify detailing here, but will long be a matter of pride for Australians. Prominent among members of the 21st Battalion, who coped with a difficult situation after a number of boats overturned through being rushed by members of the ship's crew, were Lieut. A. R. Macneil and Cpl. J. D. Burns. When the torpedo exploded a number were killed, and later, as a result of boats being upset, others were drowned. After the boats had been picked up and the units re-assembled, it was found that Pte. L. T. Adams was missing. It is believed that he was among the drowned. Other Old Boys on the *Southland* on this occasion were J. P. W. Hogg, F. R. Adams, F. C. Reeve and J. R. Morrison.

Three weeks after landing on the Peninsula Cpl. J. D. Burns, one of the finest and most promising boys who had passed through Scotch, was killed. An ex-Prefect and Editor of the *Collegian*, he had shown rare literary talent for his years, combined with a highly-developed sense of duty. He had enlisted immediately after leaving school, and rapidly became known throughout the 21st Battalion by his fine, unselfish character, which was an inspiration to many others. He met his death at a time when his post was under heavy rifle and machine gun fire. Whilst he and his party were perfectly safe in the trench at the time, he thought, as a matter of principle, that the enemy fire should be returned. Not being one to ask others to do that which he himself was not prepared to do, he jumped up on the fire step and commenced firing. A few moments later, as might have been expected, he was shot through the head.

During the last few months on Gallipoli there was great activity underground. In the course of this phase of the fighting, Capt. C. S. Barber achieved special distinction. On one occasion, after one of his galleries had broken into a Turkish tunnel, he personally reconnoitred the latter, overpowered the Turkish sentry, and, as a result, secured a useful covered trench into which the tunnel led. For this exploit Capt. Barber was awarded a **Military Cross**.

After Lone Pine, whilst patrolling activities, mining, and improvement of our defences were maintained no important attacks were attempted. The frequency of casualties was accordingly reduced, but, owing to enemy artillery and sniping activities, never ceased. During this period Bdr. M. Crawcour and Ptes. R. L. Fraser and K. O. McCallum were invalided to Australia as a result of wounds, and Pte. W. A. Kirkland was wounded for the second time. In November, L/Cpl. Geoff. O. Robertson was promoted to the commissioned ranks of the 9th Light Horse.

On December 20 our troops skilfully withdrew from Anzac and Suvla, the Australians concentrating again in Egypt, where later units, including the 8th Brigade and 2nd Division Engineers were already employed with Indian troops on the defence of the Suez Canal. Here Cpl. R. W. McIndoe, an ex-Prefect who had broken off his medical course in 1914 to enlist in the A.M.C., and who had survived Gallipoli, was taken ill and died of pneumonia.

During the respite in Egypt the arrival of reinforcements, combined with the return to fitness of wounded and sick, permitted the formation of two additional Australian divisions. This action resulted in the promotion of many Old Boys, whose service on Gallipoli indicated their ability to carry greater responsibility. O. M. Chilvers, C. M. Gray, J. G. McCallum, G. E. Milne and P. W. Simonson were all granted commissions, whilst a number of officers were promoted.

Imperial Army, 1915

By the time the Australian troops landed on Gallipoli, many Old Boys from various parts of the world had gravitated towards England and joined the Imperial Army. Among these were Stuart G. Love, who had been managing a gold mine in West Africa; R. C. Wilson, who had been in Madagascar; L. E. P. Jones, a barrister in Shanghai; Alfred E. Wilson, travelling in New Zealand; and J. W. McWhae. E. J. Dawes, who was a mercantile marine officer, enlisted in the Shropshire Light Infantry, became a sergeant, and then secured a commission in the Royal Navy. After gaining a Distinguished Ser-

vice Cross he died. In addition to others already mentioned who were in England shortly after the outbreak of war, Eric Balderson obtained a commission in the Royal Field Artillery, and Mr. R. J. Cholmeley, an ex-master, in the Cheshire Regiment.

Stuart Love and R. C. Wilson enlisted in the Royal Engineers and Royal Welsh Fusiliers respectively, both afterwards being granted commissions in the Royal Engineers. Alfred Wilson became Lieut.-Colonel, R.F.A., and J. W. McWhae, Lieut. R.F.A.

Among the first hundred thousand, the pick of the Kitchener New Armies, were Murray Patten, Stuart Love and N. H. MacNeil. Murray Patten was wounded in a bomb accident, and invalided to England. The others were present at the disastrous Battle of Loos, after which both were awarded the Military Cross.

During 1915 one of our most daring fighters, Robert A. Little, left Australia to learn flying, and having done so received a commission in the Royal Naval Air Service. This gallant officer, flying in planes bearing Scotch colours, is officially reported to have brought down 38 enemy aeroplanes before meeting his death.

In addition to gaining a D.S.O. and Bar, a D.S.C. and two Bars, and the French Croix de Guerre, he had risen to the rank of Flight-Commander, and refused further promotion because higher rank would have kept him out of the fighting. Little more than a school-boy during these eventful years, his age when he died was 22.

L. E. P. Jones, who left a fine law practice in Shanghai to join up, gained a Captaincy in the Yorkshire Regiment, and after a brief period in France was killed at Voormezeele, near Ypres, on August 3, 1915. Morrison McKenzie, who was chief officer on a liner in 1914, obtained his release as early as possible, and secured a commission in the Durham Light Infantry, being badly wounded late in 1915.

During 1915 a number of Old Boys who had served in the A.I.F. were transferred and given commissions in the Imperial Army. Among these were R. U. Hoddinott, E. R. Findlay, J. St. G. Sproule and G. McI. Hennessey (all R.F.A.), and Cpl. S. K. Muir (2nd King's Royal Rifles).

Early in the year, in response to a call from the Mother Country, a hundred Australian doctors left to join the Royal Army Medical Corps. Among them were Drs. A. S. Anderson, H. R. Dew, H. B. Graham, R. W. Hogg, J. D. H. Hughston, W. Rogerson, and N. C. Talbot, all of whom gained splendid reputations in the British Army. Two, unfortunately, were killed, and four of the others gained decorations.

France, 1916

The 1st and 2nd Australian Divisions reached France towards the end of March, 1916, and shortly afterwards took over for educational purposes a quiet section of the line near Armentieres. The trenches being badly in need of reconstruction after a winter of ineffective drainage, there was an immediate increase in activity in our lines, which, at times, called forth heavy enemy shelling.

In one of these bombardments, Lieut. W. M. Olive, whilst in charge of an engineer and infantry working party, was killed on April 23. Although comparatively new in the battle zone, Lieut. Olive had rapidly endeared himself to those associated with him. On one occasion whilst in Egypt, he had very pluckily rescued from drowning a soldier, who had fallen into the Suez Canal.

During the early days in France, trench life was largely composed of engineer working parties, fatigues, and, to a limited extent, patrol work. On the night of May 5, the quiet traditions of this sector were rudely broken by the Germans, after a very intense and prolonged bombardment, carrying out a raid on a salient in our front line near Bois Grenier. The main weight of this bombardment fell on the 20th Battalion, then occupying the salient referred to, but the barrage extended well into the sector to the right, occupied by the 8th Battalion. When the barrage opened, telephone communications were almost immediately severed, intensifying the anxiety of the Battalion Commanders concerned as to the situation. In these circumstances, Pte. C. R. Neville greatly distinguished himself by carrying messages again and again over shell-swept zones, thus maintaining communication between his Battalion Head Quarters and the Front Line. For his gallant work on this occasion, Pte. Neville was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. On the same night, Lieut. J. L. Ross was wounded whilst on patrol.

As time went on and defences assumed a more effective condition, our activity in No Man's Land by way of patrols and raids became more marked.

About the middle of June, the 1st and 2nd Divisions moved north to the Messines front, their sectors near Armentieres being taken over by the 4th and 5th Divisions, newly arrived from Egypt.

Although the Armentieres line, during the later days, had been much less peaceful than of yore, the Messines sector, being to a large extent under close observation by the enemy, was even less comfortable. It is believed that G.H.Q. intended carrying out an important attack on this sector, more or less simultaneously with that on the

Somme, which occurred during the following month, but that the destruction of a large reserve of ammunition necessitated revision of this plan. In any case, a vigorous raiding policy was instituted with a view to securing identification of enemy units.

On June 29, Lieuts. A. R. Macneil and R. D. Fussell took part in a raid in which 80 enemy, including two officers, were killed and five taken prisoners. About the same date Lieuts. F. J. Smedley, R. D. Fussell, L/Cpl. J. G. Hall, Sgt. K. R. Jarvie, and Gnr. L. C. Steminger were wounded, and Lieut. A. P. Smith was killed.

Early in July, the 1st, 2nd and 4th Divisions were withdrawn from the line, and moved south to play their part in the great battle which had already opened in the Somme area.

On July 10, Brig.-Gen. Monash was appointed Maj.-Gen. to command the 3rd Division, shortly to arrive in England, and left the 4th Inf. Bde., of which he had been in continuous command since its formation. At this time, Maj.-Gen. J. W. McCay, having recovered from the injury to his leg, was commanding the 5th Division, so that of the three Divisions commanded by Australian officers, two were under Old Scotch Collegians.

On July 19, the 5th Division carried out a costly attack near Fleurbaix, in which, for some reason, the anticipated co-operation of other units failed to materialise. The units of the 15th Inf. Bde., including many Old Boys who had served with the 2nd Inf. Bde. on Gallipoli, suffered severely, the right flank being entirely exposed. This operation was apparently intended by the Higher Command as a diversion to the Somme Battle, which had then been going on for nearly three weeks. The Germans, however, were well prepared for an attack.

In the course of this disastrous operation, Lieut. Harold Cox, a veteran of the Boer War, Capt. A. W. Liddelov, Lieut. C. M. Gray, L/Cpl. A. M. Brown, Ptes. C. L. Lake and G. R. Cox were all killed, and Lieuts. A. D. Robertson, J. W. Fenton, G. S. Smith, R. A. McCracken and Cpl. O. Vincent were wounded. Sgt. A. S. Bishop, who had served on Gallipoli and been recommended for a commission, was severely wounded, and succumbed to his wounds five months later. Capt. Liddelov had been wounded at the landing on Gallipoli, and again on July 12, 1915. At Fleurbaix, he was wounded in the head whilst going over the parapet, but rose at once and went on. He was wounded again in the shoulder and arm, but refused to leave his men. Shortly afterwards, this gallant officer, whose heroic conduct excited the most profound admiration, was killed by a shell.

During the following three days on this sector, Sgt. H. M. Davies and L/Cpl. E. J. Forsyth were mortally wounded. Sgt. Davies had greatly distinguished himself in this operation and had been recommended for a commission. After Fleurbaix, and during the three following days and nights, 2nd Lieut. W. E. S. Edgar did splendid work, taking out parties time and again into No Man's land, searching for and bringing in wounded.

About July 22, the 1st Division, now in the Somme area, carried out a dashing attack which secured for us the ruins of the village of Pozieres.

At this stage of the War, and in fact until late in 1917, the plans of the British Higher Command were materially influenced by one of the lessons of the costly battle at Loos in 1915. This indicated the desirability in offensive battles of avoiding too ambitious objectives, and resulted in our major engagements being carried out to a set pattern. After an intensive bombardment of a limited portion of an enemy position to destroy the wire, besides causing a maximum of loss to the enemy, the barrage would lift and our troops would carry out a modest advance on a small front to a definite line, where they could dig in under cover of our artillery. Practically none of the advances was of sufficient depth to reach the enemy gun positions, and these nibbling tactics therefore left the whole of his artillery on a broad front to concentrate a veritable torrent of retaliatory shelling on the limited area captured in each engagement. As front and support lines in those days were thickly occupied, the cost in casualties of each gain of ground was enormous. As might be expected, our losses were far more severe after than during each attack.

Following the capture of Pozieres, Sgts. H. F. Angus, J. P. Griffiths, D. McLean and Pte. F. E. P. Lynall were killed on July 25, and Maj. T. F. Borwick (now Brigade Major, 2nd Inf. Bde.), Capt. J. C. Campbell, L/Cpl. G. R. Carson, Ptes. Bottomley, C. H. Russell, and J. Straughair were wounded. L/Cpl. Carson was invalided to Australia, but the remainder of the wounded recovered sufficiently to rejoin their units later during the War. Sgt. Angus had enlisted in August, 1914, served through Gallipoli, and died leading a forlorn hope across No Man's Land.

During this action Capt. C. McE. Lillie again distinguished himself. Finding himself, after arrival of the assaulting troops at the final objective, the senior surviving officer of three Companies, he immediately took charge and organised them for consolidation of their position, displaying the same qualities of coolness and leadership which

had so characterised his behaviour at Gallipoli. On July 25, Sgt. S. Mollison showed conspicuous courage in keeping his trench mortar in action in a forward position until his ammunition was expended, the work of his detachment proving of great assistance to the Infantry. Sgt. R. J. Brownell also did yeoman service in maintaining telephonic communication between the front line and his battery, regardless of danger or fatigue. For their work on this occasion, Capt. Lillie was awarded the D.S.O., whilst Brownell and Mollison both received well-earned Military Medals.

Before the end of July, the 2nd Division relieved the 1st, and almost immediately carried out an abortive attack, which failed owing to a great deal of the enemy wire entanglements not having been effectively cut. On this occasion, Sgt. G. D. A. Gallagher did excellent work in reforming his Company after it had become dispersed by heavy shelling. Afterwards he carried out a valuable reconnaissance of the enemy wire, for which he was awarded a Military Medal.

On August 4, the attack was repeated after more thorough artillery preparation, and resulted in the capture of all objectives, including the whole crest of the ridge north-east of Pozieres, from which a large enemy area could be observed.

Following these two attacks, casualties were again extremely heavy. Lieuts. A. J. Kerr, A. G. Goodson, 2nd Lieut. L. B. Pritchard, Sgt. G. D. A. Gallagher, M.M., Ptes. J. McC. Hancock and E. G. Muntz were all killed or mortally wounded, and 2nd Lieut. P. T. Hurrey, Sappers W. F. Nevill and A. J. Walker, and Pte. D. Hunter were wounded. Lieut. Pritchard was wounded early in the attack, but refused to leave his men, and was afterwards killed outright.

For his conduct in command of the 22nd Battalion during and after this attack, Lieut.-Col. R. Smith was awarded the D.S.O., and a few days later Sgt. E. R. Smith gained an M.M. Sgt. Smith displayed the greatest courage in remaining at his post and dressing wounded whilst his battery position was being subjected to intense shell fire.

The day after this attack, the 2nd Division was relieved by the 4th, which was severely bombarded in the new position, resulting in the death on August 7 of Pte. W. Berry and many others.

The Pozieres ridge having been secured, the scene of activity moved to Mouquet Farm, which lay across a valley from the left of the position. Here the enemy were well-protected in an elaborate system of dug-outs, emerging to meet each attack as the barrage lifted. Several attempts to capture this position, costing many valuable lives, were carried out before it was secured. In the first attack,

by the 4th Division, Lieut. O. M. Chilvers, who had been wounded at the landing and served throughout the greater portion of the Gallipoli campaign, was killed. A second attempt, which also achieved only partial success, was made by the 1st Division.

In a later attack by the 21st Battalion, which captured the position, Cpl. A. A. T. Bell and Pte. Ross McHutchison were killed. The former had done splendidly in charge of a Lewis gun section, and the latter was one of the many gallant youngsters who heard the call and enlisted at the age of eighteen.

During and after this attack, Capt. A. R. Macneil behaved with the utmost gallantry under very difficult conditions. After being wounded, he remained on duty, directing and encouraging his men until wounded a second time. During the subsequent bombardment, another Old Scotch Collegian, L/Cpl. G. M. Broadbent, did great work in carrying messages over exposed ground between the front zone and Brigade H.Q.

In the course of the fighting in this vicinity, in addition to those named, Sgt. E. R. Smith and L/Cpl. P. C. Young were killed, and Maj. A. W. Murdoch, L/Sgt. F. H. Simpson, L/Cpl. S. A. Robertson, Ptes. J. Visbord, F. R. Phelan and P. A. Eville were wounded. Capt. H. W. F. Mitchell specially distinguished himself by his untiring efforts on behalf of the wounded. During both tours of his Division in the line, he attended to many casualties in the open at great personal risk. After one attack he pushed his Aid Post well forward, and remained on duty over 36 hours continuously under heavy fire.

Having each had two tours of duty in the forefront of the Somme fighting, the 1st, 2nd and 4th Divisions were sent north to hold the line in the Ypres salient. At this time, conditions in that unhealthy corner, dominated by enemy positions on Hill 60 and other high ground to the east, were relatively peaceful. Attention was accordingly chiefly directed towards improving the trenches, which were in bad condition after the attack to which the Canadians had been subjected in June. Even in this quiet sector, however, a certain number of casualties occurred, owing to enemy observation of the movements in our position, and during the normal activities of patrol work, trench improvements, and fatigues. During this period, Lieut. H. F. Morrison and Pte. J. McCullagh were wounded.

Whilst the Australians were enjoying comparative rest in the Ypres salient, the Somme battle had been carried on by other troops with the co-operation, at times, of tanks. On the principle of keeping

a retreating enemy on the move, the offensive was maintained by the British on lines somewhat similar to those adopted at Pozieres. By this time, however, the weather had broken, and, owing to the combined effects of rain and shelling, the forward area had become almost uninhabitable. Most of the trenches were knee deep in mud, with no prospect of effective drainage. The line had advanced so far beyond rail heads that the delivery of ammunition and rations, let alone the materials for shelter or other trench improvements, to the forward zone was a matter of the greatest difficulty. Roads had ceased to be, and progress across the open was just as difficult as through the boggy trenches, owing to shell holes filled with water. The evacuation of wounded was a most painful process for all concerned, and stretcher-bearers became thoroughly exhausted by one trip to the rear with a wounded man.

It was over ground such as this that the Australians were required to carry out several attacks in October and November. The rate at which our troops could advance was such that, after the barrage lifted, the enemy machine guns had ample time in which to shoot down attacking troops, rendering it virtually impossible for the latter to reach the German trenches in any strength.

It was during this period that Sgts. S. G. M. Campbell, F. H. Christie, B. C. Thompson, Cpls. C. P. G. McLean, A. McKay and Bdr. S. O. Benjamin lost their lives, and Capt. S. P. Lyttle, Lieut. D. Lilley, 2nd Lieuts. H. C. Morrison and A. T. Roark, L/Cpl. W. A. Kirkland, and Ptes. W. H. MacVean, D. S. McHutchison, S. McCullagh and N. R. Keig were wounded. Capt. S. P. Lyttle and 2nd Lieut. Roark were invalided to Australia, but the others recovered from their wounds sufficiently to rejoin their units at a later date. The conditions at this time imposed a severe physical strain on all troops in the forward area, and sickness claimed many victims, among them being Sgt. T. J. Hooper, who died on November 27. Capt. A. B. Bennie, who was invalided to Australia and demobilised, died shortly afterwards.

After a final attack by the 6th and 7th Bdes. about November 17, it became evident that no further advances of any importance could be made until the ground froze or dried up considerably. After this, the line was held more thinly and troops were occupied mainly in improvement of roads, construction of light railways, and eventually in making the trenches more habitable. For the remainder of the year, however, the Australians, as a whole, lived a comfortless existence, even the Divisions which were resting behind the lines being billeted in the poorest sort of villages.

On the last day of the year, Gnrs. C. de B. Hogg and H. C. Ferguson were killed by the same shell. Only three other casualties to Old Scotch Collegians during this month are recorded, Lieut. L. J. Brewer, Sgt. F. H. Hazelwood and Pte. A. Napper being wounded. Pte. Napper died of wounds at Havre on December 8th.

Palestine, 1916

The threat of a Turkish raid on the Suez Canal early in 1916 not having been translated into definite action, the defence of Egypt by our troops became less passive. After vigorous reconnaissance work, action was taken towards ousting the Turks from the oases near the north coast of the Sinai Peninsula. The Light Horse, in a series of minor operations, drove the Turks from Romani, El Arish, El Maghdaba and Rafa. Our losses as a rule were relatively slight. On one occasion, however, after the fighting at Romani (9-8-16), Lieut. Geoff. Robertson was treacherously shot whilst going out to bring in some Turks who had shown a white flag. Lieut. Robertson, who had proved himself a fine leader during his service on Gallipoli and in the desert, died four days later, on 13-8-16.

In the course of the same engagements, Lieut. T. S. Austin, Tpr. P. S. Jackson and Dvr. J. B. Frame were wounded, the latter being invalided home. Whilst on leave in Cairo after Romani, Sgt. D. B. Herd was accidentally drowned.

During the advance across the Sinai Peninsula and into Palestine, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Fraser, by now commanding the 3rd L.H. Field Ambulance, had done much sterling work, for which he was awarded the D.S.O.

Imperial Army, 1916

Of the Old Boys in the Imperial Army, unfortunately but little is known during the year 1916. Lieut. Eric Balderson, R.F.A., who had left the stage to act a sterner part in the drama of life, was killed on the Marne during March. Lieut. Murray Patten, after good work on the Somme, was appointed Battalion Intelligence Officer, and promoted Captain. N. H. MacNeil and R. C. Wilson gained their captaincy, the latter being wounded at Mametz Wood during the Somme fighting. During May, S. G. Love gained his majority.

On August 13th, Lieut. S. B. McLaren, R.E., who had given up a professorship to enlist, died of wounds sustained in the performance of a very gallant action. During a bombardment of an ammunition dump, a fire broke out. Calling for volunteers, Lieut. McLaren promptly attacked the fire to prevent it spreading, clearing explosives

as rapidly as possible from its vicinity. In the course of this work Lieut. McLaren and others were wounded and driven off by exploding bombs. He returned alone, however, in an effort to save the situation at all costs, but was mortally wounded, dying shortly afterwards in hospital at Abbeville.

France, 1917

Early in the new year, with the ground normally frozen, life became more bearable than during November and December. The 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th Divisions were retained on the Somme, the 3rd being in the Armentieres sector. On the Somme, the Australian Corps' front was normally held by two or three divisions, whilst the remainder rested and trained in the back areas.

As soon as the state of the ground permitted, the activity in No Man's Land increased, and a series of raids shortly afterwards took place. One of the most regular frequenters of No Man's Land at night was Lieut. Bruce Anderson, Intelligence Officer of the 58th Battalion. During February and March in particular, he was out with a number of fighting patrols, and largely as a result of his efforts a strong hostile patrol was routed on one occasion, much valuable information being obtained. For his work during this period Anderson received a Military Cross.

On the night of 14th February the 57th Btn. carried out a very successful raid, in which the enemy lost 29 killed and 7 prisoners. Our assault party was under the command of Capt. J. B. Laing, who showed great coolness and resource whilst his party were in the enemy position. After the completion of their task Capt. Laing brought his men back with excellent judgment through a heavy barrage, in such a way as to avoid casualties. His Military Cross was a result of his excellent work on this occasion. A few nights earlier the 5th Btn. had attempted a similar raid, but without corresponding success, due to the enemy wire not being effectively cut. On this occasion 2nd Lieut. H. C. Morrison was wounded.

As a result of these raids, and other harrassing tactics on our part, the enemy on the Somme front was not only uncomfortable, but was suffering in both morale and casualties. It was not altogether surprising, therefore, when one night towards the end of February enemy artillery commenced to shell their own side of the famous Butte de Warlencourt, indicating a German withdrawal. Our infantry promptly took the offensive, and, in a series of minor attacks, found some trenches unoccupied, and others strongly held by determined

troops. The enemy evidently intended to retreat, according to his own time-table, covered by a rearguard mainly composed of machine gunners and other picked troops.

In one of these minor attacks on February 26, Lieut. E. L. Davies greatly distinguished himself whilst in charge of a party of 18th Btn., and gained a Military Cross. After a long rush through heavy machine gun fire, with the remnants of his party he entered a strongly held enemy position known as Malt Trench. Bombing his way along this trench he forced the enemy back 200 yards, and then held on against a heavy counter attack.

It soon became evident that the enemy was falling back to a very strong defensive system (known as the Hindenburg line) beyond Bapaume, which air photographs had shown for some months in course of construction. In the preparation of this trench system, with its dug-outs and wire, the Germans had freely used French civilians and prisoners of war. By falling back the enemy again secured the great advantage of good roads up to their line. At the same time, the further we advanced, the greater did our transport difficulties become. In the rapid reconstruction of the main Albert-Bapaume road in this area, our engineers and pioneers did wonders.

During the German retreat our troops maintained a steady pressure against their rearguard, until the latter had passed through the wire protecting their new line. Our front line troops then settled down in a series of disconnected posts, some of them trenches and others the banks of sunken roads.

In the course of this advance Lieut. V. H. L. Bidstrup, 2nd Lieut. E. R. Pearson, and Pte. J. McA. Stewart were killed, and Capt. G. S. Stewart, Lieut. A. Dean, 2nd Lieut. A. B. C. Laing, Sgt. L. Vincent, Gnr. H. S. Trend, Ptes. G. A. L. Wilson and A. C. Mathew wounded, the majority of the latter seriously.

Before evacuating Bapaume, the Germans anticipated that the Town Hall, one of the few buildings which had not been destroyed, would be used as an important headquarters, and concealed under it one or more of the powerful delay action mines which they used so effectively. Actually, the building was utilised mainly by Y.M.C.A. and Comforts Fund personnel for distributing comforts to the troops. When the mine exploded a number of these, including Pte. C. M. Neild, who had previously served with the 8th Btn. at Pozieres and subsequent fighting, were killed.

On April 9 the Canadian Corps, assisted by British troops, carried out a highly successful attack further north, and secured possession

of Vimy Ridge. In the course of this battle Lieut. J. St. G. Sproule, R.F.A., gained a Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry.

The following day the 4th Australian Division endeavoured to carry out a surprise attack, without artillery preparation, against the strongly wired Hindenburg line. In order to deal with the wire a number of tanks were detailed to assist in the attack. A very great deal depended on the success of their efforts, which, unfortunately, fell far short of anticipations. Thus, whilst many of the infantry penetrated the enemy position at certain points, enemy machine guns were not effectively silenced, and the infantry could not be properly supported. The captured ground being on a very small frontage, strong enemy counter-attacks, which developed on both flanks, virtually surrounded the attacking troops. This was the only occasion on which any number of Australians were taken prisoner during the war. During this operation Pte. G. C. Buchanan was killed and Cpls. D. M. Sandral and C. W. Vessey were severely wounded. After this attack the 4th Division were withdrawn from the line to reorganise and rest.

A few days later a somewhat similar fate befell a strong German attack which debouched under cover of fog through their own wire, surprised and overcame our forward and support posts, and then advanced rapidly along the valley between Noreuil and Lagnicourt. Penetrating to some of our forward batteries, which had no infantry escort, the enemy captured some guns from which the breech blocks had been removed by our gunners.

Brig.-Gen. R. Smith, now commanding the 5th Inf. Bde. on the left of the brigade which had been overrun, was then called upon to face a heavy attack from his right. By prompt and skilful dispositions, he met and held the attack, personally conducting the operations under heavy fire, the enemy being within 200 yards in the open. General Smith then organised a counter-attack, in the course of which the whole of the guns were recaptured, and the enemy driven in masses under close range fire of our artillery, where they were virtually annihilated before recovering their own lines. For his part in this operation General Smith was awarded a Bar to his D.S.O.

On the morning of this attack Lieut. H. B. Borwick was artillery liaison officer with the battalion on the left. He went forward immediately, and by opening up communication with Artillery Brigade Headquarters and supplying accurate information during a very critical situation, enabled our artillery to deal most effectively with the attack. His actions contributed materially to the repulse of the



LIEUT. COLONEL NORMAN MARSHALL, D.S.O., M.C.



FLIGHT-COMMANDER R. A. LITTLE, D.S.O., D.S.C.

enemy being converted into a disaster, and the Military Cross conferred on him shortly afterwards was thoroughly well earned.

During this battle 2nd Lieut. J. E. A. Stuart was taken prisoner.

On May 3 the Hindenburg line was attacked on a front of fourteen divisions, the 2nd Australian Division being on the extreme right near Bullecourt. There are good reasons for believing that the enemy had fairly accurate knowledge of our intentions, and such obstinate resistance was encountered that on the whole frontage attacked only one Brigade, the 6th Australian, reached and held its first objective.

The 5th Brigade, on its right, lost nearly all its company officers in the first few minutes. One of the very few officers of this brigade to enter the German defences, and right gallantly did he and his men hold on, was Capt. E. L. Davies, who, for his prolonged and determined defence against repeated enemy counter-attacks, received a bar to his M.C.

The 6th Brigade, exposed on both flanks, were subjected to severe counter-attacks, a division of the Prussian Guards being brought up to dislodge them. In addition, a tornado of shell-fire descended upon them, increasing from time to time as the enemy artillery on our left found itself free to turn its attention to the flank. All enemy counter-attacks were repelled, but casualties, which had been unusually heavy during the attack, mounted up rapidly. Cpl. D. Hunter and Pte. E. H. H. Bain were killed and Pte. E. D. Bouchier died of wounds; 2nd Lieut. W. Graham, Cpls. G. M. Broadbent and S. McCullagh, L/Cpl. A. Q. Sinclair, and Ptes. G. A. Burchill, W. L. T. Colelough, R. S. Kemp, A. C. Mathew and L. R. McFarland were seriously wounded.

In its way, the conduct of the 6th Brigade at Bullecourt was in every respect worthy of the standards set by Australians on the day of the landing at Gallipoli. The area captured was absurdly small in relation to the casualties incurred, but the enemy resistance was infinitely greater and more localised than at Anzac, and the enemy also suffered severely. It is a matter of no small pride to consider that a large number of Old Scotch Collegians were members of the 6th Brigade.

During the morning of May 3 reinforcements from the 1st Division came forward and endeavoured to capture, mainly by bombing, portion of the German trenches on the right, which had been the objective of 5th Brigade. By May 5 the 2nd Division was relieved by the 1st, which continued to bear the brunt of heavy counter-attacks. On May 8, 2nd Lieut. J. W. Darling, after being wounded, remained

at duty and continued to handle his trench mortars with courage and skill, being mentioned in despatches for his gallantry.

About May 9 the 5th Division relieved the 1st, and for some days intermittent but desperate fighting occurred, Lieut. W. E. S. Edgar, Cpl. R. S. Rodgeron and L/Cpl. E. Neild being wounded.

During the Bullecourt fighting, probably the most intensive experienced during the war, all arms suffered heavily. As always, the medical services were conducted admirably, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Black being in charge of the arrangements for evacuating the wounded from the forward area. Major H. P. Brownell, R.M.O., 27th Btn., also distinguished himself by going to the aid of other units and helping materially to clear the congestion of casualties by dressing wounded in the open under heavy fire. Both these officers richly deserved the D.S.O.'s awarded them.

After the Bullecourt fighting the 1st, 2nd and 5th Divisions went to a well-earned rest in General Reserve, first at the back of the Somme sector, and later in Flanders.

Since December, 1916, the 3rd Division had been holding a sector of the line near Armentieres, normally peaceful, but involving occasional casualties from shelling, trench mortars, machine guns and snipers. Old Boys who suffered during this period included 2nd Lieut. R. W. Hunter, Sgt. W. A. Blair and Pte. E. W. Nathan killed, and Lieut. L. J. Brewer, Sgt. A. E. Kelso and Pte. G. E. Craig wounded.

On June 7 the 3rd and 4th Divisions, together with New Zealand and home troops, carried out a well-organised and important attack, which resulted in the capture of Messines ridge. This was a necessary preliminary to the plans of the higher command for an advance in Flanders during the autumn. In connection with this attack many Old Boys behaved admirably, and Major E. A. Wilton, Capt. J. S. Yule and Lieuts. L. P. Little, A. M. Murdoch, J. C. D. Reid, Sgt. A. E. Treeby and L/Sgt. F. G. Seton-Stewart were honoured with decorations. Lieut. Little reconnoitred and prepared the approach route and assembly position, always a heavy responsibility, under adverse conditions. Later, during the course of this fighting, finding carrying parties engaged on essential work in the forward area disorganised by enemy shelling, he reorganised them in such a manner that their task was carried out promptly and without undue losses. Lieut. Little was wounded in the course of this operation.

On the night of the attack Lieut. J. C. D. Reid skilfully carried out an important and difficult reconnaissance to locate our advanced positions. Most unfortunately, Lieut. Reid was afterwards severely wounded and died on June 10.

Capt. J. Smythe Yule, R.M.O., 37th Btn., although gassed early in the operation, remained on duty for two days, during which time he attended to over 450 wounded, being under heavy fire a great deal of the time. In the course of this battle and the incidental bombardments which it entailed, Gnr. A. Deans, who had broken off a brilliant University course to enlist, was killed, and Cpl. B. R. Davies wounded. In holding this sector following the capture of Messines, Bdr. O. D. Benjamin and Pte. F. T. Robinson were wounded.

During July some of the Australian artillery went north to participate in an attack to be carried out by British troops in Flanders at the end of the month. As in the case of every operation attempted on this front the weather broke at the critical time, rendering movement over the muddy shell-torn terrain a matter of the greatest difficulty.

Owing to the amount of high ground around the Ypres salient still occupied by the enemy, their observation was so good that choice of gun positions on our side was limited to comparatively small areas well known to the Germans. As a natural consequence our gunners were subjected to far worse shelling during these operations than at any other period of the war. The shells were of all calibres and varieties, gas being used more and more freely as time went on.

During this phase of the fighting near Ypres and Messines in July, August and early September, Major W. J. Knox, Cpl. D. K. Armstrong and Gnr. W. J. Mountain were killed and Sgt. A. G. Kyd, Cpl. K. S. Rae, Bdr. A. Perlstein, and Gnrs. A. D. McMeekin, J. Leslie, R. E. Thomson, J. R. Simpson, R. McK. Doull, and R. P. D. MacNicol were wounded, Gnr. R. E. Thomson winning a Military Medal.

Major W. J. Knox, in his last and Mr. Littlejohn's first year at Scotch, was the first of an illustrious line of Captains of the School. A thorough sportsman in peace and war, he had been deservedly successful and popular on Gallipoli and in France. Besides being twice mentioned in despatches, he had gained a Military Cross in France for gallantly attacking and extinguishing a fire in a stack of ammunition during an enemy bombardment.

About the middle of September the 1st and 2nd Divisions took over a section of the line on Westhoek Ridge astride the Ypres-Menin Road. Early on the morning of September 20 they attacked across the valley of the Honnebeke, and captured what was known as Anzac Ridge. Owing to the admirable artillery co-operation and the excellent discipline of the attacking troops, all objectives were secured with relatively light casualties. Many prisoners were taken, and the ad-

vance could probably have been carried further without great cost. As usual, however, in battles for limited objectives, hardly had our troops come to rest on the captured position than they and the communications in rear were subjected to extremely heavy shelling.

In the preparations for this attack Cpl. V. Finch, Dvr. R. C. Tilt and Pte. A. P. R. Evans were wounded. In the course of the attack and subsequent shelling, Lieut. R. McMillan, Sgt. W. A. Kirkland and Ptes. J. A. Macdonald and W. J. Stephens were killed. The two former were original members of the First Division. Both had had long service and been wounded previously. Lieut. McMillan had been one of the outstanding men selected on the field for commissioned rank. Sgt. Kirkland, who enlisted at the age of twenty, after being twice wounded and contracting enteric fever, had been given employment at Horseferry Road, London. Not feeling happy in a safe job, however, after about six weeks in these surroundings, he had succeeded in being sent back to his battalion. Pte. J. A. Macdonald had sacrificed a profitable pearl fishing business at Broome, W.A., to enlist.

In addition to those killed in this action, Capt. E. L. Davies, Lieut. J. A. Anderson, Sgt. P. W. C. Snodgrass, L/Cpls. H. Miskin and J. B. Sawers, and Gnr. L. C. Steminger were wounded. Capt. Davies had been present at every engagement with the 2nd Division in France, and was justly regarded as one of the most gallant and popular officers in his brigade. Lieut. J. A. Anderson also had earned a splendid reputation in his battalion, and was mentioned in despatches for his work in 1917.

For their behaviour in the Anzac Ridge fighting, Capt. J. P. W. Hogg and Lieuts. H. F. Morrison and J. W. Darling were awarded Military Crosses. Capt. Hogg and Lieut. Darling, of the 6th and 2nd Light Trench Mortar Batteries respectively, had pushed their Stokes mortars well forward during the advance, and handled them with great skill and determination in reducing enemy points of resistance and breaking up counter-attacks.

Lieut. H. F. Morrison, who had been wounded at the landing, afterwards gained his commission on Gallipoli. At Ypres in 1916 he had been wounded by a sniper and lost an eye. Being regarded as unfit for further service, he was appointed adjutant to the Australian munition workers in England. As this kind of employment in war-time was most uncongenial to him, Lieut. Morrison protested vigorously, and was eventually permitted to rejoin his battalion in the summer of 1917. At Ypres on September 20 he was in charge of the

left support company during the advance. When the officer commanding the leading company was killed, Lieut. Morrison took charge of both companies and established the line on the final objective. After reorganising his men, Lieut. Morrison carried out a successful local attack on a point of resistance known as Black Watch Corner, which was causing trouble. Throughout the action he showed great courage and coolness, inspiring confidence in his men by moving about freely from post to post over ground swept by machine gun fire.

A day or two after this attack the 1st and 2nd Divisions were relieved by the 4th and 5th, which carried out a further major operation on September 26, of which the 15th Brigade in many respects bore the brunt.

On September 25 there was an enemy attack, which caused the troops on the right of the 15th Bde. to fall back, leaving the flank of the latter exposed. Lieut.-Col. N. Marshall, who had for some time been commanding the 60th Battalion, was ordered to form a flank. Fortunately, he had previously reconnoitred the ground in anticipation of an attack by us. This, coupled with his effective personal leadership, enabled him to carry out his task with slight loss, in spite of a heavy enemy barrage.

Portion of the enemy attack on this occasion had fallen on the 58th Battalion, which was in the front line, but this portion was repelled with loss. After the troops on our right gave way, however, this battalion had to face a formidable flank attack, requiring prompt defensive dispositions. Sgt. J. J. G. Colclough, who had been wounded but remained with his men, earned a fine reputation by quickly constructing a Lewis gun post in a good position, from which severe casualties were inflicted on the attackers. The enemy, however, were in considerable strength, and reorganised for a further charge. As the enemy came forward, Sgt. Colclough sprang out of the trench to meet them, and bayoneted their leader. The charge then collapsed. This action of Graham Colclough's, which earned him the D.C.M., is strongly reminiscent of some of the immortal combats of classical antiquity.

On September 24 Cpl. R. W. Strachan was severely wounded, and, during the enemy attack and the shelling which accompanied it on the following day, 2nd Lieut. P. F. Nicholson, Cpl. H. G. H. Colclough and Gnr. R. F. Hall were wounded.

The arrangements which had been made for our attack on September 26 required material revision due to the progress made by the enemy on our right. Two fresh battalions, somewhat unfamiliar with

the ground, were brought forward to participate in the assault. Ordinarily this alteration would cause much confusion, and lead to many casualties whilst the fresh units were getting into position. Lieut.-Col. N. Marshall, however, took charge of the arrangements, supervised the laying out of assembly tapes for the new units, and had them guided forward in such a way that they reached their battle positions with only two casualties.

During the attack early on September 26 the troops on our right were unable to advance. Lieut.-Col. Marshall accordingly extended his series of posts to maintain a defensive flank. He was then ordered to take a strong position studded with concrete "pill boxes," which the enemy were still holding. At this time half the officers and a large proportion of the rank and file of his battalion had become casualties. Lieut.-Col. Marshall accordingly went forward, personally organised and led the attack with complete success, many of the enemy being killed and taken prisoner.

On September 27 Lieut.-Col. Marshall personally took strong patrols further forward, and, with the aid of a Light Trench Mortar Battery, captured five additional concrete pill boxes, taking further prisoners. During the whole of these operations Lieut.-Col. Marshall was in the forefront of the battle, and, as a result of his leadership and contempt for danger, the whole of the area for the capture of which the troops on our right were responsible, was taken and handed over to them. Lieut.-Col. Marshall was awarded a D.S.O. for his share in this success, but many thought a Victoria Cross would have been more appropriate.

During this fighting in the Polygon Wood area, Capt. S. W. Neale (59th Bn.) gained a Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry. In the attack proper, after reaching his objective, he reorganised his company and supervised consolidation. For 48 hours he worked unceasingly, moving along the line, frequently under heavy fire, and setting a fine example to his men. On the night of September 26, when two strong counter-attacks had driven back some troops on his right, Capt. Neale promptly moved to the right with some of his men and regained the position. His conduct, as on previous occasions, is said to have had a splendid influence on all ranks at a critical time.

Capt. E. W. B. Woods, who had enlisted early, served on Gallipoli, and returned to Australia to complete his medical course, was now R.M.O., 32nd Bn. During the Polygon Wood operations up to October 1 he was almost continuously attending to stretcher cases in the open, frequently under heavy fire, displaying great coolness. For his

work at this time Capt. Woods was awarded a Military Cross. Pte. L. Whiting, serving as a stretcher-bearer, worked for 36 hours continuously, over a boggy and heavily-shelled area, saving many lives, and setting a fine example to other stretcher-bearers. In the same way Pte. D. V. K. Anderson did valuable work, repeatedly going into a heavily gassed area to rescue men who were wounded, or suffering from the effects of gas. Sgt. W. H. Downing also did splendidly in organising carrying parties after his superiors had become casualties. There is neither glory nor romance in the work of carrying parties during and after battle. It is, however, often more dangerous than the task of the front line troops, owing to the curtains of shells through which the parties have to pass, and is quite essential if the front line is to maintain itself in a captured position. Successful control of digging and carrying tasks frequently required a higher standard of subordinate leadership than an actual attack. Downing, Whiting and Anderson received well-earned Military Medals.

In the course of the Polygon Wood fighting, Lieut. F. R. McIntosh, 2nd Lieut. D. L. Maughan, Sgt. T. M. Hall, and Ptes. D. V. K. Anderson, J. W. A. Agnew, and R. B. Graham were killed, and Lieut. W. N. Beaver was mortally wounded.

Lieut. Beaver had spent some years prior to the war in an outpost of empire as resident magistrate in New Guinea, where he had carried out a great deal of valuable exploration work and established a splendid reputation. Lieut. Beaver died of wounds on 26-12-17.

D. V. K. Anderson and J. W. Agnew were great friends, who had enlisted together, the former at the eighth attempt, served together, and practically died together after a fine unselfish record of service. Sgt. Hall, who, like them, had left his university course unfinished to enlist, was shot through the head by a sniper whilst in the front of the battle.

During these operations Lieut. N. E. Candy, Spr. A. S. Hall, Pte. E. G. Cameron, Dvrs. D. Sutherland and T. P. Robertson, and Gnrs. T. W. Larard, J. Leslie and C. F. Greaves were wounded.

About October 1 the 4th and 5th Divisions were relieved by the 2nd and 1st respectively, and the 3rd Division came into the line on the left of the 2nd. On the morning of October 4, for the first time, an attack, which proved entirely successful, was carried out by three Australian divisions in line. The final objective, secured according to time-table, was Broodseinde Ridge, the highest of a series of ridges parallel to our front, from which the enemy had had wonderful obser-

vation to and beyond Ypres. Some distance to our left, at the crest of the same ridge, stood the village of Passchendaele.

Early on the morning of this attack, the enemy had massed for a strong counter-attack near the village of Zonnebeke, in front of the 2nd Division. The preliminary hostile bombardment opened much earlier than ours, and was of long duration, falling usually just in rear of our assembly position, but at times among our waiting troops. The steadiness of the latter under these conditions was remarkable.

When our attack actually commenced it came as a complete surprise to the enemy, who had suffered heavily under our bombardment, and whilst some of the survivors fought, many were taken prisoner.

Prior to this attack Lieut. L. Brownell was mortally wounded, Cpl. A. L. Pryde killed, and Gnr. L. B. May wounded.

During the attack, and in the subsequent enemy bombardments, Lieut. F. B. Collins, 2nd Lieut. H. W. Harper and Gnr. G. de T. Backhouse were killed, and Spr. G. M. Berry received the wounds which proved fatal. Lieut. F. B. Collins, who had been an interstate cricketer, had gained his commission on the field. 2nd Lieut. H. W. Harper had volunteered early in the war, but had been rejected repeatedly, and secured military employment on home service. Eventually, after undergoing an operation, he was accepted. The engagement in which he met his death was his first, but he died on his final objective in the consciousness of having fully carried out his difficult task. A few days later 2nd Lieut. D. G. Armstrong, who had, only two months previously, gained a commission in the same battalion, was also killed.

During this battle Sgt. J. S. Shilliday displayed great courage and initiative and gained a D.C.M. At one stage, when his platoon was held up by an enemy post, Sgt. Shilliday rushed the post alone, and, with bombs, killed the garrison of seven men. Although wounded, Sgt. Shilliday remained in charge of his platoon for several hours.

During the advance on this date Lieut. F. J. Blenkarn, although wounded, had done valuable work. On arriving at the first objective, he reorganised his detachment, which had suffered under the enemy barrage before the attack. In the subsequent advance to the second objective, Lieut. Blenkarn handled his machine guns with skill and resource, placing them well forward and setting a fine example to all about him.

As a result of the successive gains of ground in this sector, communications over the undrainable morass caused great anxiety. The only route even resembling a road was unsuitable without reconstruc-

tion for even animal transport. Duckboard tracks were laid as quickly as possible by the engineers and infantry, but the lack of roads imposed a tremendous burden on the fighting troops for carrying forward ammunition and rations. With each stage of the advance, the reconstruction of the road was vigorously pressed forward, mainly by Pioneers. Being the only approach of any importance, it was shelled almost continuously, thus accentuating the difficulties of the troops allotted to the work. On this important task Capt. W. J. Rose secured excellent results, partly by his resourcefulness in making the best use of available materials, but mainly by his splendid example under fire, making exceptionally good progress in the work.

In connection with this same road, materials for reconstruction were brought up from the rear, requiring considerable horse transport. Capt. G. A. Lawrence, at this time R.M.O., 2nd Div. Train, in addition to his regimental duties, contracted the habit of accompanying the daily convoys of wagons allotted to this work. Besides looking after his own men, he attended to all wounded in the vicinity, working for hours each day in the open under considerable difficulty.

During and subsequent to our attack of October 4, in addition to those mentioned, Capt. C. McE. Lillie, Lieuts. T. E. O. Nell and L. J. Brewer, Sgts. R. J. Edwards and D. S. McHutchison, Cpls. J. A. S. Lyon, R. R. Rail and C. G. Sinclair, and Ptes. J. V. Cullen and J. A. Heatley were wounded.

About a week after the capture of Broodseinde Ridge, the exhausted remnants of the Australian Corps, their ranks sadly thinned by casualties incurred whilst holding the line, endeavoured, over almost impassable ground, to co-operate with an attack on Passchendaele which the Canadians were making. Whilst the Australians carried out the essential portions of the task allotted them, the cost in casualties incurred by the depleted units was extremely heavy.

In the course of this operation Major W. A. Hailes (R.M.O., 20th Bn.) distinguished himself by the attention given to wounded in the open under very heavy fire. Sgt. F. G. Seton-Stewart, in a similar manner, dressed wounded and organised the work of stretcher-bearers, following closely on the attack until severely wounded. His conduct on this day was instrumental in saving many lives. It was here that he gained the Bar to his Military Medal.

During and after this attack Pte. J. F. Steel and Gnr. A. O. Gardner were killed, and the following wounded: Capt. F. W. Fay, Lieuts. B. Anderson, G. Wood and R. M. Oliver, 2nd Lieuts. D. G. Morrison and P. B. Nye, Sgts. F. H. Hazelwood and J. B. McBean,

Cpls. R. M. Dalton and R. G. Anderson, Bdr. D. V. Shaw, Gnrs. G. Madden, G. A. Morris, R. P. D. MacNicol, and P. W. Sandral, Spr. W. H. L. Cruickshank, Ptes. W. H. MacVean, R. M. Thorn, L. C. Smith, F. V. Kneebone and R. D. Hutchinson, and Dvr. S. L. Stewart.

Many of the foregoing were invalided to Australia, but one of them, Lieut. G. Wood, an old master and passionate lover of the School and all it stood for, succumbed to his wounds before the end of October. At the time of his enlistment Lieut. Wood was neither a young nor a strong man, but his sense of duty would not allow him to remain safely at home whilst so many of his friends and countrymen were daily risking their lives in France and Palestine.

After this battle, our infantry were relieved by British troops, the remnants of the artillery and engineers remaining a few days longer.

The further captures of ground on the Passchendaele Ridge permitted of our guns being pushed further forward. Owing partly to enemy shelling, but mainly to the state of the ground, this was a matter of great difficulty. On one occasion Sgt. R. Buchanan was advancing with two guns when his officer was wounded. Sgt. Buchanan at once took charge, and, by his determination and example, succeeded in getting both guns promptly to the new position. In the recommendation which resulted in his being awarded a Military Medal, this was stated to be only one example of many sterling services rendered by Sgt. Buchanan during the Ypres operations of 1917. About the same time Sgt. A. G. Kyd was awarded a Military Medal for having kept a gun in action when all other members of his section had become casualties.

During November the Australians, with new drafts of reinforcements and men returned from hospitals, took over the line from Messines to the Lys, near Armentieres. Owing to the continued bad weather, and the fall for drainage being towards the enemy, the trenches had been allowed to get into very bad condition. Drainage work was promptly put in hand, but with frequent interference by enemy artillery and *minenwerfer*. At the same time our gun positions were at times subjected to heavy gas shelling, from which their personnel suffered severely. During this period Bdr. R. E. Thomson, who had won a Military Medal for gallant conduct at Ypres, Gnr. E. R. Jones and Dvr. F. B. Oldfield were wounded or gassed.

The year 1917 closed with our arms apparently no nearer decisive success than at any previous juncture. We had, indeed, inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, but had suffered sorely in doing so. The

virtual disappearance of Russia as an ally was bound to release large masses of German troops to make good their losses, whilst, on our side, there was little tangible evidence that America had seriously entered the war. The defeat of the Conscription referendum in Australia, whilst not supported by a majority of the A.I.F., naturally added to an inevitable feeling that the victory for which we prayed was yet far distant.

Palestine, 1917

After driving the enemy over the Egyptian frontier, the advance of the Desert Column was stopped by a strongly occupied natural defensive line, extending from Gaza to Beersheba. This position was protected from flank attack by the sea in the west and the apparently impassable desert in the east. The natural point of attack by the British invaders was Gaza, where some measure of support could be given by the navy, and two important assaults were delivered here on March 26 and April 19 respectively. In the former, our mounted troops penetrated the Turkish lines east of Gaza and attacked the town from the flank and rear. After capturing many prisoners and the greater portion of the town, they were, however, ordered to withdraw, owing to the fear on the part of a higher commander that enemy forces advancing to counter-attack would cut them off. At the time of our second attack the enemy were much better prepared. Wire entanglements covered by machine guns prevented the infantry from reaching the Turkish positions, so that no opportunity arose for the employment of mounted troops.

On April 19 Capt. P. S. Jackson died of wounds and Major S. E. B. Grimwood and Lieut. J. G. Smyth were wounded.

During the Gaza operations Capt. A. W. L. Ellis gained a Military Cross for exceptionally good work in the air. He successfully bombed enemy aerodromes, and on one occasion gallantly rescued a brother officer, who had been forced to land in enemy territory.

Capt. S. K. Muir, who had gained a commission in the Royal Flying Corps after convalescing from enteric fever, also gained this distinction for the excellent results achieved by him in bombing raids, and for bringing down two enemy aeroplanes. On one occasion, whilst scouting from El Arish, he attacked three enemy planes, brought down one and chased the other two until forced by petrol shortage to return. This gallant officer and accomplished pilot was killed in a flying accident on September 12.

During the advance through the desert, and at Gaza, the medical units achieved splendid results under primitive conditions. Recog-

dition of this work brought Lieut.-Col. W. A. Fraser a D.S.O., and Dvr. H. G. L. Thomson received a Military Medal for having, on numerous occasions, brought in wounded under fire. Capt. F. H. Phillips, who was repeatedly recommended for decorations, had earned what was of more value, the universal admiration and respect of our troops for his unflinching devotion to duty. Throughout the desert and Palestine operations he had achieved a unique reputation for always being where there was difficult or dangerous work to be done. He had on some occasions succeeded in collecting wounded after dark in locations where this was regarded as impossible, and at other times he managed to bring forward the ambulance transport in time for action when no hope was entertained of it getting there. On another occasion, at great personal risk, he remained with the wounded when our troops were retiring. His conduct throughout the Palestine operations was said to have a splendid effect on all associated with him.

After the second battle of Gaza important changes were made in the higher commands and Lord Allenby assumed control of operations in Palestine. An entirely different plan of campaign was developed, resulting, after infinitely careful preparation, in our main attack being directed against Beersheba. The most serious difficulty of moving large bodies of troops across the desert was overcome by the engineers developing good water supplies on the sites of two ancient towns.

The attack on Beersheba opened early on October 31. The enemy were completely surprised, but offered a determined resistance to our troops, and it was not until late in the afternoon that Sir Harry Chauvel adopted the desperate expedient of ordering mounted troops to charge a strongly held trench system. However, the situation demanded extreme measures, the maintenance of our troops and horses being dependent on our having access that evening to the wells of Beersheba. The charge proved a complete success. Our light horse, after passing through the trench system, which was thus taken from both front and rear, found that the Turkish commander had thrown his last reserves into the battle, leaving the town itself virtually unoccupied. During this charge, which was one of the great deeds of the war, Capt. N. G. Rae displayed conspicuous gallantry, setting a fine example to his men under heavy fire, and capturing single-handed, over sixty prisoners.

As is well known, the capture of Beersheba and subsequent fighting in this vicinity enabled British troops to break down the Turkish defence at other parts of the line, after which the enemy was thrown back in considerable confusion to the Jaffa-Jerusalem line. In the later

stages of his retreat, the enemy fought several determined rearguard actions, during one of which Cpl. J. G. G. Fairbairn was killed and Cpl. F. H. Wallis slightly wounded.

During December, 2nd Cpl. M. S. Israel gained a Military Medal for gallantry under fire near Jaffa.

During February of this year Lieut. A. G. Adams, who had transferred in August, 1916, from the Camel Corps to the Flying Corps, had the misfortune to be killed in a flying accident.

Imperial Army, 1917

It is impossible, owing to lack of information, to do justice in this volume to the services of Old Boys who joined the Imperial Army. In March, Cpls. A. A. Kennedy and C. R. Richards were granted commissions in the R.F.C., where they subsequently gave an excellent account of themselves. The latter, during one extraordinary day's work, actually brought down five enemy planes. After winning a Military Cross for his superb work in the air, and bringing down thirteen enemy planes, Lieut. Richards had the misfortune to be wounded and compelled to land in German territory, being thus taken prisoner.

In May, Lieut. F. C. Reeve, R.F.C., was killed as a result of an accident due to a defective aeroplane. Lieut. Reeve was a member of the gallant company on the *Southland* when that transport was torpedoed. After gaining his commission in the R.F.C. he had been severely injured, and invalided to Australia, as a result of an aeroplane accident during a fog. Unable to remain safely at home during the war, Lieut. Reeve had very pluckily rejoined the R.F.C. at the end of 1916.

On April 25, G. F. Chaffey, who had enlisted in the Artists' Rifles, was killed during a bombardment of our trenches near Ypres. On June 21 Lieut. J. W. McWhae, R.F.A., was killed in Flanders, after having been recommended for both promotion and a decoration.

During July Capt. M. G. Patten gained a Military Cross for good work near Monchy. On one occasion Capt. Patten impersonated a German officer and secured valuable information.

At the Battle of Messines, Lieut. G. L. Patterson, R.F.A., also gained a Military Cross for his gallantry whilst acting as artillery liaison officer with one of the attacking battalions.

On July 23, near Croisilles, Cpl. L. A. Horsfall, of the South African Heavy Artillery, was killed whilst serving his gun. Cpl. Horsfall had gone to South Africa during the Boer War and later became a Resident Magistrate, resigning this position to serve in the Great

War. In October, Capt. N. C. Talbot, R.A.M.C., was gassed whilst attending to casualties, but remained on duty, doing splendid work, for which he was awarded a Military Cross. For his activities during the same eventful month Capt. M. H. L. Baillieu, of the A.S.C., was mentioned in despatches. Throughout the year Major S. G. Love continued in command of a Field Company, R.E., handling it so ably that his name was included for a D.S.O. in the New Year Honor list.

France, 1918

During January, February and March, the Australian Corps continued to be responsible for holding the line from Messines to the Lys. As the boggy nature of the ground largely precluded the possibility of serious enemy attacks this task was carried out with two or three divisions in the line and the remainder resting or training in back areas. The time of the forward troops was fully occupied in maintenance, drainage and improvement of the trench system, with occasional raids to keep the enemy's mind on his work.

During this period, Lieut. W. Graham, 24th Bn., did a great deal of very useful intelligence work. In February, on one occasion when identifications of enemy units on our front were badly needed, he carried out, with his sergeant, a most daring daylight patrol in No Man's Land. He surprised a German post, killed all but one of the occupants, and then, after a stirring chase under machine gun fire, captured the survivor, whom he brought into our lines. On April 2, a party of four officers and fifty-four others raided an enemy position near Whiz Farm, Lieut. I. G. Murdoch being in charge of the the group whose duty it was to penetrate furthest into the enemy defences. His task included an attack on a concrete pill box containing twenty-three of the enemy, of whom twenty were killed and three taken prisoners. Lieut. Murdoch showed great skill and gallantry throughout this operation and remained in the enemy position until all his men were cleared, when he assisted the wounded of another group to return to our lines. On returning it was ascertained that a member of another group was missing. Lieut. Murdoch volunteered and led a party immediately to search for him, again penetrating the enemy position and searching in No Man's Land until daybreak. On 27th March, he had patrolled No Man's Land near the position to be raided and had penetrated the enemy wire, gaining much valuable information. His courage and resource in dealing with hostile patrols had gained for us the mastery of No Man's Land, a condition of considerable importance to our side in the game of war.

As was customary in trench warfare, local bombardments by the artillery of both sides were fairly frequent. Hostile gas shelling, which had brought about serious wastage of our artillery personnel during the Passchendaele operations, continued to be directed at times against our artillery positions. In this sector Gnr. R. O. Ellingworth was mortally wounded, Bdr. W. S. Cox and Gnrs. E. E. Benjamin, R. F. Hall, A. D. McMeekin and A. C. D. Thomas and Dvr. M. Campbell were gassed or wounded. Of the infantry and other arms, 2nd Air Mechanic G. R. Johnston died of injuries, and Major G. Fenton, Capt. A. M. Robertson, Lieut. A. Dean, Q.M.S. J. H. Gibson, and Pte. F. V. Kneebone were wounded or gassed.

Early in 1918 a number of vacancies for commissions in the regular Indian Army were made available for officers of the A.I.F. Among those who took advantage of this opportunity of adopting soldiering as a profession was Major R. C. McCay, of the Field Artillery. Major McCay, at the age of 19, had been granted a commission in the A.I.F. on its formation, and in addition to gaining promotion on the field had been awarded a D.S.O. for his ability and sustained gallantry.

Owing to the virtual withdrawal of Russia from the war, there was reason to anticipate a strong enemy offensive on the Western Front. In anticipation of this, a great deal of labour was expended in the construction of barbed wire entanglements and machine gun positions well behind our front line, in order that the strongest possible resistance might be offered on successive lines should the enemy break through on this front. On March 21 the enemy, in overwhelming strength, actually broke through the lightly held British line on the 5th Army front much further south, and advanced rapidly. Wherever a gap was formed in our line, enemy forces poured through in large numbers, attacking from the rear positions at which defenders continued to offer resistance. Within a very short time, headquarters of our front line Brigades and Divisions were over-run. The separation of Divisional and Brigade Staffs from the telephonic communication with their forward units resulted in staff control of the defence being almost immediately lost. Surviving parties of the various units continued to offer resistance to the limit of their powers, falling back from time to time, as they found themselves more or less surrounded and out of touch with other bodies of their own troops. Units resting or training behind the sector so heavily attacked were thrown into the fight in much the same manner as boatloads of Australians landing on Gallipoli in April, 1915. So little accurate information as to the

actual situation was available that troops had to be sent forward without specific instructions of much value. Many of these units in advancing were met and defeated in detail before being aware that they were within rifle shot of the enemy. In the circumstances, it is understandable that the condition of military and civilian transport on roads was chaotic, and that a serious state of confusion existed at the Headquarters of the various Army Corps and Divisions chiefly concerned. Within a few days of the inception of this attack, the 4th Australian Division, closely followed by the 3rd, both of whom had been resting, were entrained for Amiens. About the end of the month, the remaining Australian Divisions were relieved by troops who had been severely handled on the southern front, the 1st Division being the last of the Corps to entrain for the south. Hardly had the latter commenced to detrain when news was received that the enemy had broken through in the area just vacated, and that the 1st Division was to return north immediately.

It is beyond the province of this History to attempt to describe the manner in which the Australian troops on both fronts stemmed the tide of the enemy advance. Suffice to say that in every case the arrival of Australians on the scene marked the limit of the German advance. During the space of less than fourteen days, however, the enemy had over-run more ground than the Allies had wrested from him on the Western Front during three laborious years.

About March 27 the 3rd and 4th Divisions advanced to meet the oncoming enemy, the former between the Ancre and the Somme and the latter on their left, the 4th Brigade being detached and put in at Hebuterne further north. Both divisions immediately advanced our line, the 3rd securing valuable high ground and a number of prisoners. By April 5th the 5th Division were in line south of the Somme. In the course of the minor operations carried out by the 3rd Division, Pte. G. R. Rouse was killed and Gnrs. J. T. Trim and L. T. Ride were wounded, the former mortally. Gnr. Trim had been serving a flank gun under fire, in a forward and somewhat exposed position north of Villers-Bretonneux. After being wounded he was temporarily placed on a blanket, and when any of his comrades came back for a moment to see if they could do anything for him he implored them to get back to the gun as the infantry were depending on their protection.

Following some of the local attacks of the 3rd Division, retaliatory enemy shelling was at times very heavy on localities captured. Lieut. W. S. Philip was decorated early in April for the skilful manner in

which he handled his men, so as not only to carry out effectively the tasks allotted to him, but what was far more important, to do this with a minimum of casualties.

During this period Capt. K. A. McLean gained great admiration for the able and enterprising manner in which he dealt with casualties. Not only did he expose himself freely, passing through barrages repeatedly in order to keep his stretcher-bearers in close touch with regimental aid posts needing assistance, but he worked his ambulance wagons well forward in order to conserve his stretcher-bearers. On one occasion Capt. McLean drove a car through Villers-Bretonneux when it was thought to be in enemy hands, in order to collect any wounded who might be there.

On April 5th, after a prolonged and intense bombardment, the enemy in tremendous strength delivered a powerful and determined attack on the 4th Division, expending division after division in a vain endeavour to capture the high ground west of Albert. The stubborn defence of this ground by the Australians, poorly protected by primitive and inadequate trenches, was surely one of the most heroic feats of the war. Our battalions suffered severely from the shelling, but exacted a toll of many lives for each one lost, and the gallant defence resulted in complete frustration of the enemy's intentions. In the opening stages of the hostile bombardment, Capt. G. E. Milne, anticipating an assault, visited all his posts to satisfy himself that his men were fully prepared, showing entire disregard for his personal safety. It is understood that the conduct of Capt. Milne at this stage so excited the admiration of his N.C.O.'s and men that a number of them signed a petition to their battalion commander that he should be awarded a decoration. When the attack actually took place Capt. Milne showed great leadership, and on one occasion, when the attacking troops appeared likely to reach our position, he rushed to where the advancing enemy were strongest and led his men in a charge. It is a thousand pities that in the course of this intense fighting Capt. Milne received wounds which proved fatal.

During this engagement, Cpl. A. A. McCleery gained a Military Medal for continuously patrolling and maintaining telephone lines under a very heavy barrage, enabling communication for artillery support to be maintained at a very critical time. Sgt. F. H. Hazelwood, 45th Bn., was similarly decorated for the skilful manner in which he handled a platoon after his officer had been killed. In addition to other good work, he selected sites for men to dig under heavy fire, and by his excellent example, although wounded, succeeded in

getting this important work done quickly and well. In addition to those mentioned in connection with this defence, Dvr. D. Pryde and Pte. E. G. Cameron were wounded and invalided home.

On April 24, the enemy strongly attacked the troops holding our line in front of Villers-Bretonneux, to the right of the 5th Division, capturing the village and part of the wood in rear. During the following night, the 13th and 15th Infantry Brigades were ordered to counter-attack and restore the old line. This counter-attack, although carried out in darkness, was entirely successful, robbing the enemy of high ground from which, for a brief time, he had excellent observation over Amiens. During this intricate operation, which was one of the finest feats of arms carried out by Australians during the war, a number of Old Scotch Collegians distinguished themselves greatly.

Early in the advance, owing to darkness and unfamiliar ground, a column consisting of the 60th and another battalion lost direction. At this stage, Lieut.-Col. N. Marshall promptly took charge and rectified the error. Showing his usual disregard of personal safety, he passed up and down the lines, encouraging all ranks by his confident bearing. As soon as his battalion had reached its first objective, he supervised consolidation of the position. He then organised an attack on some hostile positions near the left of his line, and after overcoming a desperate resistance, drove out the enemy and captured ten machine guns. On the following morning, the 60th Battalion successfully repelled a strong counter-attack.

During this attack on Villers-Bretonneux, Capt. L. W. Elliott was commanding the right flank Company of his Brigade and was allotted the difficult task of gaining touch with the left of the 13th Brigade, which advanced from an entirely different direction. Although under fire from three directions, Capt. Elliott forced a passage through the enemy occupying the eastern edge of the village. Seeing the 13th Brigade held up, he consolidated his position, and, on the following morning, personally led part of his Company against the enemy holding the outskirts of the village. He then cleared the whole of the village, and the following night, joined up with the 13th Brigade. Quite early in this attack, Capt. Elliott had been wounded, but remained on duty, showing conspicuous courage, initiative and good leadership throughout. In the course of the same attack, Major G. S. Smith, 59th Bn., led his Company to the assault under heavy machine gun fire, dislodged and killed or captured ninety of the enemy and six machine guns, showing leadership of a very high order. Spr. W. Cruickshank did splendid work in maintaining artillery telephone

circuits during a prolonged and severe enemy bombardment. L/Cpl. L. N. Clark also distinguished himself and was decorated, together with the abovementioned, for his conspicuous courage.

After the recapture of Villers-Bretonneux, conditions on this front became more static, the enemy directing his attentions elsewhere in an effort to gain victory before the Americans had arrived on the Western Front in overwhelming strength. The Australian troops therefore devoted considerable attention to improving their somewhat rudimentary defences, and by patrolling at night in such a manner as to have virtually undisputed possession of No Man's Land. This condition was of great value morally, and also in facilitating the success of later operations.

On April 30, May 3, 6 and 7 the 3rd Division carried out a series of minor attacks, advancing our line north of the Somme and gaining numerous prisoners and machine guns. This Division was still commanded by Maj-Gen. Sir John Monash, who had received the honour of knighthood at the beginning of the year. Sir John attached considerable importance to this policy of frequent local attacks, as they prevented the enemy constructing a strong defensive system which could later be captured only at great cost. Largely owing to his representations the policy was adopted by other divisions with excellent results. In practically every case the number of prisoners captured, apart from other casualties inflicted on the enemy, exceeded our losses. The effect on the morale of a succession of enemy divisions employed in the line opposite the Australian front was very marked.

During the period up to May 19 our casualties included 2nd Lieut. P. F. Nicholson, Cpl. D. McHutchison and Pte. R. B. Nelson killed, and 2nd Lieut. J. M. Sutherland, Sgt. O. Benjamin, Cpl. R. S. Rodger-son, L/Cpl. L. N. Clarke, Gnrs. R. C. Saxton, L. R. V. Spencer, and L. M. Shugg, Dvrs. F. D. Culley and M. N. Steward and Pte. P. N. Davies wounded. 2nd Lieut. Nicholson was killed whilst straightening a part of our line north of Villers-Bretonneux, and Cpl. McHutchison during a bombardment of the village of Millencourt, near Albert. The latter had attempted to enlist in the original 5th Bn. in August, 1914, and on many subsequent occasions, but had been repeatedly rejected on account of his height. The writer well remembers seeing him on many occasions when his battalion was in the line, always irrepressibly cheerful, and carrying his men along with him whatever the task in hand. Private Nelson had passed through the Passchendaele operations unscathed.

In Flanders the 1st Division had acted in accordance with the best Australian traditions, and after bringing the enemy advance to a stop on its own front, proceeded in a series of raids and minor attacks to improve this position. On one occasion, Lieut. F. J. Smedley distinguished himself by pushing forward with some of his men when the platoon in front of him during an attack had lost its commander. Taking command of the two platoons, he succeeded in driving off, with heavy loss, an enemy counter-attack, which attempted to prevent him consolidating the captured position.

Capt. C. A. Stewart met his death in this sector whilst attending a wounded artillery officer in a battery position which was being heavily shelled. Other casualties incurred on the Flanders front included Pte. F. G. Dougharty killed and the following wounded: Lieuts. I. G. Murdoch and H. C. Morrison, L/Cpl. D. A. Buchanan, Gnrs. N. L. Stewart and C. MacPherson and Ptes. V. S. Gallagher and A. P. R. Evans. Pte. Dougharty, who had not been long in the field, but had established a fine reputation for his behaviour under fire, was shot by a sniper.

On the night of May 7-8, during a small attack by portion of the 5th Division near Sailly-le-Sec, Capt. A. M. Robertson was ordered at short notice to move his Company from support to fill a gap in the line and, at the same time, carry out an attack in conjunction with the battalion on his left. This task was extremely difficult owing to darkness, enemy shelling, and lack of prior daylight reconnaissance, but Capt. Robertson skilfully handled his men, and, overcoming all opposition, captured a group of enemy posts, taking three prisoners and killing the remainder of the garrison. After consolidating his new position, he found his left exposed and effectively arranged for its defence. This gallant officer, who had been with the 29th Battalion from its formation, was unfortunately killed on July 29, just after hearing that he had been awarded a Military Cross for the work referred to above. Capt. Robertson had earned a great reputation in the field for coolness under fire and devotion to his men. The Divisional Commander, General Hobbs, spoke of him as one of the finest characters he had met.

On May 19, the 6th Brigade carried out an important attack on the village of Ville-Sur-Ancre, which was rendered somewhat difficult owing to the necessity for attacking across the river from the north and frontally from the west. During this attack, Capt. A. R. Macneil found, on reaching his objective, that his officers had become casualties. He immediately went forward, personally reconnoitred the

ground in front, and then supervised the consolidation of his position. Later, being ordered to clear the village, he re-organised his Company and under cover of darkness carried out the whole of this difficult task. Then, selecting a good position, he dug in in advance of the village. For his valuable work on this occasion Capt. Macneil was awarded a Bar to his M.C. During the same attack, Lieut. P. J. Abercrombie rushed a machine gun in front of our first objective which was holding up the advance, and by means of a bomb, killed the machine gun crew and put the gun out of action. Rallying his men, he rushed the objective and, after hand-to-hand fighting, secured fifteen prisoners.

In this action another Old Boy who greatly distinguished himself was Sgt. J. A. S. Lyon, who took charge of a platoon after his officer had become a casualty. With great gallantry, he not only led his men to their objective and disposed them to hold the ground captured, but proceeded to take out a patrol for the purpose of locating further enemy positions. Coming under machine gun fire, he and two others were wounded, but remaining at his post and controlling the fire of his party, a number of the enemy were disposed of. He then led forward parties of his platoon and placed them on their final objective. Some hours later he brought in another man more severely wounded than himself under machine gun and sniping fire, and delivered accurate and valuable reports as to the situation to his headquarters. He then returned to the front, being again severely shaken by an exploding shell, but remained on duty until the following day. Sgt. Lyon's determination and leadership in this operation were of an exceptionally high order and proved an inspiration to all associated with him. It was men of his calibre who formed the backbone of the A.I.F.

During June and the latter part of May Cpl. A. J. Patten and Pte. E. McI. Brown were gassed, and Spr. N. K. Harvey wounded.

On May 30 Sir John Monash was elevated to the command of the Australian Corps in place of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Birdwood, who was also promoted. In his new capacity Sir John Monash was in a position to influence to a much greater degree than was hitherto possible the strategy of the 1918 campaign, and it is not too much to say that by the end of the year he was the most famous Corps Commander in France. Such eminence would be extraordinarily creditable in a professional soldier. In a civilian it is beyond praise.

One feels that any attempt at a critical appreciation of the characteristics of Sir John Monash would be worse than an imper-

tinence, and would fall short of justice. It seems desirable, however, to say that Sir John was one of the first to see clearly the necessity for offensive operations. The British morale had undoubtedly suffered during the retreat in March, and now that the attitude of the enemy was purely defensive conditions appeared favourable to our taking the initiative. Sir John accordingly pressed for authority to carry out an important attack, which he had previously recommended as Divisional Commander, in the vicinity of Hamel, just south of the Somme. The objectives were to shorten our line, to gain better observation, and at the same time deny the enemy from observation which was a menace to us and limited our choice of artillery positions, to disorganise the enemy defensive system and to gain ground which would be of inestimable value as a preliminary step to further offensive operations. This recommendation was adopted and the attack was planned for July 4 on lines which, in many respects, were distinctly novel.

Sir John Monash strongly felt, as explained in his book, that the true role of infantry in the attack was not to wither away under machine gun fire, nor to tear itself to pieces in wire entanglements, but to advance with a minimum of interference under the maximum attainable protection of mechanical resources such as guns, tanks and aeroplanes; that they should be relieved as far as possible of the necessity of fighting their way forward. This line of thought left the main function of the infantry as a resolute march to an appointed goal, fresh for a stubborn defence if counter-attacked. Within practicable limits, every subsequent offensive action of the Australian Corps was carried out on these lines.

On the morning of July 4 eight Australian battalions attacked, and within ninety-three minutes had captured four times the area which, during the fighting of the two previous years, had constituted the normal objective of a Division. The number of enemy prisoners alone was nearly double that of our own casualties. In addition, many Germans were killed and wounded.

This attack, which was the first carried out by the British army for nine months, served to direct the minds of many commanders towards a resumption of the offensive, with an invaluable effect on British morale. Its success was attributed by G.H.Q. to the excellence of the plan combined with the co-operation between all arms and the fine fighting spirit of our infantry. The operation became the model in many respects for British attacks for the remainder of the war.

For the first time tanks were employed with entire success, partly owing to mechanical improvements and the better class of officers and men handling them than in former operations, but largely also due to the fact that individual tanks were allocated definitely to infantry commanders for use at their discretion on lines which were laid down. Another extremely important innovation was the use of aeroplanes instead of troops for carrying ammunition and other requirements to the new front line. This action relieved the infantry of a tremendous strain, minimised casualties and proved an entire success.

Before the Hamel attack Sir John Monash instituted the practice of detailed conferences on the plan of attack with the commanders who were to carry it out. After all doubts or ambiguities were cleared up these officers returned and discussed the scheme in detail with their subordinate officers, with the result that all concerned understood their roles to a greater extent than hitherto. Sir John Monash would be the last to suggest that he alone was responsible for the methods adopted after he assumed command of the Australian Corps. He had selected for his staff a number of particularly competent officers, but whoever was responsible for new ideas, their adoption or rejection was dependent on the Corps Commander's visualisation of their possibilities.

Sir John Monash did not attach the same importance to close personal contact with the troops as did General Birdwood. No doubt, his concentration on tactical and administrative matters left little opportunity for following in this way what were, no doubt, his own personal desires. It therefore happened that he was less well known to the junior officers and rank and file under his command than his predecessor. Whatever values should be attributed to the respective characteristics of good generalship, Sir John Monash undoubtedly produced results which would satisfy any test. Every enterprise undertaken by the Australian Corps under his control paid handsomely for itself in the sense that the losses inflicted on the enemy far exceeded those sustained by ourselves. In consequence, the troops rapidly developed the most supreme confidence in the soundness of plans which they were asked to carry out, and this in itself became a contributory factor of great importance in subsequent brilliant successes.

In the fighting at Hamel, and a simultaneous minor operation carried out further north by the 5th Division, Cpl. J. H. Cherry, who had distinguished himself at Bullecourt, was killed, and Capt. P. T. Hurrey, I. Cpl. E. Neild and Pte. H. B. Miller were wounded. Capt.

Hurrey had twice previously been wounded, and his injuries on this occasion necessitated his return to Australia. Major W. C. Sawers was awarded a D.S.O. in recognition of his gallantry in handling and evacuating wounded on the 5th Division front.

The evacuation of wounded from the Divisional dressing station at Daours at this time was under the charge of Capt. F. W. Fay. The dressing station received two direct hits from shells, and on two occasions, under the heavy bombardment, Capt. Fay was knocked down by the force of exploding shells. Despite this, he coolly carried on with his duty of bringing up cars and expediting the loading of wounded. It was largely due to his energy and judgment that the dressing station was cleared of wounded with very few casualties.

After the victory at Hamel our troops were ordered to maintain a vigorous policy of patrolling No Man's Land, and the Australian private soldier may then be said to have definitely come into his own. Living in small isolated posts, often without an officer, members of the rank and file developed the habit of carrying out, sometimes in daylight, but more commonly at night, minor raids on enemy posts. These usually resulted in the gain of ground, besides inflicting losses on the enemy and maintaining a steady flow of prisoners to our rear. This policy, which became known as "peaceful penetration," undoubtedly had a pronounced effect in lowering the morale of enemy troops who found themselves opposed to Australian units. It had the great additional advantage that the enemy never knew for certain the location of either our or his own front line. This uncertainty was often of value in giving our forward troops a welcome relative immunity from shell-fire.

Up to August 8 Lieuts. R. Dodgshun and A. J. Muntz, 2nd Cpl. A. A. McCleery and Ptes. A. K. Wilson, D. J. Fraser, N. R. Keig and W. M. Montgomery were wounded or gassed. About the same time Sgt. A. G. Kyd and Gnr. A. J. Lyttle were decorated for gallant conduct during the Somme operations.

On August 8 there took place, on a considerable front north and south of Villers-Bretonneux, the first entirely successful attack carried out by British troops on the western front during the war. So complete was the victory that August 8, 1918, is referred to by Ludendorf as the "Black Day" of the war for Germany. It definitely set the seal on all possibility of ultimate success for German arms, and marked the commencement of an enforced retreat, which concluded only with the Armistice. Although many senior officers were concerned in the formulation of the plans for this attack, there is little

doubt that no one had a greater influence on either the main conception or the determination as to methods to be adopted than Sir John Monash.

Numerous innovations were adopted for this battle which, being more or less technical, will not be described here. Suffice it to say that within eight hours the advance had penetrated roughly six miles into enemy territory, that 8,000 prisoners and 173 guns had been captured by the Australians, and that our total casualties numbered only 1,200. This attack on the Australian front was carried out by the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Divisions, the 1st Division being brought down from the north so as to arrive the following day with a view to exploitation of whatever success was obtained.

During the attack on August 8-9, Sgt. R. W. Marshall, 60th Bn., was in charge of two platoons of his Company as a result of their officers becoming casualties. During the successive stages of the advance, he displayed excellent judgment and coolness, and on one occasion, when the attack was held up, he worked around the enemy's flank with a few men under heavy machine gun fire, and by forcing the enemy post to surrender, enabled the advance to continue.

During this attack north of Rosieres on August 9, Lieut. I. G. Murdoch skilfully led his platoon and a platoon of another Company, which had lost its officer, to their objective. When it became necessary to clear the enemy from the edge of the wood, Lieut. Murdoch undertook this task, carried it out most successfully, after causing many casualties to the enemy, and established a post so located as to prevent the enemy utilising some field guns in the vicinity. During a further attack at Lihons on August 11, Lieut. Murdoch again displayed leadership and courage of a very high order. He again led two platoons to the final objective and, when the enemy counter-attacked, he crept forward with a Lewis gun and, by enfilading the advancing line, caused the enemy many casualties, which resulted in the latter being thrown back in confusion.

On August 9 and 10 Lieut. G. Stobie was commanding a Company. When held up by machine gun fire during the attack of August 9, he personally went over the open under heavy fire and arranged for a platoon to co-operate in neutralising enemy machine guns. Later on, his left flank becoming exposed, due to another unit not keeping up, Lieut. Stobie again went across country under heavy fire and brought another Company forward. Lieut. Stobie was afterwards decorated, with fourteen of his men, for the gallant manner in

which they had captured, with many prisoners, a wood, which the enemy had been ordered to hold at all costs.

The latter Company was commanded at this time by Lieut. H. F. Morrison, who, after filling the gap in the line, was mortally wounded. Lieut. Morrison, who had been an original member of the A.I.F., was justly regarded as one of the finest fighting officers of a fine battalion. After lying in the open all day, he was brought in by stretcher-bearers, but on his way to the rear, insisted on stopping at the Battalion Headquarters in order to recommend one of his sergeants for a decoration. This action is said to have been typical of his conduct throughout the war.

During this advance, the work of the medical services was well up to the fine traditions established by the Australian A.M.C. Major J. C. Campbell was in charge of the Ambulance Bearer Divisions evacuating wounded from the right sector of the 2nd Division's front from August 8 to 12. He led his stretcher-bearers behind the infantry and established advanced aid posts well forward. He also assisted materially in clearing wounded from the next Divisional area. On August 11, when his aid post was demolished by a direct hit from an enemy shell, he quickly recommenced operations, setting a splendid example to all associated with him.

Capt. F. W. Fay was in charge of all motor ambulances serving the 2nd and 5th Divisions. Before and during the advance he personally reconnoitred all roads in daylight and handled his ambulances in such a manner as to ensure prompt evacuation of wounded with a minimum of casualties. His valuable and courageous work in this connection was typical of his conduct throughout the campaign.

As the advance proceeded after August 8, more than ever before depended on the initiative and determination of junior officers and N.C.O's. The enemy troops were usually well concealed in woods or villages with great strength in machine guns, and their positions were rarely disclosed until they opened fire on our reconnoitring patrols. It was under circumstances of this nature that Lieut. H. C. Morrison was taken prisoner, and Lieuts. L. J. Vial and J. I. Snowball, who had both built up great reputations as brave and skilful leaders, met their deaths. Lieut. Vial was told during the Passchendaele operations that he was being recommended for a decoration, but shortly afterwards his O.C. was gassed. On August 9 he was shot through the head in a daylight attack after gallantly outflanking and putting out of action a machine gun nest which had been holding

up the advance. The work which he did so well on this day was undoubtedly the means of saving many other valuable lives. During the attack on August 8 L/Sgt. L. S. Gill and L. Cpl. W. B. Fyfe were killed and Cpl. R. S. Rodgerson was wounded.

On the following day Lieut. F. J. Smedley, who had gained a decoration in Flanders, and L. Cpl. W. M. Field were mortally wounded, and Lieut. G. B. Russell wounded. On August 10 Cpl. A. P. R. Evans, who had only rejoined his unit the previous week after recovering from his earlier wounds, was killed. Up to August 28 the advance was carried on by means of frequent well co-ordinated local attacks, the following additional casualties occurring: Ptes. F. C. Allen and T. J. Robinson and Gnr. R. S. Watson killed, and Lieuts. A. M. Murdoch and W. F. Bennett, Gnrs. H. F. McCay and R. J. Wright-Smith and Ptes. L. T. Ride, W. S. Joynt and M. A. Burke wounded.

After the main advance had proceeded some miles beyond the German front line, considerable trouble was experienced, due to the flank of other units across the Somme not maintaining the same rate of progress. This situation necessitated a special force of Australians taking over the sector immediately north of the Somme for the purpose of securing better co-ordination. For some days, the heaviest fighting on the Australian front took place on both banks of the Somme, desperate resistance from the enemy being encountered at a succession of points. It was during this phase of the advance that most of the casualties after August 12 were incurred.

At one stage of this fighting, L/Cpl. J. E. Hemphill greatly distinguished himself by repeatedly volunteering to bring in wounded lying in shell holes in front of our line. With the assistance of another stretcher-bearer, he rescued at least two men under heavy fire. It was stated that his conduct throughout this phase of the operations was of a very high order. At another point, near Herleville, Gnr. W. M. Lecky, with other signallers attached to the forward observation post of his Brigade, did excellent work in maintaining communication to batteries during heavy enemy shelling, which frequently broke telephone lines. Gnr. Lecky worked continuously and at great personal risk in maintaining these lines, enabling prompt information to be supplied to batteries regarding location of enemy gun positions, and, on one occasion, facilitating the destruction of an enemy counter-attack.

On August 23, during fighting near Proyart, Lieut. R. L. Piercey was commanding a Company detailed to support an attack. He went forward personally under heavy fire and reconnoitred the position,

enabling him to make admirable arrangements for carrying out his task. He subsequently organised parties for mopping up a section of the wood and carried out this work thoroughly, capturing many prisoners and a number of machine guns. In a subsequent enemy retaliatory bombardment, he coolly placed his men so skilfully as to avoid more than a very few casualties. On August 23 and 24, in the same vicinity, Cpl. J. F. McKellar did splendid work, repeatedly evacuating wounded through an extremely heavy barrage. Although slightly gassed, he continued working throughout the following day, setting a splendid example to all, and assisting in saving many lives. During the same attack, Lieut. J. A. Anderson led twelve men forward in daylight under heavy fire and succeeded in establishing a post three hundred yards forward of our firing line. This action proved most helpful in connection with subsequent operations.

On the night of August 26, Lieut. L. B. Marshall was Artillery Liaison Officer with one of the leading battalions. Early on the following morning, when signs of enemy retirement were reported, Lieut. Marshall, although suffering from the effects of gas, at once went forward and, under heavy fire, carried out a thorough reconnaissance of the area in advance of the Infantry Brigade. As a result, he brought back much valuable information, enabling the artillery to dispose of enemy machine gun posts which had been holding up our Infantry, thus permitting the latter to continue their advance.

In the course of the continuous advance in August the medical arrangements had to be carried out under open warfare conditions, involving many departures from trench warfare practice. Lieut-Col. A. M. Wilson, now commanding the 7th Fld. Amb., who was as keen and efficient a medical officer as he had been a footballer, earned a D.S.O. for the excellent manner in which his responsibilities were carried out.

The advance having come in sight of Peronne, where the Somme takes a sudden bend southwards, decision as to the next step was not readily arrived at. A mile north of Peronne lies high ground known as Mont St. Quentin, a tactical feature of paramount importance, whose capture by the French early in 1917 took many months. South of Peronne, the Somme canal and marshes constituted a serious barrier to an infantry advance, even if our crossing were not, as it was certain to be, stoutly resisted by the enemy. Any bridges were almost certain to have been demolished. In the circumstances, Sir John Monash decided on an extremely bold course, involving a prompt attack on Mont St. Quentin by the 2nd Division. Such an operation was one

before which the ablest general with fresh and courageous troops and ample material resources might well pause. Not only were Mont St. Quentin and the town of Peronne certain to be very strongly held, but the strength of our units was greatly depleted by the continuous fighting since July 4. Moreover, so many tanks had been put out of action in July and August that no support from this arm could be expected. There also remained the difficulty of passing troops and guns across the Somme, the bridges over which were certain to be at least partly demolished, and commanded by artillery or machine guns. If the operation were successful, however, the withdrawal of the enemy line south of Peronne was assured. Sir John Monash felt that the courage and resourcefulness of the Australian soldiers justified him in foreseeing reasonable prospects of success, and the astounding results fully endorsed his estimate.

An essential preliminary to this attack was a thorough reconnaissance of bridges over the Somme west of Peronne, with a view to providing sufficient assured crossings for the 2nd Division. In the course of this difficult work Capt. C. S. Steele carried out a most valuable reconnaissance, crawling two hundred yards beyond our outposts and crossing the canal, or navigable portion of the river in order to ascertain the extent of damage to bridges. After supplying accurate information of great importance he organised and carried out the repair of a bridge near Clery, allowing portion of the 5th Brigade to cross. The bridge was then strengthened to carry heavy artillery, in spite of intermittent heavy fire. This achievement contributed materially towards the outstanding success of the Mont St. Quentin operations.

Early on August 31 the 5th Brigade secured a footing in the village of Mont St. Quentin and beat off five determined counter-attacks by the Prussian Guards Division holding the hill. The following morning the 6th Brigade continued the attack with great dash, carrying our line six hundred yards beyond the crest of Mont St. Quentin after desperate hand to hand fighting. Simultaneously with the attack of the 6th Brigade, portion of the 5th Division attacked Peronne from the north-west, and secured half the town that day. So determined was the defence, however, that Peronne was not entirely cleared of the enemy until September 3.

The desperate nature of the fighting at this stage will be appreciated when it is realised that Mont. St. Quentin was held by the best division in the German reserve, whilst the garrison of Peronne consisted wholly of picked men selected from volunteers. It should be a

matter of tremendous pride to the School that this action, often described by competent judges as the finest single feat of the war, should have been carried out under the orders of an Old Scotch Collegian, and to a large extent by Brigades in which the School was well represented.

Just before this battle, on August 28, we lost a very gallant Old Boy in L/Cpl. W. L. T. Colclough. One of those who volunteered in August, 1914, but was rejected on account of defective eyesight, he offered himself again on six subsequent occasions before being accepted for the A.M.C. in February, 1916. Once having left Australia as a member of the A.I.F., he transferred as soon as possible to the 24th Bn. He served with that unit through the advance on the Somme early in 1917, being wounded at Bullecourt. He did excellent work through the Ypres operations and in 1918 on the Somme, and is said to have been recommended for a decoration on four occasions. On August 28, 1918, whilst on daylight patrol searching for enemy positions in advance of our line, he practically ran into a nest of German machine guns, receiving wounds of which he died the following day. He was described by his officers as a fine lad and a gallant soldier, his conduct evidently being quite up to the standard set in Polygon Wood by his brother, Graham.

Old Boys who gave their lives during the Mont St. Quentin and Peronne fighting were Lieuts. E. M. Martin and S. R. Dickson, Gnrs. W. M. Lecky and J. Bee and Pte. W. Vincent. In addition, L/Cpl. R. J. Cameron, who was wounded, subsequently died of pneumonia whilst in hospital. Among the wounded were Capt. K. A. McLean, Lieut. R. L. Piercey and Cpl. E. McLeod. Capt. McLean had gone to the 25th Battery position, which was being heavily shelled, in order to attend to casualties. For some time he carried on dressing wounded, practically without shelter, until the inevitable happened and he was himself severely wounded.

During the efforts of the 5th Division to force a crossing over the Somme south of Peronne on August 31, Sgt. Wilson Dow displayed conspicuous courage in reconnoitring for crossings of the marsh. The following day, after a bridge had been constructed over the marsh by the engineers, Sgt. Dow volunteered for another patrol on the east bank. After proceeding some distance and securing valuable information, his party came under close range artillery and machine gun fire, causing many casualties. When it was decided that the situation necessitated the retirement of his party, Sgt. Dow, who had shown great determination and perseverance, set a splendid ex-

ample of coolness under heavy fire, as a result of which all the wounded were brought back.

Another Old Boy who gained recognition for outstanding courage during this battle was Bdr. N. W. Cameron, who was in charge of the signal communications of his battery. The gun positions were on many occasions heavily shelled, rendering maintenance of telephone lines extremely difficult and dangerous. By his untiring efforts and splendid example, however, communication was maintained throughout. Spr. D. M. Morpeth, working as a brigade section linesman, was daily engaged in maintaining forward telephone lines from August 28 to 30, often under heavy shell fire. He was reported to have worked with the greatest courage under very difficult circumstances throughout this operation, and was also decorated for his services on this occasion.

In connection with the capture of Peronne itself, the 60th Bn. at times encountered fierce opposition from the enemy. On several such occasions Lieut.-Col. N. Marshall personally took charge of the situation, organising the attack on the ramparts and, later, the mopping up of the town. Largely as a result of his leadership and example the town was captured, with about 600 prisoners and three guns.

Immediately after the capture of Peronne the continuation of our advance was subject to rapid reconstruction of some of the Somme bridges to carry mechanical transport and heavy artillery. In this work, which was carried out in such a way as to win the special praise of the Commander-in-Chief, Capt. C. S. Steele played a very important part.

During the following fortnight the enemy rapidly withdrew to the Hindenburg line from which he had swept down on the Allies with nearly decisive results six months earlier. Here he hoped to be able to hold out until at least winter should come to his aid and bring a respite from almost constant attacks. This line had formerly proved impregnable with the exception of the small portion of it captured by Australians near Bullecourt.

On this sector it was based to some extent on the Cambrai-St. Quentin Canal, connecting the Somme with the Scheldt. The original construction of this canal was a mighty undertaking conceived by Napoleon. On account of the high ground which it traversed on the Australian front its banks are very deep, and at one portion it passes through a tunnel six thousand yards long. The Hindenburg outpost line was about a mile west of the canal, which, with trenches over the

tunnel, constituted the main line of resistance. Two reserve lines, known as the Le Catelet and Beaufort lines respectively, one and three miles further east, had been wired but not completely dug.

Early on September 18 the 1st and 4th Divisions attacked and recaptured the old British front line, and, by midnight, both divisions had secured the Hindenburg outpost line along their whole front. This was a result which the senior commanders had hardly dared hope for, and was due to the soundness of the main plan, combined with the irrepressible bravery of the fighting troops.

In connection with this attack the conduct of Capt. S. R. Anderson, R.M.O., 45th Bn., called forth great admiration. Establishing his aid post well forward, in the open he continuously attended wounded under heavy fire, saving many lives. Over the shell-torn ground Cpl. L. Whiting, with his squad of stretcher-bearers, carried wounded over long distances. During the advance to the Hindenburg line he moved forward also, and when the Field Ambulance stretcher-bearers did not appear, through having lost contact, he went back and re-established the evacuation arrangements. He then returned to the front zone and resumed stretcher bearing. His actions during this operation were reported to be the means of saving many lives, and gained him a Bar to his Military Medal.

Cpl. A. A. McCleery won the same distinction by the cool and efficient manner in which he laid and maintained telephone lines. On two occasions when the linesmen accompanying him became wounded, he carried on alone, and completed his task before returning. It was said to be largely by his energy and bravery that communication of vital importance was maintained between Brigade H.Q. and the battalions. Spr. Noel Pryde did similar work of vital importance in connection with artillery telephone communications. He was reported to have shown absolute disregard for danger, and to have carried on under fire after others were exhausted, thus enabling artillery support, which was badly needed, to be provided at the earliest possible moment.

In this important action our infantry had comparatively little artillery support, owing to the distance our advance had passed beyond railway communications. In the circumstances the expedient of providing a machine gun barrage, advancing with the attack, was successfully adopted, every available machine gun unit being employed for the purpose. In connection with this phase of the operation Sgt. Herbert Miskin did invaluable work. On his officer being killed, he took charge of a section of machine guns, and, although

wounded, refused to leave his post. He ensured that his guns were kept in action until he learned that our attack had succeeded. In this victory, which was of the greatest importance in shortening the duration of the war, the prisoners captured by the 1st and 4th Divisions numbered almost as many as our infantry who carried out the attack. Our casualties were relatively light, Sgt. H. Miskin being the only Old Boy concerned. This battle was the last in which the 1st and 4th Divisions participated. Their exit from the war, like the entry of the original A.I.F., took place in a blaze of glory.

At this stage Sir John Monash and the Australian Corps were honoured by having allotted to them two American divisions to assist in continuing the advance. At 5.30 a.m. on September 29 these divisions attacked, their objective being the enemy defences over and slightly beyond the tunnelled portion of the Cambrai-St. Quentin Canal near Bellicourt. After this objective was secured the 3rd and 5th Australian divisions were to pass through and endeavour to penetrate the reserve lines. The Americans having reported themselves over the canal and all going well, the latter commenced to advance, but promptly encountered obstinate resistance. Owing to inexperience, the American troops as a whole had advanced without "mopping up," and after their passage the Germans emerged from the canal tunnel, virtually re-establishing their line, and leaving the American troops isolated. The task of the 3rd and 5th Divisions was thus multiplied manifold, necessitating their carrying on a number of minor impromptu battles without artillery support. Whatever success was to be secured depended entirely on the initiative and determination of the junior officers and the rank and file. Under these conditions, with a determined and well-equipped enemy, remarkable progress was made during the following forty-eight hours, the whole of the canal tunnel and the villages of Le Catelet, Nauroy, Bony and Joncourt being captured, although the advance was vigorously contested at every inch. Over three thousand prisoners and thirty-five guns were gathered in by our men.

In the course of this battle the conduct of several Old Boys was such as to secure official recognition. Sgt. R. R. Davies was sent out in charge of a patrol near Bony to reconnoitre the canal. His patrol came under heavy machine gun fire, but, in spite of this he pushed on, gaining valuable information as to the location of enemy machine guns.

Sgt. A. E. Kelso was employed well forward with his section clearing a track through wire and trenches for the subsequent passage of artillery. On completion of this task he carried out a valuable engineer reconnaissance. L/Cpl. L. N. Clark showed conspicuous courage and coolness during an enemy counter-attack at Bellicourt. He organised and led a party of bombers, driving back the enemy and establishing a bombing block, which he continued to hold until severely wounded. His action was reported as greatly relieving a critical situation. Most unfortunately this gallant soldier succumbed to his wounds a few days later.

Major R. F. Craig, who was in charge of a Field Ambulance Bearer Division, dealt with many casualties from brigades other than his own, and personally re-organised under heavy fire evacuation arrangements, where they had broken down, in other areas. Pte. A. N. Jacobs worked continuously in the vicinity of Bellicourt as stretcher-bearer for thirty-six hours, often under heavy fire, setting a splendid example to the remainder of his squad. Through his energy and pluck many casualties of units other than his own were safely evacuated.

L/Cpl. Edwin Neild took charge of a party of battalion signallers and followed close behind the advance, establishing and maintaining telephone communication to the front. This task was a difficult one, as his party drew a great deal of fire, and its successful accomplishment is said to have been entirely due to L/Cpl. Neild's skilful leadership and untiring devotion to duty.

In the course of this difficult battle Capt. Stanley W. Neale, M.C., was mortally wounded. Enlisting in the original 5th Btn. at the age of 21, he had gained his commission on Gallipoli and been appointed Captain on the formation of the 5th Division. He had passed physically unscathed through practically every important action in which the Australian infantry were concerned, and gained his Military Cross for outstanding courage and leadership at Polygon Wood. At the time of receiving his fatal wound, Capt. Neale was under notice to return to Australia on leave with others who had enlisted in 1914, and he might easily, without the slightest reproach, have left his battalion before this battle. It was typical of the man, however, that he could not willingly see his men go into action without him.

Other casualties in this battle included 2nd Lieut. R. W. Marshall, Gnr. A. J. Lyttle and Ptes K. McAllister, V. H. L. Dunn, W. V. Carson, and E. C. Rogers. With the exception of certain artillery units, the

3rd and 5th Divisions were done with the war, and were sent back full of honour to rest in a back area.

On October 1 the 2nd Division took over portion of the line, and on October 3 and 5 carried out attacks which broke through the Beaurevoir line, the last German defence system in this portion of France. This achievement fairly definitely ensured the collapse of the vast Hindenburg and subsidiary lines on the whole front. During this operation, and the capture of Montbrehain, where French civilians were for the first time found by us, over 2,400 prisoners were taken.

In the attack on Montbrehain Sgt. J. A. Morrison showed courage and coolness of a high order under heavy fire. After getting his men safely to their objectives through the enemy barrage, he carried out a most valuable forward reconnaissance in daylight at great personal risk. During the same operations, Capt. A. P. Lawrence, in charge of bearer divisions of the 6th Field Ambulance, did admirable work in connection with the prompt evacuation of wounded, and displayed great personal courage under heavy shell fire. Time after time Capt. Lawrence went to heavily shelled localities to extricate wounded, and was said to be always where the danger was greatest in order to give prompt attention to casualties. In connection with this action, Ptes. J. L. Maxwell and H. B. Miller were killed and 2nd Lieut. L. B. Marshall, L/Sgt. J. A. S. Lyon, Dvr. C. de V. Dyason and Ptes G. A. Burchill, J. A. Heatley, and W. M. Montgomery were wounded.

Apart from the Flying Corps Squadrons, and some artillery which remained for a time with an American Corps, the capture of Montbrehain was the last active operation in which the Australians participated in France. Before the completion of this operation the German Government opened *pourparlers* for an armistice, which was eventually granted on November 11. During the remaining weeks Gnr. F. D. Culley was killed and Gnr. J. A. Lecky received wounds to which he succumbed after the armistice. Cpl. F. D. Burkitt and Gnrs. R. C. Saxton and R. J. Wright-Smith were wounded at this late stage of the campaign.

Shortly before the armistice a large proportion of the A.I.F. in France was laid low by influenza, in a virulent form, which appeared often to single out the long service men, and those who had been the hardest workers. Among those who succumbed during the November epidemic were Gnrs. H. C. Clarkson and C. K. Davies, and Dvr. W. A. Ferguson.

Palestine, 1918

In October, 1918, the Palestine campaign, which had been widely regarded as a sideshow on which we were wastefully dissipating strength which could be better utilised on the Western Front, suddenly reached a decisive close, resulting in the withdrawal of Turkey from the war. During the summer months our men had suffered severely from the terrific heat of the Jordan Valley, combined with malaria and other ills. They had, however, kept the Turks on the alert by raids and reconnaissances. In the course of one of these operations in March, L/Sgt. W. Goldson gained a Military Medal for the gallant manner in which he saw his job through after being wounded.

In September the Australians were secretly transferred from the Jordan Valley to the coastal flank. Then came the Battle of Meghiddo and the decisive exploitation of the victory by the mounted troops, who advanced on Damascus at almost incredible speed, enveloped the retreating Turks and broke their lines of communication. In the final stage of this brilliant cavalry operation, Capt. F. H. Phillips gained a Military Cross in connection with the capture of Kaukab, where many prisoners and machine guns were taken and afterwards when our Light Horse entered Damascus and captured over 10,000 prisoners. Capt. Phillips, who had gone out in the ranks of the original 4th Light Horse and gained his commission on Gallipoli, had previously been mentioned in despatches for his gallant conduct during and after the Beersheba operations in 1917.

Imperial Army, 1918

Of the Old Boys in the Imperial Army, Major Stuart Love particularly distinguished himself during the retreat in March. Taking charge of the three Royal Engineer Field Companies of his Division at a critical stage, he skilfully conducted a successful rearguard action from March 23 to 26. Under cover of this, the exhausted infantry of his division were rested and reorganised. For his valuable services at this juncture, Major Love was awarded a Bar to his D.S.O. The conduct of a rearguard action is the most difficult of all military operations, and Major Love is stated to have displayed military talent of a high order, combined with great gallantry and energy.

Lieut. E. F. Borrie, R.E., was wounded on April 13 and awarded a Military Cross for conspicuous courage and ability. On April 15,

Capt. Murray G. Patten, M.C., one of Kitchener's first hundred thousand, and now a company commander in the Northumberland Fusiliers, was killed at Neuve Eglise, in the area vacated a few days earlier by the Australians.

Early in the year Capt. H. B. Graham, R.A.M.C., who had been gassed during the Passchendaele operations, was appointed Acting-Major and awarded the D.S.O. for the plucky and devoted manner in which he had carried on with his job in an exposed position after being gassed. The same officer, whose conduct in action must have been of a very high order, was mentioned in despatches in May, and awarded a Military Cross in July.

On August 22 Lieut. J. M. White, R.E., was co-operating with the Norfolk Regiment in an attack north of Albert. He followed the leading wave of the attack closely, recommended a position for the infantry to dig in, laid out a strong point in daylight under machine gun fire, and wired the position at night. He also accompanied a later advance, in the course of which he destroyed a number of enemy land mines, and supplied a valuable report on water supply in the captured ground. Lieut. White was awarded a Military Cross for his work during this advance.

On August 27 Capt. W. Rogerson, R.A.M.C., was killed in a bombardment of our position near Albert. Capt. Rogerson had had over three years' service in France and Palestine, and was mentioned in despatches in 1917 for exceptional devotion to duty over a long period. When killed he was R.M.O., 6th Royal Berkshire Regt.

During September, Major J. D. H. Hughston, R.A.M.C., who had only recently resumed from leave to Australia, was wounded by shrapnel in the Balkans. Major Hughston, who was described by his C.O. as a "fine officer and a very gallant gentleman," died shortly afterwards at Salonica.

After the Australian troops were withdrawn for rest early in October, the British forces continued to exert pressure on the retreating enemy right to the moment of the armistice, attacks being of almost daily occurrence. During this period Capt. E. Rogerson, R.M.O., with a battalion of the King's Royal Rifles, was awarded a Military Cross.

During the advance in the Lille area, Capt. C. W. B. Littlejohn, R.A.M.C., gained a Military Cross, and his efforts on behalf of the civilians in the captured area were recognised by a further award of a Croix de Guerre by the Belgian Government. A week before the armistice, Major G. G. Anderson, R.A.M.C., who had been in France

since the first month of the war, became ill and died suddenly, doubtless a result of the severe mental and physical strain of over four years' war service.

Flying Units

The outbreak of war found Great Britain quite unprepared for a campaign in which aircraft would be utilised to any substantial extent. The rapid expansion of the Royal Flying Corps, Royal Naval Air Service and the Australian Flying Corps proceeded hand in hand with the efforts of British manufacturers to master the intricacies of aeroplane production.

The work of the Flying Corps holds a strong attraction for adventurous youth, and it is not surprising that many Old Scotch Collegians were selected for one or other of the air services mentioned. Reference has been made elsewhere to the deeds of a number of these, where they had some connection with the narrative. The following are a few facts regarding the behaviour of some of the others.

Lieut. J. Gould-Taylor was regarded as one of the finest pilots in France at artillery observation work. On August 28, whilst engaged on this duty, he was attacked by five enemy planes, but by skilful manœuvring he shot one down out of control, and drove off the remainder. He then carried on with his work, sending down calls which resulted in eleven enemy targets being engaged with good results. Lieut. Gould-Taylor had a fine reputation for accurately locating enemy artillery positions. This work was of the utmost importance, enabling us during engagements to deny the Germans the use of batteries on which they counted for some essential task. Lieut. Gould-Taylor is stated to have had twelve combats more or less similar to the one just described, the whole of his work in the air being characterised by rare pluck and endurance. He never hesitated to attack enemy aircraft as opportunity offered. Unfortunately, this gallant officer was killed on October 3, 1918, whilst engaged in the dangerous duty of dawn contact patrol, *i.e.*, flying very low just after a dawn attack in order to ascertain accurately the position reached by our infantry. His age at the time of his death was only twenty-one.

Capt. T. L. Simpson was engaged on artillery observation near Hamel on June 25, 1918, and brought fire to bear on no less than eight hostile batteries. Whilst flying at a low altitude behind the German lines, however, he was severely wounded by anti-aircraft

shell-fire. Although suffering greatly from wounds and loss of blood, he managed to land his machine safely within our lines. Two months earlier this officer, whilst doing photographic work near Sailly-le-Sec, was attacked by six enemy triplanes. These he kept at bay until they were dealt with by our fighting scouts, when Capt. Simpson calmly resumed the more peaceful avocation of photography. Between September, 1917, and June, 1918, Capt. Simpson conducted forty successful destructive shoots on enemy artillery positions, besides taking over five hundred photographs. His determination was regarded as quite exceptional.

On October 13, 1917, Lieut. D. G. Morrison, of the A.F.C., was forced down in No Man's Land after a combat in the air with a superior force of enemy aircraft. He was seriously injured as a result of the crash, and was unable to move. Two British officers, of the regiment holding that portion of the front, went out in succession to bring him in if alive, and both were wounded. Showing great pluck and determination whilst constantly sniped at, these officers eventually brought in Lieut. Morrison, who, however, was so seriously injured that he died shortly afterwards in hospital.

Brief reference has been made previously to the meteoric career as a fighting aviator of Robert Alexander Little, probably our sole representative in the flying arm of the Navy, the Royal Naval Air Service. Even before leaving England in 1916, Little came under notice for pluckily climbing down a cliff at Dover in a dense fog to rescue a pilot whose plane had crashed there. On February 17 he was awarded a Distinguished Service Cross for his courage in attacking at various times and bringing down four enemy machines. Towards the end of April, on three successive days, Little destroyed two enemy planes and brought down two others out of control. By the middle of May he had thirteen official victories to his credit, and from then the tale of his successes, and of the honours bestowed on him, increased apace.

On one occasion, whilst alone, Little met eleven German planes coming over our lines. He attacked and shot down the last of these, and was fired on by the others, one shot passing through his petrol tank. Realising that he would be unable to manœuvre at any speed, however, he turned on the remaining ten of the enemy and, to his surprise, saw them turn home, whilst he volplaned down to his aerodrome. Another time, Little was sent up to attack an enemy plane which was taking photographs from a great height. After a long chase he eventually overhauled the enemy and put a shot through his

petrol tank, following him to earth as he descended. Jumping clear of his plane on reaching the ground, he took prisoner two armed and unwounded German officers, both of whom had Iron Crosses. One of them said that he had recognised Little's plane, "The Lady Maud," in the air, and knew that he and his comrade would not return home.

By July 1, 1917, Little had twenty-three enemy planes to his credit, and was awarded a D.S.O. Whilst a most skilful fighter, his daring tactics led him into many tight corners, and it was a miracle that he survived so long. In April, 1918, he had a miraculous escape. Flying at 15,000 feet, he saw and promptly attacked six enemy machines. His own plane was badly hit, and fell rapidly to about 10,000 feet, where he was attacked by a second group of enemies. His controls were completely destroyed, and the petrol tank and part of his tail shot away. The machine, diving and gliding alternately, eventually crashed in No Man's Land, an absolute wreck, whilst Little got off with a few scratches.

Time and again, Little, who had a supreme contempt for the enemy, attacked vastly superior numbers. His plane, Scout 5182, known as "Lady Maud," which carried streamers of Scotch colours, was feared by German pilots for miles along the line near the Belgian coast. He met his death in May, 1918, after being officially credited with thirty-eight enemy planes. No doubt the actual number destroyed by him was very much greater. Unfortunately, we have no details regarding the manner in which this great fighter met his death, but the many combats from which he had emerged the victor leave little doubt that his last fight was against tremendous odds. At the time of his death Little was only 22 years of age. He had gained much promotion, and refused more, as he could not face the job of sending others up to do the fighting. Though little more than a boy, Flight-Commander R. A. Little's fame was blazoned in the sky. A better fighter never lived.

Repatriation

The war having been won, the attention of the Australian Government was immediately concentrated on prompt repatriation and demobilisation of the A.I.F. The simplest method of effecting this was to send the troops home by units. The fairest was to return them as individuals in the order in which they went out. Many individuals were required back by their employers as soon as practicable. University students who had left their courses unfinished had to be considered. Professional and business men and employers of labour had

good reasons for desiring to resume their civil avocation as quickly as they could be released. The question of procedure to be adopted therefore bristled with problems, especially as the repatriation of the whole force appeared likely to take at least two years.

It was manifestly impossible to give satisfaction to all. In order to have this important phase of the war handled in the best manner compatible with human limitations, Sir John Monash was, on December 1, relieved of the command of the Australian Corps and appointed to the newly-created position of Director of Repatriation and Demobilisation. One of the senior members of the staff carefully selected by Sir John to assist in this complicated work was Col. J. H. Bruche, who had been twice decorated during the war on account of the consistent excellence of his work as a senior staff officer in the 5th Division.

One of the most difficult matters arising out of Repatriation was the policy to be adopted in regard to employment of those troops whose return to Australia must necessarily be deferred towards the last. This problem was dealt with in two ways. Firstly an Education Service was created before the Armistice for conducting classes to give members of the A.I.F. instruction in subjects likely to be of assistance to them after resumption of civil life. This was supplemented by arrangements for the employment of Australian soldiers with British firms for broadening their experience. Many Old Boys lent a hand with this work in their own units. H. W. Allen was commissioned to organise portion of their educational activities, and rapidly rose to the rank of Captain. J. A. Aird, W. A. M. Blackett and A. E. Kelso also secured commissions in the same service. Secondly, a Sports Council was created to organise athletics of all kinds, and to arrange for the representation of the A.I.F. at important army contests. Among the leading members of the Sports Council were Lieut.-Col. N. Marshall and Capt. H. C. Disher.

Apology

It is the writer's sincere regret that the foregoing narrative omits far more of interest than it includes. Unfortunately, the time available for collection of the matter, combined with the distance in time from the events referred to, has rendered it difficult to gain more than a fraction of the detail necessary to make such a narrative alive.

In a force such as the A.I.F., where the general standard of conduct in action was so high, it is not to be wondered at that many

deeds of outstanding gallantry were hardly noticed. In many cases, unfortunately, the witnesses of specially meritorious acts were themselves killed. Frequently, after the war, one heard enquiries as to the deed for which some specified individual was awarded a decoration. It may be pardonable to state here that in the majority of cases decorations came as recognition of a high standard of performance in the field over a long period rather than as a result of one specific act. It frequently happened after the successful consummation of some difficult and dangerous task that the commander on the spot would be accorded the privilege of nominating a stated number of individuals for decorations. The Victoria Cross was the only decoration which could be awarded posthumously. Rewards were therefore almost invariably restricted to survivors of successful operations, although equally invariably there were among the dead cases equally deserving of recognition. In many instances there was but little difference in merit between those who were decorated and many who were not. The fact that so much attention has been devoted in the foregoing narrative to examples of conduct of individuals who were decorated implies only that in these cases records are available which otherwise rarely exist.

It is recognised that less than justice is done to the many Old Boys who served in the Imperial Army and the Flying Corps, owing partly to their own modesty and partly to the lack of records.

It is recognised further that the lists of those who served are not complete. Not infrequently one hears of some Old Boy, not included in the School lists, who served in some part of the world. There are undoubtedly many whom the History Committee has not succeeded in tracing. In anticipation of the publication in the future of a revised edition of the present volume, it is earnestly requested that those in possession of information which, in their opinion, might advantageously have been included, will be good enough to forward this early to the Scotch College History Committee.

Roll of the Fallen

1914 - 1918

Ὁ Λόγος, ἀγγέλοντες Ἀποκαθαρμένους ὅτι τῶν
καρπῶν, τοὺς καὶ ἐν ἡμέρᾳ περὶ ἡμεῖς.

Adams, Athol Gladwyn
Adams, Lindsay Thomas
Agnew, James Whitson Ainslie
Allen, Fred. Cadwallader
Anderson, David Vallance Kerr
Anderson, George Grantham
Angus, Henry Fyfe
Armstrong, Donald Goldsmith
Armstrong, Donald Keith
Backhouse, Geoffrey de Talworth
Bain, Edward Henry Halford
Balderson, Eric
Beaver, Walter Benjamin
Beaver, Wilfred Norman
Bee, James
Bell, Alexander Armstrong
 Thompson
Benjamin, Stanley Octavius
Bennie, Alexander Bruce
Benson, Edward Aubrey
Berry, Guy Marten
Berry, William
Bidstrup, Wilfred Vivian Hubert
 Luther
Bishop, Alan Stephen
Blair, William Allison
Bond, Francis Spencer
Bouchier, Evelyn Denison
Brown, Alexander Malcolm
Brownell, Lauriston
Brownell, Reginald Clive
Buchanan, George Collin
Burns, James Drummond
Cameron, Colin Henry
Campbell, Stanley George
 Mathieson
Chaffey, George F.
Cherry, John Howard
Chilvers, Oscar MacKechnie
Cholmeley, Roger J.
Christie, Frank Henderson
Clark, Leslie Norman
Clarkson, Hugh Curtis
Colclough, William Lorimer
 Thomas
Collins, Frederick Bisset
Cox, Graham Rodgers
Cox, Harold
Craig, Harold Gordon
Crocker, Robert Clive
Culley, Francis Drake
Davies, Alan Mervyn
Davies, Clifford Keith

Davies, Herbert Martin
Davies, E. J.
Deans, Arthur
Delbridge, William Rawlins
 Bennetts
Dickson, Selwyn Ray
Dougharty, Frederick George
Dyer, Walter Samuel
Eade, Joel Reginald
Edmunds, Roy Couston
Ellingworth, Ralph Oswald
Erwin, Robert Scott
Evans, Allan Percy Rupert
Fairbairn, James Greer Gould
Fergus, Robert Ray
Ferguson, Hamilton Cleophane
Ferguson, William Aitchison
Field, William Minifie
Findlay, Ernest Robert
Flockart, Robert Pearce
Forsyth, Ernest James
Fraser, Donald Alexander
Fyfe, Walter Bruce
Gallagher, Godfrey David Albert
Gardner, Alfred Outtrim
Gill, Leonard Sadler
Gillespie, Robert MacGregor
Goodson, Arthur Godfrey
Gould-Taylor, John
Graham, Horace Hanton
Graham, Richmond Boyd
Gray, Clark Maxwell
Gray, Joseph Alexander
Greenwood, George Herbert
Greig, Norman James
Griffiths, John Pargeter
Grist, Ashley Roy
Hall, Thomas March
Hancock, James McCrae
Harkness, Edward
Harper, Harold William
Herd, David Birrell
Herd, Rupert Holton
Hogg, Charles de Burgh
Hooper, Thomas James
Hordern, Cedric
Horsfall, Leonard Arthur
Hughston, Johnston D. H.
Hunter, David
Hunter, Robert William
Jackson, Pelham Steane
Johnston, George Robinson
Jones, Loftus Edward Percival

Kerr, Alan James
Kerr, William Buchanan
Kirkland, William Angus
Knox, William Johnstone
Kozminsky, Maurice Edward
Lake, Cecil Lancelot
Lecky, James Alexander
Lecky, William Mervyn
Leslie, William Alexander
Liddelow, Aubrey
Limerock, John Grieve
Little, Robert Alexander
Lodge, Lorenzo John
Long, Cuthbert James
Lynall, Frank Edgar Parkes
Macdonald, John Andrew
Macgibbon, Alexander John
Mackay, David Glen
MacNeil, John
Manning, Charles Henty
Marks, Lionel M. B.
Martin, Ernest Milton
Maughan, David Landale
Maxwell, John Langford
McColl, Alfred
McHutchison, Duncan
McHutchison, Ross
McIlwraith, David Keith
McIndoe, Roy William
McIntosh, Frederick Richard
McKay, Alan
McLaren, Samuel Bruce
McLean, Carden Patrick Gose
McLean, Duncan
McMillan, Ronald Malcolm
McPhail, John
McWhae, J. W.
McWilliam, Stirling Alexander
Millard, H. E.
Miller, Henry Blake
Milne, George Eric
Moorehead, Frank McCrae
Morris, Edward George
Morrison, Douglass George
Morrison, Herbert Fraser
Mountain, William John
Muir, Stanley Keith
Muntz, Edwin Gordon
Murray, A.
Napper, Arthur
Nathan, Edley William
Neale, Stanley Walter

Neild, Charles M.
Nelson, Robert Bruce
Newton, Sydney Allison
Nicholson, Percival Frank
Ogilvie, Thomas Alexander
Olive, William Major
Patten, Murray Gladstone
Paul, George Francis
Pearson, Ebenezer Ralph
Permezel, Cedric Holroyd
Piper, Keith Stuart Mackenzie
Pritchard, Leslie Byrt
Pryde, Anthony Leslie
Purves, Geoffrey
Reeve, Charles Frederick
Reid, Cyril Lindsay
Reid, John Cecil Drury
Richardson, George Henry
Robertshaw, Herbert Maurice
Robertson, Alexander Maxwell
Robertson, Geoffrey Ochiltree
Robertson, Talbot Preston
Robinson, Thomas James
Rogerson, William
Rosenthal, S.
Rouse, George Richards
Smedley, Francis John
Smith, Ernest Ralph
Smith, John Inglis
Smith, Lancelot Cropley
Snowball, John Iley
Steel, James Frederick
Stephens, William James
Stewart, Cedric Alwyn
Stewart, James McArthur
Still, Charles Haselden
Strutt, Charles Nettleton
Thompson, Alexander Charles
Thomson, Boyd Cunningham
Campbell
Trim, John Thomas
Vial, Lorimer James
Vincent, Walter
Wallace, Thomas Alexander
Warren, Percival Saltau
Wasley, Matthew Randall
Watson, Robert Stoba
Wilson, Eliot Gratton
Wood, George
Woodruff, Laurence James
Woodville, Roland Travers
Young, Peter Charles

On the following pages will be found photographs of the fallen. It is regretted that photographs of the following have not been available :

Adams, A. G.	Leslie, W. A.
Beaver, W. N.	Maxwell, J. L.
Benjamin, S. O.	Millard, H. E.
Bennie, A. B.	Murray, A.
Bourchier, E. D.	Nelson, R. B.
Brown, A. M.	Newton, S. A.
Buchanan, G. C.	Nicholson, P. F.
Cholmeley, R. J.	Paul, G.
Dawes, E. J.	Pearson, E. R.
Eade, J. R.	Purves, G.
Fergus, R. R.	Reid, C. L.
Ferguson, W. A.	Robinson, T. J.
Field, W. M.	Smith, E. R.
Greenwood, G. H.	Steel, J. F.
Hancock, J. McC	Stephens, W. J.
Harkness, E.	Stewart, C. A.
Jones, L. E. P.	Thompson, A. C.
Kerr, A. J.	Woodville, R. T.
Kerr, W. B.	



Pte. L.T. ADAMS



Pte. J. WAAGNEW



Cpl. D.V.K. ANDERSON
M.M.



Major G. GRANTHAM ANDERSON



Sgt. H.F. ANGUS



Lieut. D.G. ARMSTRONG



Cpl. D.K. ARMSTRONG



Cpl. G. De T. BACKHOUSE



Bomber E.H.H. BAIN



Lieut. ERIC BALDERSON



Rev. W.B. BEAVER



Pte. J. BEE



Sgt. A.A.T. BELL



Lieut. Sgt. E.A. BENSON



Sapper G.M. BERRY



Private W. BERRY



Lieut. V.L. BIDSTRUP



Sgt. ALAN S. BISHOP



Sgt. W.A. BLAIR



Capt. F.S. BOND



Private R.C. BROWNELL



Capt. J.D. BURNS



Sgt. Major C.H. CAMERON



Sgt. S.G. McCAMPBELL



Private F.B. CHAFFEY



Capt. J.H. CHERRY



Lieut. O.M. CHILVERS



Private F.H. CHRISTIE



Sgt. L.N. CLARK, MM



Cpl. H.C. CLARKSON



Pte. W.L. COLCLOUGH



Lt. F.B. COLLINS



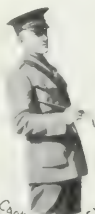
Pte. G.R. COX



Lt. HAROLD COX



Pte. A. GORDON CRAIG



Capt. R.C. CROCKER



Cpl. F.D. COLLEY



Sgt. ALAN DAVIES



Cpl. C.K. DAVIES



Sgt. H.M. DAVIES



Cpl. A. DEANS



Lt. S.R. DICKSON



Cpl. F.G. DOUGHARTY



Cpl. W.S. DYER



Sgt. Mjr. R.C. EDMUNDS



Cpl. R.O. ELLINGWORTH



Pte. R.S. ERWIN



Cpl. A.P. EVANS



Cpl. J.G.G. FAIRBAIN



Sgt. H.C. FERGUSON



Lt. E.R. FINDLAY



Mjr. R.P. LOCKHART



L. Cpl. E.J. FORSYTH



T. DONALD FRASER



Pte. W. BRUCE FYFE



Sgt. G.D. GALLAGHER



Pte H.O. GARDINER



Sgt R.M. GILLESPIE



Lieut A.G. GOODSON



Pte H.A. GRAHAM



Pte REX B. GRAHAM



Lieut C. GRAY



Cpl J.A. GRAY



Lieut N.J. GREIG



Sgt J.P. GRIFFITHS



Pte A. GRIST



Sgt T.M. HALL



Lieut H. HARPER



Sgt D.B. HEAD



Lieut R.A. HEAD



Cpl. C. de B. HOGG



Cpl. T. J. HOOPER



Surg. Lieut. G. HORDERN



Mjr. D. HUGHSTON



Sgt. D. HUNTER



Lieut. R. W. HUNTER



Trooper P. S. JACKSON



Cadet G. R. JOHNSTON



Sgt. W. A. KIRKLAND



Mjr. W. J. KNOX M.C.



Lieut. M. E. KOZMINSKY



Pte. CECIL LAKE



Pte. J. A. LECKY



Cpl. W. M. LECKY



Capt. A. LIDDLELOW



Sgt. J.G. LIMEROCK



Capt. R. LITTLE
D.S.O. D.S.M. 1st Bn. 1st Div. 1st A.C.



Capt. L.J. LODGE



Pte. C.J. LONG



Pte. F.E. PLYNALL



Pte. J. MACDONALD



Lieut. D.G. MACKAY



Sgt. JOHN MACNEIL



Driver C.H. MANNING



Sgt. L.M.B. MARKS



Lieut. E.M. MARTIN



Lieut. D.L. MAUGHAN



Pte. A. MCCOLL



Pte. A.J. MacGibbon



Cpl. D. McHutchison



Pte. Ross McHutchison



Pte. D.K. McIlwraith



Cpl. R.W. McIndoe



Lieut. F.R. McIntosh



Sgt. Alan McKay



Prof. S.B. McLaren



Cpl. C.P.G. McLean



Sgt. Duncan McLean



Lieut. R.M.M. Millan



Lance Cpl. John McPhail



Lieut. J.W.M. Ware



Lieut. S.A. McWilliam



Pte H.B. MILLER



Capt G.E. MILNE, MC



Pte F.McC. MOOREHEAD



Pte E.G. MORRIS



Lieut D.G. MORRISON



Lieut H.F. MORRISON, MC



Gnr W.J. MOUNTAIN



Capt S.K. MUIR, MC



Sgt E.G. MUNTZ



Sgt A. NAPPER



Cpl E.W. NATHAN



Capt STANWNEALE, MC



Pte C.M. NEILD



Lieut TAGILVIE



Lieut. W.M. OLIVE



Capt. MURRAY G. PATTEN
M.C.



Capt. C.H. PERMEZEL



Sgt. K. PIPER



Lieut. L.B. PRITCHARD



Bomb. A. LESLIE PRYDE



Flight Lieut. C.F. REEVE



Lieut. J.C.D. REID



Cpl. G.H. RICHARDSON



Cpl. H.M. ROBERTSHAW



Capt. A.M. ROBERTSON
M.C.



Lieut. GEOFF. ROBERTSON



Driver T.P. ROBERTSON



Capt. W. ROGERSON



Lieut. S. ROSENTHAL



Pte. G.R. ROUSE



Lieut. F.J. SMEDLEY M.C.



Cpl. INGLIS SMITH



Pte. L.C. SMITH



Capt. J.I. SNOWBALL



Sgt. J. McA. STEWART



Pte. C. ASTILL
M.M.



Lieut. J. GOULD TAYLOR D.F.C.



Sgt. BOYD C. THOMSON



Cpl. J.T. TRIM



Lieut. L.J. VIAL



Pte. WALTER VINCENT



Lance Cpl. T.A. WALLACE



Pte. F. CALLEN



Lieut. L.R. BROWNELL



Spr. W. DELBRIDGE



Pte. L.S. GILL



Gnr. L.A. MORSHALL



Sgt. J.S. LYON



Cpl. C.N. STRUTT



Cpl. J.P.S. WARREN



Cpl. M.R. WASLEY



Gnr. S.R. WATSON



Lieut. ELIOT G. WILSON



Lieut. GEORGE WOOD



Pte. L.J. WOODRUFF



Cpl. P.C. YOUNG

Let Us Now Praise Famous Men

The iniquity of oblivion blindly scattereth her poppy, and deals with the memory of men without distinction to merit of perpetuity. . . . Who knows whether the best of men be known, or whether there be not more remarkable persons forgot, than any that stand remembered in the known account of time?

SIR THOMAS BROWNE

J. R. G. Adams

Educated at Scotch College, J. R. G. Adams, who was born in Melbourne in 1859, was appointed assistant librarian of the South Australia Institute in 1879, assistant librarian of the Public Library in 1884, librarian in 1896, principal librarian and secretary in 1904, and in 1909 general secretary of the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery of South Australia.

George Lewis Aitken

G. L. Aitken, well known as the manager of the famous firm of Dalgety & Co. Ltd., Melbourne—wool and produce brokers, etc.—was born in 1864, the son of James Aitken, late managing Director of the firm, and was educated at Scotch College. He joined Dalgety's as a clerk in 1883 and became manager in 1915. Mr. Aitken is associated with several leading business houses in Melbourne as a Director.

Earnest Allnut

Prominent in the commercial community of South Australia, Earnest Allnut is a Victorian native and has interests also in Melbourne. Born at Hamilton, Victoria, in 1865, he was educated at Scotch College and Geelong College. He was president of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce, 1916-17 and 1917-18; managing director of D. & J. Fowler Ltd.; chairman of directors of Rolfe & Co. Ltd., Melbourne; a director of South Australian Brewing Co., Castle Salt Co., Executor, Trustee and Agency Co., and a member of the Council of the Adelaide branch of the Royal Society of St. George.

E. La Touche Armstrong

E. La T. Armstrong (1878) graduated M.A., LL.B. from Melbourne University and was appointed Chief Librarian and Secretary

to the Melbourne Public Library, a position which he held with great honour until 1925.

Born at Geelong, 1864, son of the late J. S. Armstrong, of the Irish and Victorian Bars, Edmund La Touche Armstrong became assistant in the Public Library in 1881, principal assistant in the reference library in 1895, and chief librarian and secretary of the Public Library, Museum and National Gallery of Victoria in 1896.

Mr. Armstrong has always maintained the liveliest interest in Old Scotch Collegians' organisations and was several times President of the O.S.C. Club.

Charles Ayrey

Charles Ayrey was one of the most successful squatters in Victoria. Entering Scotch College in 1860, he was several years at the School before leaving to take up pastoral pursuits. Mr. Ayrey never entered public life, but maintained always a keen interest in the College, to which, in 1901, he presented a racing eight, which was called after his son, Norman, who died just as his father was about to enter him at Scotch College. This was the first eight in which a Scotch College crew ever rowed in the annual boat race.

The owner of a number of fine station properties, Charles Ayrey was particularly famed for his valuable merino sheep. He died in 1908.

Sir Robert Baillie

Robert Baillie was at Scotch College for many years and rowed in the 1876 and 1877 crews. A great favourite at school, he proceeded to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree and rowed in the eight. He took up a military career and, at the time of his death in 1905, was Major commanding the Australian Squadron of "The King's Colonials." He succeeded his brother, Sir George Baillie (the first President of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club) as fourth baronet in 1896, and thereafter resided at the family seat, Polkmet, near Edinburgh, Scotland.

Wilfred Beaver

Educated at Scotch College, Wilfred Beaver went to the islands and eventually became Resident-in-Charge of the Western division, Papua. He saw service in the Great War and was killed in action in France. Wilfred Beaver was the author of *Unexplored New Guinea*, which was published posthumously. The book was described as "of great sociological value, both in its description of the life of many

little-known tribes and its wise reflections upon problems of Government which the Commonwealth is called upon to face." Of Beaver it was said that "his personality and his work were alike notable," and that "had he lived he would have won a greater monument."

Peter Bennie

The first dux of Scotch College, where he spent the years 1866-1868, Dr. Peter Bennie is a distinguished member of a family which has never been long without a representative at the School. For thirty-six years honorary medical officer at the Children's Hospital, Dr. Peter Bennie has for many years been recognised as a leading children's specialist. He graduated M.A., M.B., B.S., and was president of the Melbourne Medical Association in 1896 and of the Melbourne Pediatric Society in 1907. In conjunction with his brother, Dr. Alex. B. Bennie, he published a work, *The Effective Treatment of Hip Diseases*.

Dr. Alexander Bruce Bennie, who also held the degrees M.A., M.B., B.S., spent the years 1874-1879 at Scotch. He practised as a doctor at Berwick and Armadale, and during the war was attached to No. 2 Australian General Hospital. He was invalided home and died shortly afterwards. Dr. Alex. Bennie, like all the other members of the family, was an enthusiastic footballer, and when he played for Melbourne at the age of 15 years was known as "Kiddy."

John Bennie was at Scotch College from 1855 to 1860 and played football for Melbourne with the sobriquet of "Specs." He held the degree of C.E. and was many years in the Customs Service, holding the position of Landing Surveyor. His name was the second on the College roll. He was a vice-president and patron of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club and retains the keenest interest in the School.

James Bennie was at Scotch College from 1870 to 1872 and became a banker, rising rapidly to the position of Chief Inspector of the Bank of Victoria. He was captain of the M.C.C. football team. James Bennie was a fine oarsman and swimmer, and a particularly expert diver, recognised in his day as the finest underwater man in Victoria. Until only a few years before his death, in 1923, he attended the Scotch College swimming sports in order to judge the diving.

Like his three brothers, he was a keen clubman and held office in the Club several times.

A. A. Billson

A native of Woorage, about seven miles from Beechworth, A. A. Billson was born in 1858, the third son of George Billson, an old

colonist who arrived at Beechworth in its infancy and who, after being twice Mayor of Beechworth, was elected to Parliament in 1877 and retained his seat practically without intermission until his death in 1886. Alfred Arthur Billson went to Scotch College from Beechworth Grammar School. He entered public life in 1883, when he was elected to the Beechworth Shire Council. He was three times President of the Shire and four times President of the Beechworth Branch, Australian Natives' Association, and after several unsuccessful attempts to break into State politics, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Bogong and later for Ovens. He joined the Murray Ministry in 1909 as Minister for Public Instruction and Minister for Railways.

He was Minister for Mines, Minister for Forests and Minister for Railways under Mr. W. A. Watt in 1913, and remained a useful member of the Assembly on the defeat of the Watt Ministry. In 1921 he became Chairman of Committees.

Fred. Dougan Bird

Dr. F. D. Bird was at Scotch College from 1867 to 1875, when he was Dux of the School. After a successful medical course at Melbourne University he completed his professional education in Great Britain. On his return he stepped immediately into the front rank of his profession, and for many years remained one of the foremost surgeons of Melbourne. He was Demonstrator and Examiner in Anatomy at the Melbourne University, Lecturer in Surgery at Melbourne, Examiner in Surgery for the Adelaide University, Surgeon to the Melbourne Hospital for many years, President of the Medical Society of Victoria, Consulting-Surgeon to the Queen Victoria Hospital, President in Surgery at the Australasian Medical Congress (1905). With the Military rank of Colonel, Dr. Bird served from the outbreak of war until 1916 in the battle zones of Egypt, Gallipoli and Macedonia.

J. H. Bruche

Born in Melbourne in 1873, J. H. Bruche was educated at Scotch College and Melbourne University, and for some time practised as barrister and solicitor. He took a keen interest in military affairs, however, and was appointed Lieutenant in the Militia Forces in 1898. In South Africa he saw active service as Captain in the Grenadier Guards and again as Captain under the famous Old Scotch Collegian, Colonel Tom Price. In 1910-11, Capt. Bruche was sent to England

and was attached at Aldershot to a battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Promotion came rapidly; Major in 1906, Lieut.-Colonel in 1912, he became a temporary Colonel in 1914. In 1910 he served at Aldershot with the 6th Infantry Brigade, and on returning to Australia he filled important positions at headquarters in Tasmania, Queensland and Victoria. In November, 1914, he went to Western Australia as Commandant with the temporary rank of Colonel, and shortly afterwards he was chosen to fill an important post on the staff of General Sir W. R. Birdwood. He served for three and a half years with the A.I.F., and was for more than two years in France with the 5th Australian Division. After the Armistice he was associated with Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Monash in the work of demobilisation in Great Britain. He was awarded the C.B. and C.M.G. and was five times mentioned in despatches by the Commander-in-Chief.

With the rank of Major-General, he was appointed on his return to the command of field troops in Queensland.

J. S. Brunton

J. S. Brunton was born at Melbourne in 1861, the son of Thomas Brunton, M.L.C. He is well known as the head of the flour-milling firm, Brunton's Flour Mills, N.S.W. and Victoria. He became president of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce in 1900 and from 1914 to 1919 was an alderman of the City of Sydney. He holds the rank of Brigade Major in the N.S.W. Lancers, 1st Australian Light Horse Brigade. He is a figure also in racing and yachting circles.

R. A. Buntine

R. A. Buntine, during the Boer War, was mentioned in despatches by Sir George White, while on active service with the Natal Carbineers, for rescuing a wounded officer, under heavy gunfire. He entered the Union Parliament of South Africa in 1915.

A member of a well-known Victorian family, Robert A. Buntine was an Old Scotch Collegian of 1884 and afterwards was resident at Queen's College, where he held a scholarship. At the University he gained a leading place in the honours list in his final year, and in 1892 he was appointed resident surgeon at the Melbourne Hospital. During his University career, he was a leading athlete and carried off the championship of the University, winning also the Gold Medal presented by Dr. Springthorpe for cross country running. In 1893 Dr. Buntine proceeded to Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, where he took up private practice. Subsequently he went to England for twelve months. He returned to South Africa as resident surgeon

of Grey's Hospital, Pietermaritzburg, which had been offered to him while he was in London. He served in the South African War with the Natal Medical Corps and went through the whole of the siege of Ladysmith, and was mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in the field.

He visited Australia in 1901-02, and in 1915 was returned to the Union House of Assembly for Pietermaritzburg South. He enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most progressive members of the South African Party, and his work in securing the passage of a measure providing for Government promotion of South African manufacturing and other industries was regarded as a distinct achievement for a private member.

Dr. Buntine, with his eldest daughter, perished on the *Galway Castle*, which was torpedoed on September 12, 1918, with a loss of nearly two hundred lives, for the most part sick and wounded South African soldiers.

J. D. Burns

James Drummond Burns, editor of the *Scotch Collegian* and Captain of the School in 1914, was only one of many splendid public schoolmen whose loss was due to the Great War. Apart from the nobility of his character and the brilliance of his school record, he will go down to fame as the author of the most famous Australian poem of the war, "For England." J. D. Burns was killed in action at the Dardanelles in 1915.

Norman Bayles

Norman Bayles was the youngest son of the late Alderman Bayles and entered Scotch College in 1875. He was in the College XX and generally took great interest in the school games. After studying law, he was admitted to the Bar and practised as a solicitor in Melbourne. A first-rate tennis player, he represented Victoria against New South Wales on several occasions. He was a member of the M.C.C. Committee also for a number of years. In 1906 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Toorak.

John Cameron

John Cameron (1852) was one of the earliest boys enrolled at Scotch College. He travelled with his parents from British Guiana to Victoria in 1852. After leaving school, he went to his father's station in the New England district of New South Wales, and in 1864, with his father, opened up the Barcaldine (Q.) district for

pastoral purposes. He became one of the leading pastoralists of Queensland, being for thirteen years President of the United Pastoralists' Association and for fourteen years President of the Pastoral Employers' Association. He was also President of the Caledonian Society for many years, and sat as a representative of Mitchell in the Queensland Legislative Assembly from 1893 to 1896, later representing North Brisbane (1901-1908). John Cameron died on June 25, 1914.

J. A. Campbell

The son of the late Donald Campbell, one of the earliest of the squatting pioneers of Victoria, John Archibald Campbell was born in Victoria in 1854 and educated at Scotch College. Owner of Dunglear Station, Walgett, New South Wales, and managing director of the Tubbo Estate Co., he became president of the Pastoralists' Union of Southern Riverina and one of the most prominent pastoral proprietors in the district.

David Cannon

David Cannon, a leading Queensland grazier, was born at Lancefield, Victoria, in 1861, and educated at Scotch College. He followed farming in Victoria until 1881, when he began to work on stations in the Gulf country of Queensland, afterwards living on the Croydon goldfields (Queensland). Eventually he became a grazier, and in 1915 he took up Newlands Station, Longreach. He made several unsuccessful attempts to enter State politics, but served with success on the Shire Councils of Baroo and Longreach for fourteen years.

Duncan Carson

A prominent Sydney wool-broker and business man, Duncan Carson was born at Kew (Vic.) in 1860, and obtained his education at Scotch College, Melbourne. Mr. Carson has the reputation of knowing the wool business in every possible phase. He studied botany after leaving school, but at the age of nineteen decided to enter the office of the Union (afterwards Australian) Mortgage and Agency Co., Sydney. He studied wool first in Belgium and afterwards at Sydney, and then gained station experience as a jackeroo on his father's station at Walgett. He began business as a wool-broker and stock and station agent in Brisbane, but eventually transferred to Sydney, where he became Chairman of Directors of Winchcombe, Carson Ltd., the firm which was established in 1889. Director of the Australian Bank of Commerce and Chairman of Directors of

the Rockwood Pastoral Co., Mr. Carson associated himself also with the N.S.W. Sheep Breeders' Association, the Highland Society, the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, the Graziers' Union and the Royal Agricultural Society.

William Cattanach

William Cattanach, by reason of his association with irrigation development in Victoria, has to his credit public service which will not be forgotten. William Cattanach entered Scotch College in 1879, and, on leaving, took up accountancy, subsequently becoming Town Clerk of Flemington and, later, of Essendon. When he was Town Clerk of Flemington, he came into violent collision with the Hon. (later Sir) Thomas Bent, a fact which apparently drew the respect of that gentleman, for, when he became Premier of Victoria and passed the Water Act, he at once selected Mr. Cattanach as one of the three members of the newly-constituted State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. In 1915, Mr. Cattanach succeeded to the Chairmanship of the Commission, and in the following eleven years did remarkable work in connection with irrigation, closer settlement, and the dried fruit industry in Victoria. At the request of the South Australian Government, he reported on the reorganisation of irrigation in that State, and was a member of the joint New South Wales and Victorian committee which dealt with land settlement, water supply and railway extension. In 1925 he was awarded the C.M.G. A member of the Council of the College, Mr. Cattanach has been many times President of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club.

John Catto

John Catto was one of the finest all-round sports ever turned out by the Public Schools. He entered Scotch College in 1864 and remained until the end of 1871. He was Captain both in cricket and in football in 1870 and 1871, and stroked the crew in 1869, 1870 and 1871. After leaving Scotch College, Mr. Catto took up pastoral pursuits and was a highly successful squatter.

Alfred E. Clarke

Alfred E. Clarke was a student at Scotch College in the Lawson period. An enthusiast in sport, he was one of the founders of the East Melbourne Cricket Club, which originally consisted of Scotch College and Melbourne Grammar School boys. He was President of the Victorian Cricket Association for some years, and was also Presi-

dent of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club in 1898. Well known as a stockbroker, he was Chairman of the Melbourne Stock Exchange, but retired owing to ill-health in 1911. His death occurred in 1913.

Sir Francis Clarke

A prominent figure in politics and business, Sir Francis Clarke was born at Sunbury, Victoria, in 1879, the son of Sir William and Lady Clarke. He was educated at Scotch College, at Melbourne University and at Oxford. He was elected to the Legislative Council of Victoria as the representative of the Northern Province in 1913. He led the Upper House and was Minister for Lands from November, 1917, to October, 1919. In the Lawson Ministry (1919) he was Minister for Public Works and Water Supply, and afterwards he became President of the Legislative Council. His knighthood (K.B.E.) was announced in the Birthday Honours, 1926. Sir Francis Clarke is the owner of Kiota station.

Before he attained to Cabinet rank, Sir Francis Clarke visited America as Victorian representative to the San Francisco Exhibition in 1915, and, on his return, he did remarkable service in the conduct of the recruiting campaign which was then at its height.

W. L. Russell Clarke

W. L. Russell Clarke, an Old Scotch Collegian of the late 'nineties, distinguished for his football, was elected in 1910 to fill the vacancy for the Southern Province, in the Victorian Legislative Council caused by the death of his schoolfellow, George T. Dickie.

Born at South Yarra in 1876, Russell Clarke saw service in the Great War. He is the owner of Hawksview Station, near Albury, N.S.W.

F. J. Clendinnen

Frederick J. Clendinnen entered Scotch College in 1877 and captained the unbeaten football team in 1879, when he matriculated. He took a leading position in medicine after finishing his medical course and attained great distinction as one of the pioneers of X-rays and the use of radium in Victoria. At the Imperial Medical Congress shortly before his death in 1913, he was appointed to the Committee on Radiology.

Dr. Clendinnen was President of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club in 1912.

Henry I. Cohen

H. I. Cohen entered Scotch in 1885, leaving in 1889. He had a brilliant career, being Dux in 1888 and 1889 and winning the Mathematics Exhibition. At the University he followed up his school successes with a scholarship at Ormond, and graduated B.A. in 1893 and LL.B. in 1895. In the following year he was admitted to the Bar and in 1906 conducted so ably a case in which several of his brilliant seniors were ranged against him, that his name was made. He became a K.C., and because of his grip on finance, his services were eagerly sought in commercial litigation. He appeared on many occasions in the Arbitration Court and the High Court. H. I. Cohen was elected the representative of Melbourne Province in the Legislative Council in 1921 and became Minister for Public Works and afterwards Attorney-General.

A foundation member of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club, he was President of the Association in 1921 and 1922, and has always maintained a keen interest in the College.

Montague Cohen

Montague Cohen, of Pavey, Wilson & Cohen, barristers and solicitors, Melbourne, was educated at Scotch College. He is one of the most prominent business men of Victoria. He is a director of Amalgamated Zinc (de Bavay's) Ltd., Zinc Producers' Association Pty. Ltd., Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australia Ltd., Minerals Separation and de Bavay's processes Australia Pty. Ltd., Carlton and United Breweries Ltd., Foster Brewery Co. Ltd., Swan Brewery Co. Ltd., John Sharp & Sons Ltd., Adelong Gold Estates, Australian Mines and Metals Association, Mining and Metallurgical Co. Ltd., and the Manufacturers' Bottle Co. of Victoria Pty. Ltd. He is also president of the Brewers' Association, the Victorian Liquor Trades Defence Association, and the Federal Liquor Trades Defence Association of Australia.

Tom Cumming

Tom Cumming entered Scotch College under Mr. Robert Lawson in 1853. Sprung from one of the oldest squatting families in the Commonwealth, he was all his life identified with pastoral pursuits. Several times President of the Royal Agricultural Society, he was for some years a member of the Victorian Legislative Council. He was also President of the original "Society" of Old Scotch Collegians, the first Victorian Public School organisation. He was

entrusted by the Victorian Government with various important duties, and was one of the three Land Commissioners appointed for the purchase of estates under the Closer Settlement Scheme. He was President of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club in 1896-97.

Sir Hugh Denison

Well known as a newspaper proprietor and a leading business man, in addition to holding the important post of Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia in the United States of America, Sir Hugh Denison, born in New South Wales in 1865, received his early education at Scotch College, Melbourne. In 1888-9 he was a city councillor at Adelaide, and from 1901 to 1905 represented North Adelaide in the South Australian House of Assembly. He became a figure in the racing world, particularly through the ownership of "Poseidon," winner of the V.R.C. and A.J.C. Derbies and St. Ledgers, the Caulfield Cup (twice) and the Melbourne Cup. He became proprietor of Eumeralla Estate and stud farm. His business activities are manifold. Managing director of the Sun Newspaper Co. Ltd., Sydney, he is also chairman of directors of Sherwood Ltd., Sydney, managing director of Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd., and director of the Australian Tobacco Co. Ltd. and the British Australasian Tobacco Co. Ltd.

Sir Hugh Denison's gifts to the nation have made his name famous. His gift of £10,000 to the Dreadnought fund was of material aid in the inauguration of the Australian Navy. He made a gift also of £25,000 to the Jubilee Fund of the Royal Colonial Institute, an organisation which he has built up, practically single-handed, in Australia. As President of the N.S.W. branch, he presented the Institute with a building in Bligh Street, Sydney, and furnished it at his own expense. He was a delegate to the Imperial Press Conference in Canada in 1920 and to the Imperial Press Conference in Australia in 1925. In 1924, shortly after his knighthood (K.B.E.), he was appointed official representative of N.S.W. at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. He contributed generously to the Scotch College War Memorial Building Fund.

G. T. Dickie

George T. Dickie was a boarder at Scotch College in the early 'nineties. At the age of 34 years, in 1908, he was elected to the Victorian Legislative Council, being then the youngest member of the House. He was President of the Shire of Bacchus Marsh. A

promising political career was cut short by his untimely death in 1910.

A. Dennis

Alex. Dennis, of Eeyeuk Station, Terang, Victoria, pastoralist, was born in 1844 and educated at Scotch College and Geelong Grammar School. He was twenty-one years a member of the Mortlake Shire Council.

Charles Dodgshun

Director and secretary of Dodgshun & Sons Pty. Ltd., wholesale softgoods merchants and indentors, a leading Melbourne softgoods firm with agencies in every State of the Commonwealth, Charles Dodgshun occupied a distinctive position in Flinders Lane. He was educated at Scotch College, Melbourne, and in Great Britain. He began his business career as a clerk in Customs work for the same firm in 1877, but resigned in 1880 to go to England, where he acquired experience in wool buying. He obtained experience also in Dunedin, New Zealand, and in Tasmania before returning to Melbourne, where he became a partner with William Dodgshun & Sons, being appointed director and secretary when this business was formed into a limited proprietary. He became a director of Denton Hats Ltd. also.

E. T. Duncombe

E. T. Duncombe (1859) entered the Titles Office of Victoria as a junior clerk and rose step by step until he became head of the department. In his schooldays he obtained a prize for popularity, and throughout a long life he evinced a genius for inspiring and holding the love of his fellows. He died in 1924, aged 81 years.

H. C. Elliott

Stroke of the crew which finally won the Sumner Challenge Cup for Scotch College in 1879, and at the same time a first-rate footballer, H. C. Elliott entered municipal life and has been for many years a useful member of the Melbourne City Council.

N. H. Fairley

N. H. Fairley was a leading athlete at Scotch in 1907. After completing his medical course at the University, he saw war service and was mentioned in despatches and awarded the O.B.E. Devoting himself to medical research, he was appointed in 1921 to the Tata Professorship of Clinical Medicine at Bombay.

A. G. B. Fisher

Dr. A. G. B. Fisher, dux of Scotch College in 1912, has been Professor of Economics at Otago University (N.Z.) since 1924.

M. J. S. Gair

M. J. S. Gair was at Scotch College in the Lawson period. A member of the legal firm of Brahe and Gair, he became Mayor of Brighton and later entered the State Parliament, defeating Mr. Robert Harper.

James Gibb

One of the earliest Old Boys of Scotch College to attain to distinction in the sphere of politics was James Gibb, who entered the College in 1859. Born of a long line of sturdy Scottish yeomen from the Carse o' Gowrie, one of the greatest agricultural districts in the world, James Gibb naturally turned his hand to the plough when he left school. Having taken over the management of Melville Park, Berwick, he gained a considerable reputation as a scientific farmer, and was chosen by the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria as its first President. In 1880 he was chosen to represent Mornington in the Legislative Assembly in the Conservative interest, and he held the seat until his resignation at the dissolution in 1886. In 1903, however, he again came forward as a Conservative candidate, at the Federal general election, and he was elected as the representative of Flinders in the Federal Parliament. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Ocean Shipping Services in 1905. In 1906 James Gibb contested Hume, N.S.W., for the House of Representatives, but without success. He died at Glenroc, Victoria, on February 22, 1919.

E. F. Gilchrist

E. F. Gilchrist, city engineer of Brisbane, was born in Victoria in 1868 and educated at Scotch College and the Melbourne University. He joined Muntz & Bage, civil engineers and surveyors, Melbourne, and then practised his profession under his own name in Melbourne until 1896. He was appointed shire secretary and engineer of Charlton, Victoria, and resigned in 1902. He was engineer of the town of Warrnambool, Warrnambool Water Works, City of Malvern, City of Prahran, and in 1917 became city engineer of Brisbane. A member of the council of interstate engineers of Australia, Brisbane division, he was a past President of the Melbourne Union Engineering Society, 1913-14.

Arthur Griffith

Born at Gortmore, County Westmeath, Ireland, Arthur Griffith was educated at Scotch College, Melbourne, and for nine years was a master at the Sydney Grammar School. He was first elected to New South Wales Parliament in July, 1894, for Waratah, and later represented Annandale in the Legislative Assembly in the Labour interest. He became Minister for Public Works in October, 1910.

T. E. Green

T. E. Green entered Scotch and matriculated in 1887. He was in the Eleven in 1889 and had a distinguished University career, winning a number of exhibitions and scholarships, while doing his medical course. While practising at Bendigo he devoted himself to civic affairs, and later offered his services to the Defence Department during the Great War. For his war work he was awarded the C.B.E.

Robert Hall

Robert Hall entered Scotch College in 1878 and remained several years. Throughout his life he specialised in scientific subjects—at school in physiography and geology and later in botany and physiology. In 1897, he joined the Consul for Norway as naturalist on the brig *Edward*, bound for Kerguelen Land. The result of the expedition helped to secure for him the honour of corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London, and in 1903 a Fellowship of the Linnaean Society. In 1903 he wandered through Asia and Europe, passing the summer in Northern Siberia, where excellent work was done in the zoogeography of the Lena River as far as the Arctic delta. In 1907 Mr. Hall, who was the author of a number of scientific works, was appointed Curator of the Tasmanian Museum and the Hobart Botanic Gardens, a post which he held with distinction for some years.

Among the works of which Robert Hall, C.M.Z.S., is the author are *The Useful Birds of Southern Australia*, *Key to the Birds of Australia*, and *Glimpses of Australian Bird Life* and (with William Gillies, M.A.) *Nature Studies in Australia*.

Jack Hamilton

Jack Hamilton, who attended Scotch College in 1853, represented the Palmer goldfields district in the Queensland Legislative Assembly for many years. He had an adventurous career and gained the reputation of being the champion revolver shot of Australia, as well

as an amateur boxer of parts. His sobriquet of "Doctor Jack" indicated the popularity which he won for his gratuitous medical attendance on sufferers on the Queensland goldfields.

R. B. Hamilton

A rising architect who has already distinguished himself in his profession, R. B. Hamilton is the son of another well-known Old Scotch Collegian, William Hamilton, a "Lawson boy," who rose to eminence in the banking world. R. B. Hamilton was at Scotch College from 1903 to 1910, and on leaving was articled to R. B. Whitaker for four years, after which he joined the firm of Klingender and Alsop. He was on active service when the Armistice was signed in 1918, and spent some time in England qualifying for the Royal Institute of British Architects. In 1920 he was appointed assistant architect to the Presidency, Bombay, India, but in the following year he returned to Melbourne, where he spent four years in the partnership Klingender and Hamilton. Since 1925 he has practised alone. Among the works with which he has been associated as an architect are Bryant and May's factory extensions, the Prime Minister's residence at Frankston, the remodelled Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, and Barwon Heads Golf House. He was the pioneer of aerial supervision in architecture, supervising the erection of a homestead in the Riverina by aeroplane in 1926. While in England, he was concerned professionally in municipal housing work, and on his return he was appointed to the Council of the Institute of Architects and of the Arts and Crafts Society. He is a member of the council of the Old Scotch Collegians' Association. Mr. Hamilton, at the request of the State Ministry, reported on the Anzac Square war memorial project.

M. P. Hansen

Chief-inspector of secondary schools in Victoria since 1914, and deputy director of education, M. P. Hansen was a boarder at Scotch College from 1887 to 1889. He was a brilliant scholar. After taking a special course of training as a teacher he was attached to the Education Department, and without attending University lectures passed his examinations for B.A. and then M.A. and LL.B., with honours in English, French and History. In 1899 he won the Bowen prize with an essay on "The Office of Poet Laureate." For some years secretary of the Melbourne Shakespeare Society, he was the author of a number of English text books. After experience on the staff of the University High School, he became acting-headmaster of Wesley

College, where he interested himself particularly in the football teams and crews. It was Mr. Hansen who first obtained the services of Mr. C. Donald as coach for the Wesley crew in 1901, with the result that Wesley College was Head of the River for several years afterwards. An excellent organiser and a first-rate sport, he was secretary of the Secondary Teachers' Association and a number of other bodies. Later he joined the Education Department. From 1909 to 1914 he was Chief Inspector of Registered Schools.

Andrew Harper

Professor Andrew Harper was on one occasion described as "quite one of the most accomplished scholars in the Commonwealth." Entering the College six months before Dr. Morrison's arrival in 1857, he remained at the School for two years, leaving it to enter the Civil Service. After obtaining his B.A. degree he went to Edinburgh and studied theology, graduating B.D. in 1872. Thence he set out for Syria and Palestine, studying Arabic at Damascus, and returning to Melbourne to act as assistant to Dr. Cairns in Chalmers Church for eighteen months. With the opening of the Presbyterian Ladies' College he became English Master, and two years later he was appointed Headmaster, and, at the end of the fourth year of the life of the College, Principal and Headmaster. After ten years, he resigned to become Lecturer in Hebrew at Ormond College, and in 1892 he was appointed Professor. In 1901 he accepted the Principalship of St. Andrew's College, Sydney, and the Hunter Baillie Professorship of Hebrew. Described as a deep thinker and probably the ripest scholar that up to that time Scotch College had ever turned out, Professor Harper was always a man of remarkable popularity and influence among young people.

William Harper

Born in Glasgow, William Harper arrived in Melbourne in the 'fifties and was at Scotch College in 1858. He embarked on a business career on leaving school and became recognised as one of the leaders of commerce in Australia. At the time of his death, in 1922, he was chairman of directors of Robert Harper Pty. Ltd. He was a keen supporter of the Presbyterian Church and of Scotch College.

Hyman Herman

For the development of electrical power in Victoria, it has been said that three Old Scotch Collegians are entirely responsible. Sir John Monash, as chairman of the State Electricity Commission, is

putting the Victorian power scheme into execution, and it was Sir Arthur Robinson who piloted the enabling legislation through Parliament. Dr. H. Herman, who is now the Commission's engineer in charge of briquetting and research, was chairman of the advisory committee (1917), upon whose report the Yallourn scheme was founded. Of him Frank A. Russell wrote in *The Herald* (Melbourne) on November 18, 1922: "If to any one man credit can be given for the original vision to see Victoria as an industrial country drawing its life's blood from those limitless treasuries of brown coal, that man is Mr. Hyman Herman."

Born at Bendigo in 1875, Hyman Herman received portion of his education at Scotch College. He left in 1890 and, by the time he was nineteen, he had finished a most distinguished course in civil engineering at the Melbourne University. He graduated B.C.E. and M.M.E., and afterwards was admitted to the degree of D.Sc., and he obtained State certificates authorising him to act as hydraulic engineer and municipal engineer for Victoria, and first-class mine manager for Victoria and Tasmania. From 1895 to 1904 he was field assistant to the Senior Field Geologist, Geological Survey of Victoria, and after spending three years as resident assistant general manager of the Mount Bischoff tin mine of Waratah (Tasmania), he practised in Melbourne as a consulting mining engineer until 1912, when he was appointed Director of Geological Survey of Victoria, a post which he held until his selection in 1920 as engineer in charge of briquetting and research, State Electricity Commission of Victoria. In 1917 he was chairman of the advisory committee on brown coal, which was appointed by the State of Victoria, and upon whose report the State decided to develop its brown coal resources. Dr. Herman is a fellow of the Geological Society of London, past President of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, chairman of the Federal Panel and of the Victorian State Panel for Coals and Lignites (in connection with the power survey of Australia), and a member of the Victorian Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association. He is the author of technical and scientific papers and reports, many of which have been published.

Sir Joseph H. Hood

J. H. Hood entered Scotch in 1859 and passed matriculation in 1863, being in that year Dux in mathematics and equal Dux of Scotch. At the University he had a brilliant career, with first-class honours in Second Year Arts in 1866 and in his next year winning the Exhibition in History and Law. In 1868 he graduated M.A., LL.B. Called

to the Bar in that year, he practised for many years in the County Court, but later transferred to the Supreme Court, where he early became recognised as a leader. He was appointed to the Supreme Court Bench in 1890. He was knighted in 1920 in recognition of his splendid services to the State. He was then the veteran judge of the Supreme Court.

Leifchild S. Jones

Leifchild S. Jones was born in London in 1862 and spent the years 1877-78 at Scotch College, being Dux in Classics, Mathematics, and of the School in 1878. When he passed the matriculation examination in 1877 he established a record, being returned first of five hundred candidates, passing in nine subjects and gaining a credit in seven. He went afterwards to Trinity College, Oxford, taking First-Class Honours in Mathematics in 1885, graduating B.A. in the same year and M.A. in 1889. Well known in Great Britain as a public speaker on politics and temperance, he was for some time President of the United Kingdom Alliance. He was elected Member of the House of Commons for North Westmoreland in 1905 and held the seat until his retirement in 1910, when he was elected for Rushcliffe Division (Notts), a seat which he retained until 1918.

Leifchild Jones was the Member of the House of Commons who, in February, 1908, moved a motion in the House condemning the gross misgovernment in the Congo Free State. The motion was adopted by the Government and, being carried amid great cheering, gave rise to considerable controversy and was not without effect in bringing about better conditions in the Congo.

E. A. Kendall

E. A. Kendall (1891), after completing his course of study at Scotch College, graduated at the Melbourne Veterinary College and afterwards obtained the B.V.Sc. degree at the University of Melbourne. For some years he lectured at the Melbourne Veterinary College, and afterwards he was appointed an officer of the State Veterinary Department. He served through the South African War with the rank of Captain (1899-1902). He became Lieut.-Colonel and was appointed Principal Veterinary Officer of the Army Veterinary Department. In 1915 he went to Egypt on service, and later served in France as Deputy Director of Veterinary Service at the Imperial Headquarters Staff. He received the honour of Cross of St. Michael and St. George for distinguished service during the war.

Glen A. Knight

G. A. Knight entered Scotch in 1886 and passed the matriculation examination in 1889, graduating afterwards at the Melbourne University, M.D., B.S., in 1894. He left for Egypt, with the rank of Captain, in 1915, and was attached to the Australian Hospital at Heliopolis. He saw service in France, was promoted Major in 1916, and in the following year Lieut.-Colonel. In England he was in charge of the Officers' Convalescent Hospital at Cotham Hall. He practised later at Armadale (Vic.) and was a member of the Military Medical Referee Board. He was awarded the O.B.E. for war service.

William Knox

An Old Collegian who served his country well and long and yet who found time to devote much of a busy life to his Alma Mater was William Knox. Born in Melbourne in 1850, of Scottish parents, he entered Scotch College in 1865, and upon leaving school became a clerk in the Bank of Victoria. At the first opportunity, however, after several years' service in the Bank, he resigned to devote himself to mining, metallurgical and railway undertakings, in which he achieved marked success, particularly in association with the Broken Hill Pty. Co. and the scarcely less famous Mount Lyell Co. He interested himself in municipal, State and Federal politics in turn. After presiding over the Malvern Council and the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, he was elected to the Legislative Council of Victoria for the South-Eastern Province in August, 1889, holding the seat until his resignation on election to the House of Representatives for Koo-yong, Victoria, in 1901. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Navigation Bill in 1904-06, but was forced by ill-health to retire from politics in July, 1910. Mr. Knox died in August, 1913, while on a visit to Great Britain.

Mr. Knox, who served as President of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club, was instrumental in the foundation of the first Public School organisation in Victoria, the original "Old Scotch Collegians' Society."

J. G. Latham

J. G. Latham was enrolled at Scotch College in 1890 and was one of a brilliant group which included (Judge) Winneke, (Prof.) S. B. McLaren, and M. S. Sharman (afterwards Principal of the Practising School and Lecturer at the Training College). Matriculating in 1891, he proceeded to the University two years later and was conspicuous throughout his Arts and Law courses. After a successful career at the practice of law, he became a K.C. in 1922. He offered

his services during the war, but, after spending some time in camp, was appointed to special work at the Navy Office, where his legal knowledge was availed of and he indicated marked ability in connection with Intelligence work. Given the rank of Lieut.-Commander, he accompanied Sir Joseph Cook to England and Geneva, where he did excellent diplomatic work in connection with international conferences, being awarded the C.M.G. in 1920 for his services. In 1922 he was elected to the House of Representatives as the representative of Kooyong, and he attracted attention at once in political circles by the tact and diplomacy with which he assisted in the formation of the "Composite" (Bruce-Page) Ministry which followed the resignation of Mr. W. M. Hughes as Prime Minister. In 1925, on the election of Sir Littleton E. Groom to the Speakership of the House of Representatives, J. G. Latham was chosen to succeed him as Attorney-General, and shortly afterwards (1926) he travelled to Geneva to head the delegation which represented Australia at the Assembly of the League of Nations. He had already established a reputation not only as a sound lawyer, an apt Parliamentarian and a good administrator, but also as a diplomat and a tactician.

J. D. Law

"James D. Law," said the *Scotch Collegian* in 1904, "General Manager of the Bank of Victoria, has, for nearly fifty years, enjoyed the distinction of being the first pupil on the Scotch College roll. This honour, he modestly admits, was due to a mere accident of fortune. When the late Dr. Morrison arrived in Melbourne, in August, 1857, he found that if there had been any school roll in existence prior to his arrival it had been either lost or destroyed. His first act, therefore, was to enrol the pupils whom he found in attendance at that time, and Mr. Law happened to be the first scholar to interview the new Principal. From that time forward, Dr. Morrison invariably referred to him as 'my first pupil,' patting him proudly on the back even to the last. As a matter of history, Mr. Law entered the College in January, 1855, when Mr. Robert Lawson presided over affairs. When that gentleman retired from the principalship in 1856, there was an interregnum for about a year or so, during which period the Rev. J. S. Miller had charge of the School. Mr. Law left the College in December, 1858, and joined the service of the Bank of Victoria in June, 1859, and after passing through every grade became General Manager in June, 1889. It will thus be seen that it took him exactly thirty years to work up to his present post. Having devoted himself

to a commercial life, Mr. Law has never brought himself prominently before the general public, but he is one of the best known and most widely respected of our city men, and his successful career, while reflecting credit upon himself, should act as an incentive to the numbers of 'Old Boys' who have selected banking as their life's occupation."

H. S. W. Lawson

One of the most conscientious and thoughtful men in the political life of Australia, H. S. W. Lawson became Premier of Victoria at a most difficult time in the history of the State—during the last days of the late war. His record as an administrator and as a politician is regarded universally as a standing example of clean politics. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the soundest and most honest men who ever rose to the position of first citizen of the State. Born in 1875 the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, he was at Scotch in 1891. After matriculating he was articled to a solicitor, and in 1899 was elected to the Castlemaine Borough Council. On December 20, 1899, he became a member of the Legislative Assembly, defeating (Sir) James W. McCay—also an Old Scotch Collegian—for Castlemaine, a constituency which he has represented ever since, without intermission. Since December, 1913, he has held at various times the offices of Minister for Lands, Minister for Education, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Minister for Agriculture, and Minister for Water Supply. He became Premier of Victoria on March 21, 1918.

J. W. Leckie

J. W. Leckie entered Scotch in 1885 and remained as a boarder until 1890, when he was Captain of the School. He was a member of the football teams of 1888, 1889, and 1890, being Captain of the team which, in 1890, won the Football Championship. In 1890 also he played in the cricket team. In 1889 and 1890 he won the School Championship, and in 1896 the Old Collegians' Cup. In 1890, when only 17 years of age, he played senior football with the Fitzroy Football Club.

After leaving Scotch he was at Ormond College for two years, but subsequently he took up farming, in which he was engaged until 1912, when he became interested in business in Melbourne. In 1906 he unsuccessfully contested the Federal election for the Mernda seat, but in 1913 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Benambra, which he held until March, 1917, when he resigned to contest Indi for the House of Representatives. He was successful,

but was unseated in 1919 by Mr. R. Cook. As Chairman of the Victorian Recruiting Committee, he rendered yeoman service during the Great War.

J. W. Leckie was a foundation member of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club and was elected President in 1917 and re-elected in 1918.

R. A. Little

R. A. Little left Scotch College in 1915 and, though only 19 years of age, went to England to qualify for the Royal Flying Corps. He was afterwards attached to the Royal Naval Air Service. His record as a Flight-Commander was probably never equalled. His exploits accounted for at least seventy-six German airmen, in addition to the destruction of other enemy machines which was not officially recorded. When he met his death, at the early age of 22, in France, his decorations included the D.S.O. and Bar, the Distinguished Service Cross with two Bars, and the Croix de Guerre. The Scotch College colours decorated the aeroplane in which he wrought such havoc in the German air force.

R. J. Love

R. J. Love (1898), after leaving Scotch took up banking, but in 1901 forsook finance to join the Children's Hospital (Melbourne) clerical staff. In a very few years he became Secretary and, eventually, Superintendent. His organising ability became known, and on the creation of the post of Inspector of Charities in 1923, he was selected by the State Government for the work, which he carried out with marked success. R. J. Love became well known as an angler, golfer and lacrosse player.

William Maloney

One of the best known figures in the history of Melbourne is "The Little Doctor," of whom the *Scotch Collegian* wrote in 1904: "It is a great compliment to that spirit of toleration and independence of thought ever characteristic of Scotch College that that institution should have sent forth into the world two men of such diametrically opposed political instincts as Thomas Skene and William Robert Maloney. Most radical of radicals, the 'Little Doctor,' as he is affectionately called by his intimate supporters, has always been a thorn in the side of his Conservative opponents, but even if his political opinions are not such as to be generally acceptable to all his old school-fellows, the latter may find many excellent qualities to admire in the man, even if they may not quite appreciate the

politician. Leaving the College in 1872, Maloney spent the next four years in the service of the Colonial Bank, leaving it in 1876 to take up a selection in Gippsland, on which he resided for three years. Returning to the bank in 1879, he decided to study for the medical profession, and to this end he passed the matriculation examination in the following year. He then proceeded to England, where he subsequently took the degrees of M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. Returning to Australia in 1887, he practised his profession in Western Australia for one year. He then decided to return to his native city, and in 1889 he was elected for the constituency of West Melbourne and held the seat continuously till 1903. In December last (1904) he resigned his seat in order to oppose Sir Malcolm McEacharn in the Melbourne electorate, but was defeated by 77 votes. On appeal, however, to the High Court, the election was voided, and, in the contest which followed, Dr. Maloney was returned by 860 votes. A real good fellow, and a true and loyal friend to the poor and destitute, the 'Little Doctor' has brought health and sunshine into many a dark home and if, in so doing, he has made himself poorer, he has at least won the gratitude and affection of his fellow-citizens."

Dr. Maloney represented the Melbourne Division in the House of Representatives continuously from 1904. He was a member of the Parliamentary party which visited England in 1911 at the invitation of the Imperial Government on the occasion of the coronation of King George V. From 1910 to 1917, he was temporary Chairman of Committees in the House of Representatives. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Pearling Industry in 1913, and of the Royal Commission on Electoral Laws, 1914. He served on the Joint Committee of Public Accounts, a responsible Parliamentary committee, from 1914 to 1917, and was a member of the Federal Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, 1917-18. Dr. Maloney travelled extensively in Africa and the East.

Sir James W. McCay

Immortalised in Scotch College song as the original "Colonel McCay" of an imperishable ballad, James Whiteside McCay is one of the best known Old Boys of the School. Entering the College in 1878, he was Dux of the School in 1881 and gained the classical exhibition at matriculation, dividing the mathematical exhibition with J. H. Michell, who was in later years Senior Wrangler at Cambridge University. A notable career at Ormond College followed, and he became Principal of the Castlemaine Grammar School. Graduat-

ing B.A. in 1892, in 1895 he was called to the Bar and simultaneously elected to represent Castlemaine in the Victorian Legislative Assembly. Re-elected in 1897, he became Minister for Public Instruction and Commission of Trade and Customs on the fall of the Turner Ministry in 1899. He was defeated in November, 1900, by H. S. W. Lawson (afterwards Premier)—also an Old Scotch Collegian—and in 1901 was elected to the House of Representatives for Corinella. He was then a Lieut.-Colonel in the Defence Forces, commanding the 8th Australian Infantry Regiment.

In 1908 Col. McCay, promoted from Lieut.-Colonel, was entrusted with the organisation and command of the Australian Intelligence Corps, being assisted by another former Dux in Lieut.-Colonel (afterwards Major-General) Monash, who was appointed District Commander for Victoria in the new corps.

On the outbreak of war in 1914, Col. McCay offered himself for service and took charge of the first Australian Expeditionary Force. He presided at the farewell dinner given to 76 Old Scotch Collegians at the Grand Hotel on the eve of their departure from Melbourne on active service. A period of severe training had to be undergone by the members of the first force, the efficacy of this being proved by the ability of the Australian troops to hold their own during the first few terrible weeks on Gallipoli. In this training McCay took a leading part. He was a leading figure in the heroic charge at Cape Helles, where he personally led his men against the Turks. It was here that he was wounded. After returning for a brief period to Australia, he went to France, where he was in charge of an Australian Division. A second wound in the fighting near Fleurbaix necessitated his retirement from active service in the field. He was knighted and received the appointment of officer in charge of Australian forces in England.

A member of various Royal Commissions and Select Committees, Sir James McCay was Minister for Defence from August, 1904, to July, 1905. His retirement from Federal politics was due to his transferring his attention in 1906 to the new division of Corio. He was defeated at the 1906 general election.

Sir James McCay was Chairman of the Victorian Fair Profits Commission in 1920 and a Commissioner of the Victorian State Savings Bank from 1912. He became well-known as a contributor to the press on many subjects, particularly on political questions of the day. His military record during the Great War was unique.

Temporary Brigadier-General in command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, A.I.F., on August 15, 1914, he embarked from Melbourne in October, returning in November, 1915, as Inspector-General in Australia, with temporary rank as Major-General. Appointed Major-General in February, 1916, he re-embarked to command the 5th Australian Division in Egypt and France, being made a C.B. and Com-mandeur, Legion d'Honneur in the same year. He was general officer commanding Australian Imperial Force depots, United Kingdom, 1917-19, having been made K.C.M.G. in 1918 and K.B.E. in 1919. Wounded in action and twice mentioned in despatches, he returned to Australia in June, 1919, and was transferred to the unattached list in the following year.

James H. McColl

The son of Hugh McColl, M.L.A., James Hiers McColl was a Scotch College boy of Lawson days. Leaving the School at an early age, he settled down to mechanical engineering at Bendigo, where he became a member of the firm of McColl and Rankin (afterwards McColl, Rankin and Stanistreet), legal managers. On the death of his father in 1886, he was returned as his successor for the same electorate (Mandurang) by the largest majority which had ever, at that time, been recorded at an Assembly election. Upon the re-distribution of seats in 1889, he was returned for Gunbower, representing the constituency until his resignation in 1901. He was Minister for Mines and Water Supply in 1894, President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey in 1899-1900. Resigning from the State Parliament, he was chosen to represent Echuca in the House of Representatives in 1901. Again retiring, he was elected to the Senate for Victoria at the 1906 general elections. Temporary Chairman of Committees from 1907 to 1912, he was Vice-President of the Executive Council in 1913-14 and was defeated at the general election in 1914, and thenceforward took but little part in public affairs.

Senator McColl was closely identified with the Bendigo district all his life and was long recognised as a leading authority on agriculture and mining, and well known as an advocate of closer settlement, irrigation and dry farming.

Jack McLaren

Born in Melbourne in 1887, the eldest son of the Rev. John McLaren, Jack McLaren obtained his education at Scotch College. He afterwards travelled extensively, particularly in the Pacific Islands,

where he gained a great deal of useful experience. He spent several years of his life in the islands, cut off entirely from communication with white men. Jack McLaren became known as a valued contributor to *The Bulletin*, Sydney, under the pseudonym of "McNorth," and published many novels, as well as several volumes of verse. His stories of life in the South Sea islands obtained a great vogue and have been warmly praised by critics, both in Australia and abroad. Jack McLaren took up residence in London and contributed to the British press on Australian and South Sea topics.

Samuel Bruce McLaren

Samuel Bruce McLaren was one of the greatest men who ever left the walls of Scotch College. He was born in Tokio, Japan, in August, 1876, the son of the Rev. S. G. McLaren, who was at that time a missionary of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and Professor of Old Testament History at the Union Theological Seminary, Tokio. On the appointment of the Rev. S. G. McLaren in 1889 to the principalship of the Presbyterian Ladies' College, Melbourne, the son entered Scotch College. He passed out of the School as Dux in 1893, and after a career of unusual distinction at Melbourne University, he graduated third wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos from Cambridge, and later was elected to the "Sir Isaac Newton Research" of the University. His final and greatest academic distinction was the award of the Adams Prize of the University of Cambridge, an honour which he shared with such great men as Clerk-Maxwell, J. J. Thomson and Prof. Larmor.

After holding the position of Lecturer in the Birmingham University, Bruce McLaren in 1913 was appointed Professor of Mathematics in University College, Reading, and in 1914 visited Australia with the British Association for the Advancement of Science, of the mathematical section of which he was joint secretary.

Shortly before the war, the *German Physical Review*, in commenting upon Prof. McLaren's work on Gravity, described it as "a deep work rich in original ideas . . . it undertakes to recast the whole physics of matter and ether." Soon after the outbreak of war in 1914 he accepted a commission in the Royal Engineers and was placed in a position of great military importance. His death occurred in August, 1916, when he was shot in the head in an attempt to clear away a pit of bombs, the firing of which would have entailed serious loss of life. McLaren has been described as "probably the greatest and most original genius that any school in Australia has

produced." In the proceedings of the London Mathematical Society, Prof. J. W. Nicholson wrote:

He undoubtedly anticipated Einstein and Abraham in their suggestion of a variable velocity of light, with the consequent expressions for the energy and momentum of the gravitational field, and put forward in his last paper a suggestion, perhaps of great value, as to the nature of the magneton and of the elementary positive charge. . . . McLaren was singularly modest regarding his work, and had the highest sense of duty. . . . The parallel between his case and that of Moseley is very close, and they are perhaps the two most irreparable losses to the future of British science which this war has produced. . . . He was as an officer idolised by his men, and was conspicuous for personal bravery. He met his death as the result of an endeavour to save a store of bombs threatened by fire. The bombs were not saved, and his own life, and with it much that future generations might have hoped for, was lost.

D. N. McLeod

D. N. McLeod was at Scotch College in the late 'fifties. After leaving School he followed stock and station pursuits. Spending some time in Victoria, he eventually began pioneering operations at Nicol Bay, in the northern part of Western Australia. Having met with success there, he returned to Victoria, and resided at Yannarie, near Portland, for about ten years. For a time he held a commission in the Victorian Mounted Rifles under the late Colonel Tom Price. For seven years he was a member of the Victorian Parliament. When the first Bushmen's Contingent left Victoria for South Africa he was appointed, by reason of his extensive colonial experience, to select and examine candidates on their qualifications as bushmen and rough riders. D. N. McLeod died in Perth in 1914 at the age of 67 years.

R. H. McLeod

R. H. McLeod, after some years devoted to teaching and journalism, became M.L.A. for Daylesford in June, 1923, but was unseated at the election following. He died in 1925.

A. Colin Mackenzie

A. Colin Mackenzie (1891) graduated M.B. with first-class final honours in Surgery from Melbourne University in 1899. He became famous for his studies in Australian fauna, founding the Australasian Institute of Anatomical Research, of which he assumed the directorship. The Institute in 1923 presented to the Commonwealth a valuable collection of marsupial dissections and microscopic sections for transfer eventually to Canberra. Dr. Mackenzie carried on a great deal of anatomical research work and caused considerable comment in scientific circles by his discovery in the platypus and kangaroo of glands new to science.

J. McD. McKenzie

J. McD. McKenzie left Scotch College in 1882 and entered the Melbourne City Council Service. He eventually became City Treasurer, handling the entire finances of the corporation for many years. As a volunteer military officer he rendered considerable service to the Defence Department. He died in 1922.

John MacDonald

Born at Hamilton, Victoria, in 1859, and educated at Scotch College, John MacDonald joined the New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Agency Co. in 1875, and for many years was the Company's manager at Brisbane. One of the best known citizens of Brisbane, he became chairman of the council of the National Agricultural and Industrial Association of Queensland in 1901, president of the Chambers of Agricultural Societies of Queensland, managing director of John Bridges & Co. Ltd., woolbrokers, and president of the Queensland Aerial League.

George Mackay

One of the best known names in Victorian journalism is that of George Mackay. His personality for many years was responsible for the distinction with which his paper, the *Bendigo Advertiser*, stood out from the rest of the provincial journals of the State, and his services to Bendigo, as journalist, historian and citizen have marked him a man of keen public spirit.

George Mackay was born on July 6, 1860, and was at Scotch College in the years 1874-1878. In 1879 he joined the staff of the *Bendigo Advertiser*. He became editor in 1889 and continued to act in that capacity until 1918. In 1891 he published the *History of Bendigo*, and he published also *The Annals of Bendigo* (1851 to 1926) and a number of minor works. He represented Victoria in interstate cricket from 1880 to 1884, and played for the Rest of Australia against the Australian Eleven of 1880, and for Melbourne University against Sydney University in 1879. The war record of Mr. Mackay's two sons is referred to elsewhere in this history.

J. A. MacPherson

In the Principal's report for 1907 reference is made to J. A. MacPherson as a former dux in classics who had distinguished himself in Victorian politics. According to *Men of the Period*, John Alexander MacPherson was educated for the Bar but never practised. He became Premier of Victoria, with office as Chief Secretary,

in 1869. In 1870 he accepted office in the McCulloch Ministry. He accomplished much useful public service before his retirement from politics in 1877.

Andrew McHarg

Born in Melbourne in 1865, Andrew McHarg was educated at Scotch College and entered the softgoods trade as a clerk in 1882. In 1887 he became a salesman for Brooks & McGlashan, and in 1895 he became a partner in the firm, which took up a leading position in the wholesale softgoods and millinery line in Flinders Lane, having branches in London, Paris, Brisbane, Sydney, Adelaide, Perth and Launceston, as well as agencies in all parts of the world. Andrew McHarg eventually became governing director and manager.

F. C. Madden

Frank Cole Madden entered Scotch College in 1866 and matriculated the following year. He finished his medical course in October, 1893, before reaching the age of twenty-one, taking degrees of M.B. et Ch.B. In February, 1894, he gained the Exhibition in Surgery, Obstetrics, etc., and the Beaney Scholarship in Surgery, with honours in all the subjects of the examinations, obtaining the only first-class in the honours lists. He left Melbourne for London in May, 1895, took the degree of F.R.C.S. (Eng.), November, 1896, and on a visit to Melbourne in 1904 obtained his M.D. at Melbourne. He was appointed Professor of Surgery to the Egyptian Government Medical School and Senior Surgeon to the Kasr-el-Ainy Hospital, Cairo. He received the Turkish Order of the Medjidie and the Order of the Nile. He was appointed operating surgeon to the British forces in Egypt on June 3, 1915. He received the O.B.E. personally from the King.

Henry Marks

Born at Melbourne in 1861, Henry Marks entered upon a mercantile career after leaving Scotch College, and at twenty years of age went to Fiji, where he established himself as an export and import trader. In 1882 he accepted an appointment as a labour agent and visited the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, the Solomon Islands, and other groups. He was managing director of Henry Marks & Co. until 1921, chairman of directors, Pacific Insurance Co., a member of the executive council and an elective representative on the Legislative Council. He became chairman of Corbett & Hunt, owning and controlling horse and cattle raising runs at Ellington and Raki Raki, managing director of the Suva Soap & Oil Co., and chairman of the Fiji Shipping Co.

H. J. Manson

Trade Commissioner and Government Agent for New Zealand in Victoria, H. J. Manson gained business and farming experience in Melbourne and New Zealand after leaving Scotch College. He was born in Victoria in 1869 and won trophies in athletics. His land experience was gained at Manawatu, N.Z.; he became a member of the Committee of the Manawatu Agricultural and Pastoral Association. He served several years on the Kairanga County Council and was an original organiser of the Farmers' Union (N.Z.) and N.Z. Farmers' Co-operative Distributing Company.

A. H. E. Mattingley

A. H. E. Mattingley, the well-known naturalist, of Camberwell, Victoria, was educated at Scotch College. He was born in North Melbourne in 1870, the son of a schoolmaster, and entered the public service in 1892 as tea expert to the Victorian Government. After holding various positions in the Victorian Service, he transferred to the Commonwealth, and in 1914 became Customs Examining Officer. His specialty, however, was ornithology. He was one of the founders of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union, and for many years has been a member of its council, being a trustee, and acting as hon. treasurer and hon. secretary at various times.

A. H. E. Mattingley's name is most familiar as that of a nature photographer, and in this role he is known the world over. His films of Australian wild birds and animals in their native haunts were the first of the kind ever obtained in the Commonwealth. In recognition of his studies of the life histories of Australian animals, he was elected C.M.Z.S. by the London Zoological Society in 1907, and for his work in the interests of the protection of bird life he was made a life member of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. He has written much on ornithological subjects.

W. H. Melville

Few men devoted themselves with such enthusiasm to their Alma Mater as William H. Melville, whose death in May, 1926, deprived Scotch College of one of its most loyal and ardent supporters. W. H. Melville was associated with many public movements, and gave freely, both of time and money, to Scotch College and to the Presbyterian Church. He has been described as a man of unimpeachable integrity, sound judgment and virile Christian manhood. He was President of the Old Scotch Collegians' Association and Vice-President of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club.

He entered the College in 1870 and was a boarder there until the end of March, 1880, when he proceeded to the Melbourne University, graduating M.A. and LL.B. in 1883. Mr. Melville then retired to his birthplace, Hamilton, where he practised his profession successfully for many years. A notable example of the type of man who succeeds equally in sport and study, Mr. Melville was a splendid cricketer and footballer. He captained the Eleven in 1879 and the "Twenty" in 1878. For years he was one of the finest batsmen in country cricket.

Stephen J. Morell

Of the many Old Scotch Collegians who have attained to eminence in municipal life in the various States of the Commonwealth, one of the most distinguished is the present (1926) Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Alderman S. J. Morell, whose elevation to the office which he holds followed a quarter of a century of unbroken service to the city. Born at Carlton in 1869, Alderman Morell obtained his early education in Spain, but spent the years 1885-87 at Scotch, where he was a keen rowing enthusiast. He has ever since maintained his interest in the sport, and in 1891 and 1892 assisted to coach the College crew. He was a member of the Victorian Champion Four in 1896 and of the Champion Eight in 1896 and 1897. On leaving school he devoted himself to business pursuits with marked success. He was one of the founders of the Abbotsford Brewery, and became chairman of the board of directors, and he is a director also of the Carlton United Breweries. Later, he acquired extensive pastoral interests in Queensland. Elected to the Melbourne City Council in 1901, he has ever since been returned unopposed. An ardent advocate of the Greater Melbourne scheme, he has travelled extensively and studied conditions in other cities of the world with particular reference to municipal requirements. Alderman Morell has been associated with the Old Scotch Collegians' Club since its inception.

Cr. Baron Marks, another member of the Council, also obtained his education at Scotch College.

G. Allen Moir

Champion athlete of Scotch College in 1893, G. A. Moir distinguished himself later as an interstate athlete. He was actively associated with the Old Scotch Collegians' Club from its inception and became President in 1914. Although he did not enter Parliament, G. A. Moir devoted himself, when not engaged in his legal practice, to public affairs and took a leading part in the Australian Natives' Association.

Sir John Monash

The career of John Monash in peace and war needs no supplementing with laudatory flourishes. It is a simple story of super-human ability and energy, of genius devoted to the public weal. John Monash appears on the records of Scotch College as having passed matriculation in 1879, when only 14 years old. Two years later he was Dux of the College, in succession to James Whiteside McCay, with whose career his own was apparently linked by Fate from the first. Graduating B.A. from Melbourne University in 1887, John Monash turned his attention to engineering, completing that course (M.C.E.) in 1890 with final honours, and taking *The Argus* Engineering Scholarship. Subsequently he graduated LL.B.

As a citizen soldier he joined the Victorian Forces as Lieutenant in the Garrison Artillery in April, 1887, and was promoted Captain in October, 1895. He gained his majority in April, 1897. In 1908, he gained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and from March, 1908, to March, 1914, he was commanding the Australian Intelligence Corps. As soon as war broke out, he added active service soldiering to the two professions in which he was already qualified, law and engineering.

As a civil engineer he had already taken a leading position. He was an authority on reinforced concrete and was Secretary of the Monier Concrete Construction Company. He had carried out many important works, the principal perhaps being the Monier bridge on the Yarra. He had been President of the Victorian Institute of Engineers and was a full member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, London.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Monash left Australia in December, 1914, in command of the 4th Australian Infantry Brigade, which landed on Gallipoli on the morning of April 26, 1915. This brigade held the left flank of Anzac, which included such famous places as Courtney's Post, Pope's Hill, The Neck, and Walker's Ridge. This was held by Monash's men until August 6, 1916, when they moved out through the almost impassable country north of Anzac in the fight for Sari Bair. They were in the fight for Table Top, Rhododendron Spur, The Apex, and Hill 60, and did magnificent work. The 4th Brigade also co-operated in the attack upon Lone Pine.

Monash was in charge of the rearguard at the world famous evacuation of Gallipoli, after which he went to Egypt. His brigade, re-organised, was employed defending the Suez Canal, and in April, 1916, it went to France. He still retained the command, but when the Third Division arrived in England from Australia, he took over

the divisional command and supervised its training. In November, 1916, this division went into the fighting line north of Armentieres, and on June 6, 1917, captured the Messines Ridge. This attack, which was preceded by the explosion of a huge mine beneath the ridge, was a signal success, the ridge being taken, and the British line, which had been under constant fire from the Germans on the ridge for years, was relieved and strengthened. This was the first big fight in which the Third Division participated, and was the prelude to a brilliant fighting record. Later the division heavily engaged the enemy east of Ypres, and pushed out towards the Passchendaele Ridge in a series of attacks by which the British threatened the German right flank. Early in 1918, the last year of the war, when the Germans began their offensive towards Amiens the Third and Fourth Divisions were brought down to hold the line from Albert to Amiens. In this they succeeded, and their work did much to defeat the German plan and to bring about the Allied victory and end the war.

For his work on the Gallipoli Peninsula, John Monash was made a Companion of the Bath and later was raised to the rank of K.C.B., being the second Australian officer to gain the distinction on active service. His war record later was unique. He had been a Brigadier-General in 1915, a Major-General in 1916, a Lieutenant-General in 1918, but after his achievement in the early part of 1918 to him was handed over the command of the entire Australian Army Corps in France, and the tributes from the British and Continental press and from public men the world over, which were paid to him for his smashing victories in the closing months of the campaign, were signal evidence of his brilliance as a soldier and a commanding officer. On his return to Australia after superintending the Repatriation of the Australian Forces he modestly declined to accept the plaudits of the people, but retired quietly into private life. Sir John Monash was the author of *The Australian Victories in France in 1918* (1920), a work which received universal praise, both as accurate history and as a work on tactics.

Sir John Monash was given the responsible post of Chairman of the Victorian Electricity Commission and organised the entire work of developing the brown coal resources of the State and applying them to the purposes of a gigantic power scheme to serve the manufacturing and private requirements of Victoria—one of the greatest undertakings ever carried out in Australia. His methods have been the subject of the keenest interest on the part of engineers and laymen in every part of the world. The announcement, in November,

1926, that the Commission's undertakings, despite their enormous capital cost and their brief history, were already paying their way, was evidence of the ability which Sir John Monash brought to his peace-time task.

Sir John Monash has found time, notwithstanding his manifold activities, to take a lively interest in his Old School. His name appears in the earliest records of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club, and among the many organisations with which he is identified is the Old Scotch Collegians' Association. He is Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne.

H. E. Morton

H. E. Morton was at Scotch College in the mid-'eighties. Studying architecture and engineering, he entered the service of Melbourne City Council and afterwards went to Western Australia, returning to Melbourne, however, as City Surveyor, and later, City Engineer. Mr. Morton attained considerable fame by re-drafting the city building regulations on the discovery of reinforced concrete as a building medium. Many city engineering and other improvements are the result of his skill and ability. His reports on municipal affairs and municipal engineering abroad, which followed his visit to Europe and America provoked great discussion among town-planners and led to a serious interest in the subject on the part of the State legislature.

H. A. Mullet

H. A. Mullet entered Scotch in 1905 and, after leaving, studied agriculture at Melbourne University. He joined the Victorian Department of Agriculture in 1913, after graduating B.Agr.Sc. in 1912, and took a leading part in the improvement of wheatgrowing in the Wimmera and in agricultural research work. He became Superintendent of Agriculture in 1925 and a member of the Victorian Committee of the Federal Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in the following year.

Walter Murdoch

Distinguished in his academic career and in his contributions to the journalism of his time, Walter Murdoch (1880) has shed much lustre on the name of Scotch College. He had a brilliant career at Melbourne University, graduating with first-class honours in logic and philosophy, and establishing a reputation as a keen and witty debater. The author of two well-known school text-books, *The*

Struggle for Freedom and (with Prof. Tucker) *The New Primer of English Literature*, Walter Murdoch was appointed first professor of English at Perth University in 1912 and held the post with distinction for many years. The shrewd literary judgments and the wit of his contributions to *The Argus* under the pen-name of "Elzevir" have marked him out as a literary critic of no mean order and as a writer of the front rank.

Born at Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1874, the son of a Free Church Minister, Walter Murdoch arrived in Australia in 1884 and was educated at Scotch College and the Melbourne University. Lecturer in English literature at Melbourne University from 1904 to 1911, he became Professor of English in the University of Western Australia in December, 1912. It was as early as 1899 that he became a contributor of literary subjects to *The Argus*, Melbourne. Among Professor Murdoch's publications, *Loose Leaves* (1910), a collection of essays, was with great cordiality received. He edited *The Oxford Book of Australasian Verse* (1918).

C. E. Norman

C. E. Norman's association with the Victorian Railways Department extended over a period of fifty years. Joining the service in 1870 as an engineering pupil he was, whilst still a young man, appointed as a district engineer, supervising the construction of many miles of new railway which now form an important link in the railway system. In 1893, being then in his thirty-ninth year, he was promoted Chief Engineer of Way and Works, assuming charge of one of the largest branches of the Railway Department. In 1899, at the instance of the Victorian Government, Mr. Norman was sent on an extensive trip abroad, visiting England, Europe and America, to investigate railway practice. On his return to Victoria the railways of the State were modernised, large station yards and engine depots were re-modelled, terminals re-arranged, and the present Flinders Street railway station built. Several lines were regraded and the Flinders Street Viaduct and the South Yarra to Caulfield line were duplicated. New methods were adopted in connection with the repair of permanent way and improved appliances and equipment introduced, resulting in the attainment of a high standard of track maintenance. To his able administration and engineering capacity as Chief Engineer of Way and Works is due to a great extent the high state of efficiency of Victorian railway lines.

In 1909, Mr. Norman was selected as a Railways Commissioner, and in 1915 he was appointed Chairman of Commissioners, from which position he retired in 1920. In every office he occupied he displayed high administrative capacity, organising ability and sound judgment, and from the staff he always won complete confidence and loyal assistance.

Mr. Norman's advancement from the position of Junior Engineer to Chairman of Railways Commissioners, one of the most important administrative positions in the State, was a remarkable achievement for a Victorian, for it had been the general policy previously to advertise abroad for railway chiefs. His success in life was due to his remarkable personality, his capacity and his determination to face and overcome difficulties. His work in connection with the development of the railways in this State is a monument to his capacity, and the reverence in which his name is held by the railway staff is a lasting tribute to his memory. C. E. Norman was the third son of Capt. W. H. Norman, of H.M.S. *Victoria*. He was at Scotch College in 1864. He died in 1922.

E. H. C. Oliphant

E. H. C. Oliphant was born at East Melbourne in 1862 and educated at Scotch College and the Melbourne University. Assistant librarian in the Melbourne Public Library for four years, he spent several years in Europe, and, returning to Australia in 1893, took up the profession of journalism. After spending some years on *The Argus*, Melbourne, he obtained experience in Tasmania, and in 1902 became Sydney editor of the *Australian Mining Standard*. From 1906 to 1910 he was editor of the *Money Market Review* and afterwards he occupied a number of executive and editorial positions in various Australian States, including the editorship-in-chief of the *Australian Mining Standard*. A keen student of Elizabethan and dramatic literature, he was closely identified with the Shakespeare Society (Melbourne), of which he became president, and contributed extensively to English, German and American magazines on this subject and many others.

E. H. C. Oliphant was the author of two dramas, *The Taint* (1915) and *The Superior Race* (1916), both produced in Melbourne. *Germany and Good Faith*, a history of Prussian diplomacy, appeared in 1914.

R. R. Oliver

Robert R. Oliver, who died in 1921, at Mornington, was the son of the late John Oliver, of Mirambro Station, Narracoorte, S.A. With his younger brother, Alec, he was at Scotch in 1864. Leaving school, the brothers went on the land and together held a pastoral lease in Mexico for some time. Returning to Australia, they bought Melrose Station, in central New South Wales, and later R. R. Oliver became one of the owners and managing partners of the famous Isis Downs in Central Queensland, holding the property for twenty-five years. He was prominent in combating the notorious Queensland shearers' strike, being one of the three pastoralists chosen for the central executive which was formed to fight the strike.

D. S. Oman

David Swan Oman, M.L.A., was born near Lismore in 1866, and after leaving Scotch College engaged in pastoral pursuits. He was elected to the Hampden Shire Council in 1889 and was president in 1900. He entered the Legislative Assembly for the Rippon and Hampden seat in 1899, and afterwards became Minister for Agriculture in the Lawson Government.

S. W. Patterson

Sydney Wentworth Patterson (1897-1899), the son of Thomas Patterson, of Malvern, had a distinguished career at Melbourne University and, after serving as resident medical officer in the Melbourne Hospital and in the Children's Hospital, went to England, and was elected a Beit Memorial Research Fellow, working chiefly in the physiological laboratories of University College. He won in 1917 the Schafer Prize for the best research work in the laboratories, and had conferred on him by the University of London the degree of Doctor of Science in Physiology. His researches covered calcium and carbohydrate metabolism, diabetes, the conditions governing the driving power of the heart, the spirochaetes of "pyrexia of unknown origin," and the morbid anatomy and bacteriology of influenza.

Joining the R.A.M.C. on the outbreak of the Great War, Dr. Patterson became Assistant Adviser in Pathology at Rouen, with the rank of Major. In 1919 he was appointed Director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine (Melbourne). In 1923 Dr. Patterson resigned this post to become physician and investigator to Duff House Hospital, England, which is devoted to the investigation and treatment of digestive disease and diseases of metabolism.

F. H. L. Paton

Born in 1870 on the island of Aniwa, in the New Hebrides, a member of the famous missionary family, F. H. L. Paton entered Scotch College in 1881 and Melbourne University in 1887. He took his M.A. degree, however, at Glasgow, but, in 1895, took the degree of Bachelor of Divinity at the Theological Hall, Melbourne. For six years he laboured in the New Hebrides mission field, returning in 1902. In 1907 he became Foreign Mission Secretary of the Presbyterian Church, resuming that work after an absence of eighteen months as a chaplain with the A.I.F. during the war. He became Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Australia in 1922.

Rev. F. J. Paton, another member of the family, has been engaged in missionary work at Malekula, New Hebrides, for 33 years. Rev. R. R. Paton, also of the same family, was a missionary in the New Hebrides at the time of his death.

S. A. Peck

Born at Ascot Vale, Victoria, in 1870, S. A. Peck was articled to N. Billing & Son, architects, Melbourne, in 1888, after receiving his education at Scotch College and Melbourne University, and became a partner in 1893. The firm of Billing, Peck & Kemter was architect for the following: Hewitt House, Swanston Street; Albany Chambers, Collins Street; Carlton and United Breweries, East Melbourne and Carlton; and many important warehouses, factories, garages, hotels and domestic works. The firm was also architect to the Royal Agricultural Society, State Savings Bank, and Howey Estate in Victoria.

E. F. Pittman

E. F. Pittman, who entered Scotch in 1862, became noted for his writings on the mineral resources of New South Wales. Leaving Scotch, he took a course at the Royal School of Mines, London. In 1877 he joined the N.S.W. Mines Department as a Mining Surveyor. From 1893 to 1903 he was Lecturer in Mining at the Sydney University, and eventually he became N.S.W. Government Geologist and Under-Secretary for Mines. He resigned in 1916.

Tom Price

Tom Price was born to fight. His birthday was October 21, 1842, the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, and his mother was a niece of Sir John Franklin, who was Signal Midshipman on the historic *Bellerophon* at that fight. His father, John, was a son of Sir Rose Price, Bart, of Cornwall. Educated first at his birthplace,

Hobart, he entered Scotch College in 1854, under Mr. Lawson, and remained at the School some years. On June 7, 1861, he entered the Imperial Army, his regiments being the 102nd and 103rd (later the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, celebrated at Ladysmith). He retired on June 16, 1883, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Returning to Victoria, he settled at Heidelberg, where he took up the occupation of "gentleman farmer." When the so-called "Russian scare" arose in 1885 the Government of the day summoned him from his farm to raise the force which became the well-known "Victorian Mounted Rifles," and which was designated by one authority as "probably the finest body of its kind in the world." Col. Tom Price was, indeed, the originator of the entire system of mounted service and rifle clubs which then sprang up throughout Australia. In 1891 he took to Great Britain the first body of Australian troops, the tournament team of the Victorian Mounted Rifles, which received immense praise from authorities abroad and won due encomiums on the score of discipline and training from the then Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge. During the Boer War, Colonel Price commanded the Victorian Mounted Rifles 1st and 2nd, and besides winning several decorations and being mentioned in despatches, was made a C.B. He was appointed State Commandant in Queensland on his return, but retired owing to ill-health which followed a serious accident sustained outside Colesberg.

John R. Rathom

John Revelstoke Rathom, born in Melbourne and educated at Scotch College in the early 'seventies, went to Harrow afterwards and eventually settled in U.S.A., where he became editor and general manager of the *Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin*, Providence, Rhode Island. Of J. R. Rathom, Sir Arthur Robinson wrote in 1920: "Rathom is a man who fought for the Allied Cause by pen and voice from the first period of the war until America came in. He did more than any other man in America to expose German plots and German intrigues, and the Allies are under a very great debt of gratitude to him."

Rathom had a career as a journalist which might well inspire envy in the hearts of the greatest men in the profession. As war correspondent and as a member of exploratory expeditions in the Pacific Islands and into the heart of Alaska, and as publicist and propagandist, he played his part in the history of five continents. He may well be regarded as one of Scotch College's greatest sons. Born in

Melbourne on July 4, 1868, he was educated at Scotch College and at Harrow. He was war correspondent in the Soudan for *The Argus*, Melbourne, in 1886, and in 1898 he represented the *Chicago Herald* in the Cuban War. He was a member of the Bunbury expedition to New Guinea in 1888, and of Schwatka's Alaskan expedition in 1890. For several years staff correspondent of the *Chicago Record-Herald*, he was managing editor from 1905-1912, and from 1912 to 1923 he was editor and general manager of *Providence Journal*. He was a contributor to *Scribner's* and many other American magazines, to *The Australasian* (Melbourne), and to the *Daily Telegraph* (London), and to the *Nineteenth Century* and other journals and reviews. He was an authority on immigration and on sociological subjects. He became a director of the Associated Press (America), and a member of the executive committee from 1917 to 1923. He was created a Commander of the Crown of Italy and Chevalier of the Order of Leopold (Belgium). He died on December 11, 1923.

Of Rathom, *The Times*, New York, said, upon his death:

He was a man of salient personality, intense temperament, determined will. Born an Australian, and always retaining something of the almost acrid individuality and independence of his native country, he was educated in the humanities, a man of wide and various information, a meritorious author as well as a journalist of high executive ability and genuine force of expression in editorial writing. . . . His exuberant personality was always making fun or trouble for somebody, not infrequently for himself. His was a vivid and rugged character. He loved to fight. . . . Hate him or like him—and it made no particular difference to him which you did—John Rathom never failed to be interesting. He did a lot and enjoyed a lot in a life that reached only to middle age.

R. Ramsay

Robert Ramsay was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, and arrived in Victoria at the age of four years. Receiving his early education at Scotch, he studied law on leaving school and then joined the firm of McGregor, Ramsay & Brahe, solicitors. In 1870, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly as the representative of the constituency of East Bourke, and from 1872 to 1874 he was Minister without portfolio. He was Chief Secretary and Postmaster-General from 1874 to 1875, Minister for Education and Postmaster-General from 1875-1877, Chief Secretary and Minister for Education, 1880. His name is associated with two celebrated legislative measures. Of these the greater is that which inaugurated the Victorian system of State education, which was regarded at that time as an example to the rest of the world; the second, which is still known as "Ramsay's Act," was the Act for the abolition of pensions to civil servants.

D. M. Ray

Darrell M. Ray, the son of Dr. Henry Ray, of Jolimont, was at Scotch College in 1898, and on leaving entered the Public Service. In a very brief space of time he had risen to the position of Federal Deputy Commissioner of Taxation. He was regarded as one of the most promising young officers of the Federal service when he lost his life in 1921 in a tragic accident on the Gippsland Lakes, in which he made an effort to save other lives at the expense of his own. He was an immediate past master and secretary of the Masonic Lodge and had been closely associated with the Old Scotch Collegians' Club.

Sir G. H. Reid

One of the most remarkable figures of Australian political life, a born statesman, a keen tactician, a witty debater, and public speaker, George Houstoun Reid was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, on February 25, 1845, a son of the Manse, and arrived in Australia in 1852. After leaving Scotch College he went to New South Wales in 1858 and, after spending the years 1864 to 1878 in the Treasury Department, he became Secretary to the Attorney-General in 1878-79. In 1879 he was called to the Bar and in 1898 appointed Q.C. Elected to the Legislative Assembly for East Sydney (later King) Division, in November, 1880, he represented the electorate, with a break in 1884-85, until 1901, when he retired to enter the Federal Parliament. He was Minister for Public Instruction in New South Wales in the Stuart Government in 1883-84, and succeeding Sir Henry Parkes in the leadership of the Free Trade Party, he led the Opposition from 1891 to 1894 and, upon the overthrow of the Dibbs Ministry in 1894, became Premier and Treasurer. His Ministry remained in office until September 1899, and brought about changes in the Customs tariff which made the New South Wales tariff the freest in the world. "In politics and the law," says Fred Johns in his "Annual," "Sir George Reid was for nearly a quarter of a century one of the most prominent figures in Australia." He helped to frame the Commonwealth Constitution and was returned to the first Federal Parliament. He was leader of the Free Trade Party and Prime Minister from August 18, 1904, to July 4, 1905. Visiting England for the Diamond Jubilee celebrations in 1897, he was created a Privy Councillor and made D.C.L., Oxford, but he refused a knighthood. In 1909, however, he accepted the honour of K.C.M.G., and in 1911 he was created G.C.M.G. He was appointed High Commissioner for Australia in London in December, 1909, and held that office for six years. On his retirement, he was

elected to the House of Commons and sat from 1916 until his death. In 1914, Johns wrote of him: "Sir George is a statesman of great ability and the best platform and after-dinner speaker of living Australians. His acceptance of the position of High Commissioner . . . was received with popular delight. Since his residence in England, Sir George has shown how eminently fitted he is to act as Australia's ambassador. Sir George has acquitted himself in a position which has called for the exercise of the most diverse qualities, and he has energetically worked for the Commonwealth on the Continent, in the United States and other countries." The London *Daily Chronicle* wrote of him in 1913: "He has made Australia and, indeed, the Empire, real to us and has contributed in no small degree to the great and encouraging progress which the Continent-Dominion has recently been experiencing. He is a missionary of Empire in the truest sense." Sir George Reid died in London on September 12, 1918.

A. R. Robertson

A student at Scotch College from 1883 until June, 1885, A. R. Robertson, after matriculation, spent two years in a city insurance office before taking up farming near his native town, Bacchus Marsh. In 1902, after putting in some years' apprenticeship to politics in service with campaign committees, he was elected to the Victorian Legislative Assembly as the representative of West Bourke. He was Honorary Minister and Secretary to the Victorian Cabinet in 1919.

A. R. Robertson was a notable athlete when at the College, and in his last year captained the Twenty and stroked the crew. He carried off the Old Collegians' Cup in 1886 and was a leading member of the Essendon Football Team.

Sir Arthur Robinson

Many parts have been played by Arthur Robinson—many more than he thought he would ever be called upon to play, when he entered Scotch College as an unassuming small boy at Easter, 1884. "Strong man" of a Victorian Nationalist Ministry in its most desperate hours, political godfather of the electrical development of Victoria, Constitutionalist and Conservative with a reputation at once as a tactician and as a "die-hard," Arthur Robinson has made his mark in Victorian history. Not content with adding lustre to the name of Scotch College as an Old Boy of distinction, he has given of his best in enthusiasm and energy, and in time and money. The fund which made possible the transfer to Hawthorn owed much to him, as did also the growth of the Old Scotch Collegians' Associa-

tion and the erection of the Memorial Hall. His name is one which the School will not allow to pass into oblivion.

Matriculating in 1887, he entered the office of Sir Samuel Eliott, was articled to Mr. William Bruce later, admitted to practice as a Solicitor in 1896, and the year following became Mr. Bruce's partner. Always a leading member of the Australian Natives' Association, he was elected to the directorate of that organisation in March, 1899, and became President in 1903-4. He was elected to the State Assembly in November, 1900, defeating John Thomson, of Hamilton, also an Old Scotch Collegian, who, however, reversed the position in October, 1902. From 1903 until 1906, Arthur Robinson was the representative of Wannon in the House of Representatives. In 1912 he was elected representative of the Melbourne South Province in the Legislative Council of Victoria. He was a Minister without office in the Peacock Cabinet 1915-1917, and in 1918 became Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council, filling the Cabinet posts of Solicitor-General and Minister for Public Works. He became Attorney-General and Solicitor-General in October, 1919. In 1924 he retired from active politics, but nevertheless maintained a close interest in public affairs, taking the platform in 1926 as leader of the successful campaign in opposition to the referendum proposals for the alteration of the Commonwealth Constitution with regard to industrial powers and company law.

Arthur Robinson was knighted in 1923 (K.C.M.G.). He is an enthusiastic President of the Old Scotch Collegians' Association, and performed great service for the School as Chairman of the Scotch College War Memorial Buildings Fund.

Educated, like his brothers, Sir Arthur and William S. Robinson, at Scotch College, Lionel G. Robinson went abroad on leaving school. He founded the firm of Lionel Robinson, Clark & Co., sharebrokers, of London, in 1902 and was elected a member of the Committee of the Stock Exchange of London in 1916. He bred and raced horses in England and Australia with considerable success.

Upon his death, a memorial fountain was unveiled at the College. A scholarship has been founded in his name.

W. S. Robinson was one of the three sons of A. B. Robinson, financial editor of *The Age*, Melbourne, all of whom attained to distinction. He succeeded his father as financial editor and held the post for seven years, afterwards becoming managing director of Broken

Hill Associated Smelters Proprietary Ltd. During the Great War he represented Australia in England on the Committee of Empire Metal Resources.

F. W. Rolland

The Rev. F. W. Rolland has been Principal of Geelong College since January, 1920. He completed his education at Ormond College Theological Hall and Edinburgh and Oxford after leaving Scotch. A chaplain in the A.I.F. from July, 1915, he became a lieutenant-colonel in 1919, having been awarded the M.C. in May, 1918.

A. B. Sanders

Born in 1884 and educated at Scotch College, A. B. Sanders entered the service of the Leviathan Pty. Ltd., outfitters, tailors, etc., as a junior in 1901, became sub-manager in 1905, partner 1912, and, on the business being formed into a limited proprietary in 1920, was appointed co-governing director. A. B. Sanders served with the Sixth F.A.B. (A.I.F.) in Egypt and France from 1915 to 1919. He was appointed Consul-General for Liberia.

Charles Carty Salmon

Charles Carty Salmon was born at Daisy Hill, near Talbot, in 1860, and was enrolled at Scotch College in 1874. Leaving school, he spent some years in the country, but eventually he decided to study medicine. He proceeded to Trinity College, Melbourne University, and thence to Edinburgh, where he took his degree. Returning to Victoria, Dr. Carty Salmon practised for some time in South Yarra, but entered political life in 1893, when he was elected to represent Talbot and Avoca in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria. In December, 1899, Mr. Allan McLean succeeded in ousting Sir George Turner's first Ministry and Dr. Carty Salmon became Minister for Public Instruction and Commissioner of Trade and Customs in the McLean-Shiels Ministry (1899-1900). He held the State seat until he resigned to contest the Laanecoorie seat in the first Federal Parliament (1901). This seat also he held until its abolition in the redistribution of 1913. He stood for the Senate in 1914, without success, but in 1915 he was chosen at a by-election for the House of Representatives' constituency of Grampians, which he held until his death in 1917.

Before his election to the Federal Parliament, he had done remarkable platform work in the interests of the Federation in Queensland and N.S.W. States, which, at that time, were indisposed to

accept the Federal ideal. In 1904, he became Chairman of Committees, he was Deputy Speaker from 1904 to 1906, and in 1909 he became Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Dr. Salmon was Managing Director of Dudgeon & Arnell Pty. Ltd., tobacco manufacturers, of Melbourne, and had many interests in addition to his Parliamentary career. He joined the medical staff of the Victorian Mounted Rifles in 1894 with the rank of Captain, and was transferred to the A.A.M.C. in 1903. He gained his majority in 1909 and became Lieut.-Colonel in 1912, attached to the 29th Light Horse. He had been for four years Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Victoria when he was installed for the fourth time a few months before his death. Closely identified also with the Anglican Church, he was a member of the Council of the Diocese and a Lay Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, a Lay Representative of the Church Synod, Ballarat, a Trustee and Chairman of the Council of Trinity Church, Melbourne. He was also President of the Australian Natives' Association in 1899, in which he took an enthusiastic interest.

W. J. Schutt

W. J. Schutt entered Scotch College in 1884 and matriculated in 1885. He was Dux in Classics in 1886 and in 1887 obtained a resident scholarship at Ormond College, of the Council of which, later in life, he became a member. He graduated B.A. in 1889, LL.B. in 1892, and LL.M. in 1893, and was admitted to the Bar on April 1, 1892. During the Great War, he relinquished his practice and acted as legal adviser and intelligence officer in the Navy Office, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Commander. He was President of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club in 1916. After a most successful career at the Bar, he was appointed as a Justice of the Victorian Supreme Court in July, 1919.

E. Hamilton Serle

Entering Scotch College in 1887, E. H. Serle matriculated in 1890 and passed on to the University, entering on the study of law. In the practice of his profession, he joined a well-known Old Scotch Collegian—Don. Morrison—in the Collins Street firm of Serle and Morrison. He was a foundation member of the Old Scotch Collegians' Association and served on its Council as well as on the Club Committee. He took a leading part in amateur athletics, winning several championships, and was a foremost member of the V.A.A.A.

For valuable services during the war, in the Intelligence Department, Major Serle was awarded the O.B.E. in 1920.

M. Stanton Sharman

Born in 1876, M. S. Sharman became a pupil at Scotch College in 1890. In 1894 he was Dux in Classics and Mathematics and matriculated the same year, winning the Classics Exhibition and gaining second place with first-class honours in mathematics. In 1895 he took up the Arts course at the University and won Exhibitions in Pure Maths., Mixed Maths, and Natural Philosophy, including Prof. Lyle's Prize for Natural Philosophy. The next year he again gained first place in these three subjects, carrying off the Prof. Wilson Prize. In 1898 he was the Dixon Final Honor Scholar in Mathematics, and in 1908 the Dixon Final Honor Scholar in Natural Philosophy. After completing his course he was appointed to the staff of Wesley College, and later became a Special Science Teacher in the Teachers' College, and was until 1914 on the staff of the Training College. In 1915 Mr. Sharman was appointed as Principal of the University High School, and also Secondary Vice-Principal of the Training College. In 1925 he was awarded the Travelling Scholarship, which was instituted for the purpose of enabling a headmaster of one of the Victorian Secondary Schools to study methods of education abroad.

Edward Shew

Edward Shew (1860), on leaving Scotch College, entered the service of the Bank of Australasia. For many years Manager at Ballarat, he was associated with varied sporting activities of that city, being also President of the Ballarat Club. On his retirement to Melbourne, he became President of the Melbourne Athenæum. He devoted himself to the study of handwriting, and was regarded as the greatest handwriting expert of the State, possibly of the Commonwealth. He gave evidence as an expert in every important police court case for many years, where handwriting was involved. A fine oarsman and yachtsman, he played football with St. Kilda and was a good amateur boxer. Edward Shew died in 1920.

William Shiels

"An earnest and upright politician, an eloquent public speaker, and a loyal friend." This is the epitaph which a group of his school-fellows wrote on William Shiels, sometime Premier and Treasurer of Victoria, when on the occasion of his death in December, 1904, they placed a mural tablet of marble in the Assembly Room of Scotch College as a tribute to his memory. William Shiels entered the College in 1862 but had to be removed after two years owing to his weak health, which proved his handicap throughout his life. A great

reader and admirer of Parliamentary oratory, with a keen interest, even as a boy, in political history, he represented the constituency of Normanby in the College Debating Society, which at that time was conducted on Parliamentary lines. It is curious to note that it was this constituency which afterwards he represented for twenty-four years in the Victorian Parliament.

B.A. and LL.M. of Melbourne University, he was admitted to the Bar at the age of 24 years. Elected to represent Normanby in the Victorian Parliament on February 28, 1880, he held the seat without intermission until May 10, 1904, when he retired from political life. Attorney-General from November, 1890, to January, 1893, William Shiels was Treasurer from February to April, 1892, from December, 1899, to November, 1900, from June, 1902, to July, 1903; Minister for Railways from November, 1890, to February, 1892, and from July, 1903, to February, 1904. He was Premier in 1892-3.

A brilliant orator, a skilled parliamentarian, and a prudent and economical administrator, William Shiels was described in 1905 in the following terms: ". . . He was as loyal a friend as man could have; indeed, his sense of what was due to friendship sometimes reached the point of Quixotism. He was original and independent in his thinking, and took his own attitude on all questions. He scorned conventionality and had what might be called a prejudice against prejudice."

Sir Douglas Shields

Douglas A. Shields, who entered Scotch in 1889, passed matriculation in 1891. In 1894 he won the scholarship for Second Year Anatomy at the Melbourne University, and in 1895 for Third Year Anatomy, graduating M.D., B.S. with final honours in Surgery. After practising for some years in Melbourne, he left for London, where he soon became recognised as one of the leading specialists. He was in charge of an important hospital in France during the war and was awarded the C.B. in 1919. His knighthood was announced subsequently.

O. C. Shields

Oswald C. Shields, second son of Dr. Andrew Shields, entered at Scotch in 1887, passed matriculation in 1890, and graduated M.B., B.S. in 1897 from Melbourne University. After practising at Yea (Vic.) for several years, he joined the R.A.M.C. in England in 1915 and served at No. 13 General Hospital, Boulogne-sur-mer and No. 8 Stationary Hospital, Wimereux. In 1918 he was recalled to England,

where he was appointed officer-in-charge of the surgical division at Tooting Military Hospital for injuries to nerves and brain. He received the M.B.E. in 1919.

W. M. Shields

Born at Sunbury in 1869, the son of Dr. Andrew Shields, of Melbourne, W. M. Shields was educated at Scotch College and, after serving his articles with Guyon Purchas at Melbourne from 1889 to 1893, spent about eighteen months in England and on the Continent before beginning practice as an architect in Melbourne. He was architect for the Children's Hospital (Carlton), the Women's Hospital (Carlton) and private hospitals, the National Trustees Co., Melbourne, and many homesteads in Victoria and New South Wales. He was associated with the Victorian Horse Artillery for fourteen years.

John Shirlow

John Shirlow, the pioneer etcher of Australia, was born in 1869 and was at Scotch College in 1883-1884, among his classmates being (Sir) Arthur Robinson, (Sir) Douglas Shields, (Rev.) W. Moulton, and H. J. Manson. He studied under the late Senhor Loureiro and at the Melbourne National Gallery, and became the leader of a group of Victorian artists who were prompted to take up etching after the purchase of the Whistler prints for the Melbourne National Gallery in 1893. In 1904 he issued from a press of his own construction the first portfolio of etchings published in Australia, and a copy was procured by the authorities of the British Museum. He is described by Johns as "an expert craftsman and a well-informed writer on art subjects." In 1913 he was appointed Assistant Examiner in Art at Melbourne University, and later he became one of the trustees of the Victorian National Gallery. He is represented in Sydney National Gallery, the Mitchell Library and elsewhere. Recently John Shirlow has etched two plates of particular interest to Old Scotch Collegians—one of the old School playground and one of the office door in Lansdowne Street.

"Shirlow," wrote Robert H. Croll, in *The Etched Work of John Shirlow*, "has taken the Melbourne of his day and, working with a purely individual outlook, has recorded his findings lovingly. . . . It is safe to say that the name of John Shirlow will live beyond his years, and that his prints will come into their own in no uncertain manner when once the world can see them down the perspective of the generations. To that future we may confidently look for the fulfilment of O'Dowd's prophecy in *The Bush*, born of the belief

that some day the Australia of our time shall be the theme of epic and legend in which

'Strong Shirlow's hand shall trace Mantegna's line.'

Thomas Skene

Thomas Skene was born at Mount Mitchell Station, near Ballarat, in 1845, a son of the Hon. William Skene, M.L.C., a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He was enrolled at Scotch College in 1860 and, upon leaving school, proceeded to the Aberdeen University, where he studied as a private student for one session. He then travelled extensively in Europe and America. Upon his return to Victoria in 1868 he devoted himself to pastoral pursuits with marked success. In 1882 Thomas Skene became imbued with the idea that a very large fortune was to be made in sheep breeding in Mexico and Texas, and he visited Mexico accordingly with a view to acquiring 4,000,000 acres of waste land in the State of Coahuila. Negotiations with the Mexican Government broke down, however, and after a second trip to England, Thomas Skene returned to Victoria. He became the owner of a number of pastoral properties and was three times President of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria. He was also Chairman of Directors of the Colonial Bank. He was accepted as the representative of the Grampians constituency at the first Federal election in 1901, retiring in 1906. In the course of his political career he won to the highest respect as an honourable gentleman and a straightforward politician. He was one of the selected Fusion candidates for the Senate in 1910, but died at his residence at Sandringham, Victoria, the day before nominations closed. He was a member of the Select Committee on Old Age Pensions in 1904, and of the Royal Commission, on the same subject, in 1905-06.

Robert Smith

Robert Smith was at Scotch College in 1898. In 1911, when he was a member of the Victorian Wool Brokers' Association, he joined the Australian Military Forces, and before volunteering for active service in the Great War, was a Major in the 59th Infantry Regiment. He left Australia on May 8, 1915, as Major and third in command of the 22nd (Victorian) Battalion. He saw service on Gallipoli, and in February, 1916, succeeded to the command of the battalion. In February, 1917, he became temporary Brigadier-General, commanding the 5th Infantry Brigade. His services at Pozieres in 1916 were recognised by the award of the Distinguished Service Order, and a brilliant victory of the Australian troops at Lagnicourt, France,

on Sunday, April 15, 1917, when one of the biggest and boldest raids of the German forces was countered with smashing success, was attributed to his skill and organisation. The exploit won the warm congratulations of the British Commander-in-Chief, then Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. Subsequently a Bar was added to the award of D.S.O. The official despatch on the coup read: "By his skilful dispositions he met and held a powerful enemy attack and, personally conducting operations under heavy fire, he counter-attacked, retook the lost ground, and pushed the enemy back for two miles at the point of the bayonet."

Rev. Prof. T. Jollie Smith

Born at Innellan, Scotland, a son of the Manse, the Rev. Prof. T. Jollie Smith was a distinguished student, both at Scotch College and at the Melbourne University. Head of Trinity College Hostel in 1886, he became Lecturer at Trinity College in 1884 and Minister of the Presbyterian Church at Narracoorte, S.A., in 1890, and at Ewing Memorial Church, East Melbourne, in 1905. He lectured in logic, psychology and ethics at Melbourne University for many years and initiated the study of the Japanese language at the University. He became Professor of Old Testament Studies at Ormond College in 1922. Since 1907, he has been a leading contributor to *The Argus*, Melbourne, and has written extensively on theological subjects. His brother, Prof. A. C. Smith, dux of Scotch in 1871, held the post of Professor of Old Testament Studies before him, and the third brother, Prof. Neil Smith, was Professor of Mining Engineering at the University of Tasmania.

Rev. Canon Evelyn Snodgrass

Rev. Canon Evelyn Snodgrass (born 1866) received portion of his education at Scotch College. Ordained in 1891, he has been a canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, since 1912. He has held many important posts in the Church of England.

V. L. Solomon

The annual report of Scotch College for 1907 refers to V. L. Solomon, M.L.A., as an Old Scotch Collegian eminent in politics. Vaiben Louis Solomon first represented the Northern Territory in the South Australian House of Assembly in 1890. He was Premier and Treasurer in 1899 and in 1901 was elected to the House of Representatives for South Australia. He died in 1908 at Adelaide.

Hayden Erskine Starke

Mr. Justice Hayden Erskine Starke was born in 1871 at Ballarat, and received his early education there. He passed the matriculation examination from Scotch College in 1886, and after serving as an articled clerk, was admitted to the Bar in 1892. For some years prior to his appointment, in February, 1920, as a Justice of the High Court of Australia, he had the largest practice at the Victorian Bar.

James Stodart

Born in Scotland in 1849 and educated at Scotch College, Melbourne, James Stodart began his business career as an agent for Tooth & Cran, and in 1876 joined the Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd., of which he eventually became a director. He became Consul for Sweden and a local director of National Mutual Life Association of Australia Ltd., Guardian Assurance Corporation, a director of the Brisbane Building Society, the Southern Queensland Co-operative Dairy Co. Ltd., and Mount Jukes Coffee Co. Ltd. For more than thirty years a member of the Brisbane Hospital Committee, he was for twenty-three years its chairman. A foundation member, a past president and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, he was for some years a member of the council of the National Agricultural and Industrial Association, and also patron of the Agricultural and Pastoral Societies of Southern Queensland. A member of the Chamber of Commerce Committee for a number of years, he was elected president in 1911 and 1912, and from 1917 until 1921 he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Queensland, his efforts resulting in the formation of the Masonic Union in Queensland. Elected to the Legislative Assembly as the representative of Logan in 1896, he became Chairman of Committees in 1911. In his younger days he was a well-known footballer.

Walter Summons

Walter Summons was a member of the Eighteen and Eleven of 1898, the latter being the team which put up the then record score of 646 against Wesley. He matriculated in 1898 and graduated from Melbourne University in 1903 M.B., B.S. A fine type of the all-round University man, he was Secretary to the Medical Students' Society, Editor of the *Speculum*, and three years Captain of the University Lacrosse Club, gaining his Blue. After serving on the resident medical staff of Melbourne Hospital, he went to Bendigo and was later awarded the M.D. degree for research into the nature, cause and

prevention of miners' phthisis. He was the first graduate to obtain the diploma of public health at Melbourne University. After some years of private practice at Bendigo, he returned to Melbourne and served on the honorary medical staff of Melbourne Hospital.

Leaving for Egypt in 1914 with the 1st Australian General Hospital, with the rank of Major, he became Lieut.-Colonel and Senior Physician in 1915, and also President of the Invaliding Board in Heliopolis. After service in France, he returned to Egypt with the rank of Colonel, to command No. 14 A.G.H. at Albassia, the largest of the A.I.F. hospitals, which, in 1918, had a daily average of more than 1600 patients. On his return, Dr. Summons fulfilled numerous military and civilian hospital appointments, retiring with the honorary rank of Colonel. He wrote a number of articles on the war, and for his war services was mentioned in despatches and awarded an O.B.E. He was associated with the distribution of the war museum pathological specimens from Egypt and Palestine.

D. Y. Syme

Managing director of the Melbourne Steamship Co. Ltd., ship-owners and repairers, etc., with branches and agencies in all States of the Commonwealth, D. Y. Syme is a leading figure in the interstate shipping world of Australia. He is a member of the Melbourne Hospital Committee and was appointed deputy controller of interstate shipping and a member of the Interstate Central Shipping Committee of the Commonwealth Government. Born in 1876 and educated at Scotch College, he began his business career in 1893 as a junior clerk with the Melbourne Steamship Co., became manager at Perth, W.A., 1904, joint manager in Melbourne, 1909, took over the general managership in July, 1918, and in 1919 assumed the managing directorship. Mr. Syme is a leading member of the Melbourne Rotary Club.

J. Herbert Syme

Born in 1859, John Herbert Syme was educated at Scotch College and the Melbourne University, and was called to the Victorian Bar in 1885. He became manager of *The Age* newspaper, Melbourne, under the will of his father, the late David Syme.

Rev. George Tait

Born at Parramatta, N.S.W., in 1844, the Rev. George Tait was one of the first Australian-born Ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Victoria. After leaving Scotch College, he gained his M.A. degree at Melbourne University. He was ordained at Donald on July 1, 1870. Two years later he went to South Yarra, where he remained

until 1874, when he became Principal of the Presbyterian Ladies' College at Melbourne. In 1879 he transferred to the charge of Warrnambool. He did a great deal of useful work for the church as "Home Mission Agent" in the years 1889-91 and in 1891 again accepted the charge of South Yarra, where he remained until his retirement from the active work of the Church recently. He was a keen cricketer and a member of the Melbourne Cricket Club. Rev. George Tait is now living in retirement at Box Hill, Victoria.

John Thomson

John Thomson, of Monivae, Hamilton, came of a Western District family of graziers and was well known both in politics and in pastoral circles. He entered Scotch College as a boarder in 1870 and remained a long time. After some years engaged in agricultural work on his Monivae Estate, he was elected to the Victorian Legislative Assembly as the representative of Hamilton, retaining the seat until he was defeated in 1900 by Arthur Robinson, also an Old Scotch Collegian. In October, 1902, however, he regained the seat, and later became Minister for Health in the Murray Ministry. He died in 1916, after twenty years of public service.

Frederick Tickell

An adventurous career fell to the lot of Frederick Tickell, an Old Boy who, all his life, was associated with Scotch College. Born in Amoy Harbour, China, in 1859, he paid his first visit to Australia when only twelve months old. The early part of his life was spent on his father's ship, but in 1869 the family settled in Melbourne, and in 1870 Tickell entered Scotch College, remaining until 1875, when he went to sea. In 1879 he was wrecked on the coast of China and was highly commended for safely landing his boatload of passengers after tossing on the sea for eighteen hours, with a blanket rigged up as a sail. He was then given command of a steamer but, his health failing to withstand the climate, he resigned and went to New Zealand, where he joined the Union S.S. Company. In 1888 he left the employ of the Company to join the Victorian Navy as Sub-Lieutenant, and in the following year he was promoted Lieutenant. In 1890 he was despatched to England to take the Long Gunnery Course, then the highest examination in the Navy, and obtained a first-class certificate. He also qualified at Woolwich Arsenal for examination of artillery. On returning to Victoria, he became Torpedo-Lieutenant, and continued in charge until 1897, when he went to England to re-qualify in torpedo and gunnery schools at Portsmouth. While in Great Britain

he was promoted Commander, and represented the Victorian Navy at the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. On his return he succeeded Captain Neville as Naval Commandant, and in 1900 he took command of the Victorian Naval Contingent for service in China. He was mentioned in despatches and promoted to Captain while on active service, and made a C.M.G. It was during this expedition that Captain Tickell obtained from a temple in Pekin the large bell which he subsequently presented to the College and which afterwards hung in the dining-hall. On his return to Melbourne, he occupied the position of State Commandant of the Commonwealth Naval Forces.

Captain Tickell lost a son, Alan Tickell, also a well-known Old Boy, on the ill-fated *Waratah*, which disappeared off the South African coast in 1904 and was never afterwards heard of.

W. J. R. Turner

Walter James Redfern Turner, one of the most widely read of modern English poets, was educated at Scotch College. He has published several volumes of verse and is universally recognised as one of the finest present-day lyric writers.

Born in October, 1889, the eldest son of the late W. J. Turner, organist, St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, W. J. Turner, after leaving school, travelled in South Africa, Germany, Austria and Italy until 1914. He became well known in London as musical critic of the *New Statesman*, dramatic critic of the London *Mercury* and literary editor of the *Daily Herald*. Among his publications are *The Hunter* and other poems, 1916; *The Dark Fire*, 1918; *Paris and Helen*, 1921; *In Time Like Glass*, 1921; *Music and Life*, 1921; *The Man Who Ate Popomack*, 1922; *Landscape of Cytherea*, 1923; *Variations on the Theme of Music*, 1924; *Smaragda's Lover*, 1924; *The Seven Days of the Sun*, 1925.

Archibald Watson

Archibald Watson, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.D. (Paris), M.D. Goettingen (*cum laude*), sometime Professor of Anatomy at the University of Adelaide, was born in the Riverina in 1849 and became a student at Scotch College in 1861. He had a splendid record in school, appropriating almost all the prizes that came within his reach, and especially endearing himself to the late Dr. Morrison by his extraordinary proficiency in Scripture. After leaving Scotch College, he proceeded to England, where he adopted the profession of medicine. His course was a brilliant one, and he won the esteem of some of the most remarkable specialists and scientists of the day, both in Great Britain

and on the Continent. Always endowed with an adventurous spirit, he travelled extensively. Even when he was studying he filled in his vacations by wandering through Spain, Italy, Morocco and Egypt, and also made an extended tour through Japan and other Eastern countries.

A Surgeon in Hicks Pasha's Soudan Force in 1883, Prof. Watson was Consulting-Surgeon with the late Sir William Stokes to the Natal Field Force in the South African War in 1900 and 1901. He was appointed Consulting-Surgeon to the S.A. section of the C.M.F. on his return to Adelaide, with the hon. rank of Major. He left Australia again in 1914 with the A.I.F., being attached first to the No. 1 Australian Stationary Hospital at Mahdi, Egypt, and later to No. 1, A.G.H., Heliopolis, as Consulting-Surgeon and Pathologist. He returned to Australia in 1916 as Staff Surgeon on the hospital ship *Karoola*.

H. C. Winneke

One of the most brilliant scholars and one of the best athletes that ever attended Scotch College, H. C. Winneke had the misfortune to seek his schooling before the days of Rhodes Scholarships. He entered Scotch College in 1890 and was top of his class throughout his career, finishing as Dux in Classics and Mathematics in 1892 and 1893. He played in the football teams of 1891 and 1892 ("Frank Musgrove's teams"), which were champions in the first year and premiers in the second, and he rowed in the winning crew in 1892, being stroke the following year. He rowed and played football for Ormond College with distinction, and his Arts and Law courses were alike spectacular. Admitted to the Bar in 1902, he was appointed a Judge of the County Court in 1913.

G. H. Wise

Entering Scotch College in 1858, George H. Wise, after leaving school in 1868, qualified as a Solicitor and practised at Sale from 1877.

From 1880 to 1904 he was a member of the Sale Borough Council, being six times Mayor. He was one of the Board of the Australian Natives' Association for more than thirty years, and filled the post of Chief President in 1891. He was closely identified also with the Sale Technical School from its inception in 1887.

G. H. Wise unsuccessfully contested Central Gippsland in 1892 and 1894 and North Gippsland in 1904, in seeking admission to the Legislative Assembly. He was defeated for the Senate in 1901 and

1903. In December, 1906, he was elected for Gippsland to the House of Representatives, defeating Mr. Allan McLean. He was re-elected in 1910 but defeated in 1913; in 1914 he was again successful, and in 1918 he became an Assistant Minister in the Hughes Government, representing the Minister for Defence in the House of Representatives. In February, 1920, he became Postmaster-General. Defeated at the general election in 1922, he always retained, nevertheless, a keen interest in politics.

Other Old Scotch Collegians who entered political life and whose records are not immediately available include the following: S. P. Reynolds, M.L.A., W. H. Leonard, M.L.A. (a pioneer of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club), Charles Taylor, M.L.A., James MacPherson, M.L.C., Alfred Lord, M.L.A., W. H. Everard, M.L.A., M. K. McKenzie, M.L.A., Joseph Hoddinott, M.L.C.

Samuel Wilson

A leading New South Wales pastoralist, Samuel Wilson, of Lake Cowal, Wyalong, is managing partner of Lake Cowal Station. He is a member of Bland Shire Council and was president of the shire. He has been prominent in hospital work and in the organisation of the West Wyalong annual shows.

W. I. Winter-Irving

The Hon. W. I. Winter-Irving, in his day one of the most prominent pastoralists in the State, and a member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, received his education at Scotch College and was identified with Old Collegians' activities, particularly those of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club, of which he was president. He died in 1901, aged 70 years.

It will be noted that many Old Collegians who have attained to distinction in politics, in business and the professions, in science and the arts, in the church, in the army, or on the land, are not included in these necessarily brief notes. An effort has been made to preserve the names, chiefly of those distinguished Old Scotch Collegians who have in some degree kept up their association with the School. The names of many others are enshrined in the history of Victoria or in the records of public service and useful citizenship.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

School Officers

Head Prefects

1904-08

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1904—W. J. Knox. | 1906—N. C. Harris (i. and ii.). |
| 1905—D. Bird (i. and ii.). | H. H. Bowden (iii. and iv.). |
| N. C. Harris (iii. and iv.). | 1907—H. H. Bowden. |
| | 1908—W. J. Patterson. |

Captains of the School

1909-26

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1909—R. McCracken. | 1918—C. N. McKay (i.). |
| 1910—R. McCracken. | S. G. Taylor (ii. and iii.). |
| 1911—W. F. Stephens. | 1919—C. N. McKay. |
| 1912—S. W. Neale. | 1920—J. B. Aitken. |
| 1913—J. R. Morrison. | 1921—C. B. Melville. |
| 1914—F. G. Stephens. | 1922—C. W. Ross. |
| 1915—C. Craig. | 1923—C. W. Ross. |
| 1916—L. F. Edmunds. | 1924—A. F. Sloan. |
| 1917—L. F. Freemantle. | 1925—R. M. Drummond. |
| | 1926—R. L. Meares. |

Vice-Captains of the School

1912-26

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1912—J. R. Morrison. | 1920—B. H. Cole. |
| 1913—J. A. Troup. | 1921—D. O. Southby. |
| 1914—J. D. Burns. | 1922—A. E. McIntyre (i. and ii.). |
| 1915—L. F. Edmunds. | A. E. Pratt (iii.). |
| 1916—V. H. L. Dunn. | 1923—S. G. Hawthorne (i.). |
| 1917—D. L. G. Thomas. | G. H. Smith (ii. and iii.). |
| 1918—S. G. Taylor (i.). | 1924—F. R. Nelson. |
| A. E. Grant (ii. and iii.). | 1925—B. M. Carson. |
| 1919—F. L. Edmunds. | 1926—L. W. Bennett. |

Prefects

1904—*Second Term.*

Day Boys: W. J. Knox (Head Prefect), F. P. Brown, T. A. Ogilvie, A. H. Dean, H. H. Bowden, C. McBean, C. Harland, L. R. Morgan, J. H. May, D. Bird, J. C. Craig

Boarders: L. G. McKechnie, H. Davies.

Third Term.

Day Boys: N. C. Harris, J. C. Campbell, A. Tickell, D. D. Gray.

1905—*First Term.*

Day Boys: D. Bird (Head Prefect), F. P. Brown, H. H. Bowden, L. R. Morgan, N. C. Harris, A. Tickell, C. W. B. Littlejohn, A. D. Thomas, W. J. Patterson, M. W. Ratz, R. C. Wilson, A. M. Robertson.

Boarders: B. C. Fuller, J. O. Robertson.

Third Term.

Day Boys: N. C. Harris (Head Prefect), W. J. Crook.

Boarder: F. N. Lester.

1906—*First Term.*

Day Boys: N. C. Harris (Head Prefect), H. H. Bowden, L. R. Morgan, C. W. B. Littlejohn, W. J. Patterson, A. M. Robertson.

Boarders: B. C. Fuller, J. O. Robertson, F. N. Lester.

Third Term.

Day Boys: H. H. Bowden (Head Prefect), G. G. Anderson, G. H. Gair, J. Gray, J. C. Jones, A. M. Wilson.

Boarders: J. O. Robertson, W. G. Davies, C. G. Morrison, E. N. McQueen.

1907—*First Term.*

Day Boys: H. H. Bowden (Head Prefect), L. R. Morgan, W. J. Patterson, A. M. Robertson, J. O. Robertson, G. H. Gair, J. Gray, C. G. Morrison.

Second Term.

Day Boys: L. M. Campbell, V. Finch, M. D. Hotchin, H. C. Morrison.

Boarders: R. McCracken, E. Robertson, T. S. Robertson, T. A. Wallace.

1908—*First Term.*

Day Boys: W. J. Patterson (Head Prefect), G. H. Gair, H. C. Morrison, A. P. Flockart, N. H. Fairley, A. R. Vines, A. E. V. Hartkopf, E. Ballenger, W. M. Russell, J. M. Mathew.

Boarders: R. McCracken, E. Robertson, T. S. Robertson, T. A. Wallace, T. J. Hastie, A. Deans.

1909—*First Term.*

Boarders: R. McCracken (Captain of the School), A. S. Anderson, W. Andrews, A. Armstrong, J. Brown, F. Phillips, D. G. Stevenson, R. G. Woods.

Day Boys: G. H. Gair, A. R. Vines, A. E. V. Hartkopf, W. M. Russell, T. F. Borwick, C. F. de Lacy, A. R. Grist, E. I. Littlejohn, K. A. McLean, W. M. Olive, W. F. Stephens.

Second Term.

Boarder: J. O. Robertson.

Day Boys: F. W. Fay, J. Brown.

Third Term.

Day Boy: F. B. Stark.

1910—*First Term.*

Day Boys: R. McCracken (Captain of the School), W. A. Andrews, A. M. Aitchison, R. D. Aitchison, F. W. Fay, D. W. Kennedy, J. B. Laing, E. I. Littlejohn, N. H. MacNeil, J. R. Morrison, J. G. Smyth, F. B. Stark, C. S. Steele, W. F. Stephens, A. R. Vines.

Boarders: G. O. Robertson, J. A. Aird, H. C. Disher, H. Harper, G. H. Hudson, D. E. Trumpy.

1911—*First Term.*

Day Boys: W. F. Stephens (Captain of the School), R. D. Aitchison, D. W. Kennedy, E. I. Littlejohn, N. H. MacNeil, J. R. Morrison, W. Bee, A. R. Cross, P. M. Hamilton, A. R. MacNeil, S. W. Neale, B. C. Thomson.

Boarders: G. O. Robertson, H. C. Disher, H. Harper, G. H. Hudson, D. E. Trumpy, J. B. Laing, A. Campbell, L. M. Kilpatrick.

1912—*First Term.*

Day Boys: S. W. Neale (Captain of the School), J. R. Morrison (Vice-Captain of the School), A. J. B. Fisher, G. P. Freeman, J. S. Green, N. A. J. Kelly, A. E. Kelso, F. N. Le Leu, J. G. Limerock, W. H. J. Moore, G. L. Patterson, B. C. Thomson, J. A. Troup, C. M. Smith.

Boarders: R. A. Heslop, D. K. Armstrong, G. R. Cox, R. Earnshaw, J. Greenwood, J. A. Morrison.

1913—*First Term.*

Day Boys: J. R. Morrison (Captain of the School), J. A. Troup (Vice-Captain), G. L. Patterson, J. W. A. Agnew, J. D. Burns, A. W. L. Ellis, R. C. Heatley, J. Mackay, R. W. McIndoe, H. McLorinan, R. S. Rodgerson, E. G. Schlapp, F. G. Stephens, H. C. Varley.

Boarders: R. A. Heslop, D. K. Armstrong, J. Greenwood, G. O. Robertson, W. D. Saltau, J. St. G. Sproule, G. Warburton.

1914—*First Term.*

Day Boys: F. G. Stephens (Captain of the School), J. D. Burns (Vice-Captain of the School), J. Mackay, R. S. Rodgerson, H. B. Borwick, T. M. Cherry, C. Craig, C. M. Gray, L. F. Edmunds, E. M. Higgins, A. L. D. McMeekin.

Boarders: G. F. Warburton, N. E. Beaumont, H. D. G. Melville, W. B. Shaw.

Second Term.

Day Boy: C. Fergie

Third Term.

Boarder: D. E. Trumpy.

1915—*First Term.*

Day Boys: C. Craig (Captain of the School), L. F. Edmunds (Vice-Captain of the School), C. M. Gray, V. H. L. Dunn, W. Fleming, A. N. Jacobs, J. G. Morrison, F. R. May, D. Pryde, G. R. Rodgerson, G. S. Stewart.

Boarders: H. D. G. Melville, W. B. Shaw, D. E. Trumpy, D. E. Mac-taggart, L. T. Ride, J. Trim, S. Williams.

Third Term.

Day Boys: D. G. Bain, J. C. Best, H. K. McCleery.

Boarders: A. Grieve, R. J. Simpson.

1916—*First Term.*

Day Boys: L. F. Edmunds (Captain of the School), V. H. L. Dunn (Vice-Captain of the School), W. A. Fleming, J. G. Morrison, G. S. Stewart, D. G. Bain, L. L. Adams, J. M. Blair, L. F. Freemantle, A. Larard, G. Laver, J. P. Macneil, S. C. J. McRae, I. W. Wark.

Boarders: W. B. Shaw, L. T. Ride, A. C. Grieve, N. H. Hay, R. G. Perry, J. E. Shilliday, D. L. G. Thomas.

1917—*First Term.*

Day Boys: L. F. Freemantle (Captain of the School), A. F. Agnew, H. U. Best, F. Broadhurst, A. W. Dawes, M. E. Dunn, W. P. Holman, N. A. Stephens, S. G. Taylor.

Boarders: D. L. G. Thomas (Vice-Captain of the School), C. N. McKay, W. N. Scott.

Third Term.

Boarder: A. E. Grant.

1918—*First Term.*

Boarders: C. N. McKay (Captain of the School), J. B. Aitken, J. Cobain, A. E. Grant, A. P. Melville, F. S. Simpson.

Day Boys: S. G. Taylor (Vice-Captain of the School), R. C. Bald, W. M. Borland, J. M. Buchanan, G. M. Dallimore, F. L. Edmunds, R. H. Keon-Cohen, C. C. Login, I. D. McInnes, C. E. Richardson, A. T. Stirling, J. W. Strong.

Second Term.

Day Boys: S. G. Taylor (Captain of the School), H. C. Haynes, R. S. W. Thomas.

Boarders: A. E. Grant (Vice-Captain of the School), I. H. Macgillivray, A. L. B. Webb.

1919—*First Term.*

Boarders: C. N. McKay (Captain of the School), J. B. Aitken, R. L. Almond, R. G. Carson, I. R. Maxwell, N. G. H. Tranter.

Day Boys: F. L. Edmunds (Vice-Captain of the School), J. M. Buchanan, G. M. Dallimore, W. S. Ferguson, H. S. Gray, R. H. Keon-Cohen, H. C. Maling, W. S. Mathieson, A. P. Melville, W. M. Melville, J. R. N. Muntz, A. W. Staley.

Second Term.

Boarder: J. G. Paton.

Day Boys: B. H. Cole, I. H. Cowling.

1920—*First Term.*

Boarders: J. B. Aitken (Captain of the School), J. G. Paton, H. C. Dick, A. M. Dobson, D. R. Ferguson, J. H. W. Lawson, H. V. McKay.

Day Boys: B. H. Cole (Vice-Captain of the School), A. D. G. Adam, B. C. Ballard, F. T. Borland, H. S. Gray, C. B. Melville, G. W. Paton, G. O. Reid, J. C. Shaw, D. O. Southby, A. W. Staley.

1921—*First Term.*

Day Boys: C. B. Melville (Captain of the School), D. O. Southby (Vice-Captain of the School), F. A. Green, J. G. Law, J. E. McCleery, A. C. Moyle, C. W. Ross, D. J. W. Stone.

Boarders: H. C. Dick, H. V. McKay.

Second Term.

Day Boys: B. T. Keon-Cohen, A. E. Pratt, E. G. Robertson, L. C. Shaw, E. M. C. Smyth.

Boarder: A. E. McIntyre.

Third Term.

Day Boy: J. E. E. Owen.

1922—*First Term.*

Day Boys: C. W. Ross (Captain of the School), J. W. Barnaby, R. G. Baxter, K. M. Campbell, R. H. Carter, C. T. Chapman, J. G. Cornell, K. L. Macartney, G. B. McKenzie, A. E. Pratt, W. M. Shaw, G. H. Smith, D. C. Swanson.

Boarders: A. E. McIntyre (Vice-Captain of the School), S. G. Hawthorne. At Hawthorn: F. R. Nelson (Senior), V. H. Beament (Vice-Senior), O. S. Beckwith, A. L. Neil.

Third Term.

Day Boys: A. E. Pratt (Vice-Captain of the School), J. C. Kidd, F. Penman, J. G. Stonham.

Boarder: R. L. Montgomery.

1923—*First Term.*

Day Boys: C. W. Ross (Captain of the School), K. F. Adam, J. G. Bald, R. G. Baxter, V. H. Beament, O. S. Beckwith, A. M. Corr, C. L. McInnes, G. C. Meares, S. D. Millar, F. R. Nelson, F. R. Phillips, A. F. Sloan, G. H. Smith.

Boarders: S. G. Hawthorne (Vice-Captain of the School), H. McKnight, L. G. Morton, R. Warden.

Second Term.

Day Boys: G. H. Smith (Vice-Captain of the School), L. P. Fox.

1924—*First Term.*

Day Boys: A. F. Sloan (Captain of the School), F. R. Nelson (Vice-Captain of the School), D. H. Alexander, A. J. M. Davies, B. McA. Foster, G. C. Meares, O. A. Roberts.

Boarders: B. M. Carson, R. M. Drummond, B. A. Ingram, G. Shaw, R. Warden.

Third Term.

Day Boys: L. W. Bennett, A. W. Hunt.

Boarder: N. A. A. Cust.

1925—*First Term.*

Boarders: R. M. Drummond (Captain of the School), B. M. Carson (Vice-Captain of the School), L. H. Ledger, T. H. Riggall, P. J. Thomas.

Day Boys: D. H. Alexander, L. W. Bennett, E. D. Cameron, C. H. Keon-Cohen, R. L. Meares, E. E. Ransom, H. G. Seccombe, W. I. Telford, F. R. Ward, K. C. Wheare.

Third Term.

B. A. Ingram (returned to School).

1926—*First Term.*

Day Boys: R. L. Meares (Captain of the School), L. W. Bennett (Vice-Captain of the School), J. M. Bellair, E. Broadhurst, E. McC. Davidson, A. S. Frater, R. T. E. Latham, T. E. Lowe, J. S. Moss, J. M. Moyle, O. C. C. White.

Boarders: T. M. Chisholm, G. V. Cowan, D. R. Manson, J. A. Pearson.

Probationers

1922—*First Term.*

Day Boys: J. C. Kidd, D. M. Little, G. W. Paterson, W. F. Paton, F. Penman, J. G. Stonham, J. M. Whitehead.

Boarders: R. L. Montgomery, L. G. Morton.

Third Term.

Day Boys: L. F. K. Hunter, A. G. Mancy, A. T. Park, H. D. Phipps, A. F. Sloan.

Boarder: J. P. Gillan.

1923—*First Term.*

Day Boys: L. P. Fox (Senior), J. L. N. Benjamin, J. P. Hearn, J. McLorinan, R. N. Paling, J. H. Petchell, O. A. Roberts, R. N. Vroland, L. T. Wedlick, S. W. Williams, G. P. Wischer.

Boarders: F. T. Cleland, B. A. Ingram, W. N. McNicol, P. A. Learmonth, G. Shaw.

Second Term.

Day Boy: S. W. Williams (Senior).

Third Term.

Day Boys: E. J. W. Chapple, M. C. Clayton, A. A. Green, W. J. Ingram.

1924—*First Term.*

Day Boys: L. W. Bennett, E. D. Cameron, A. J. Fowler, J. M. Garland, A. W. Hunt, C. H. Keon-Cohen, R. L. Meares, H. G. Seccombe, J. C. Sloan, W. I. Telford, F. R. Ward, K. C. Wheare.

Boarders: T. H. Riggall, P. J. Thomas.

Third Term.

Boarders: L. H. Ledger, L. A. W. Mactier.

Day Boy: E. E. Ransom.

1925—*First Term.*

Day Boys: W. T. McKendrick (Senior), B. A. Barnett (Vice-Senior), H. C. Blenkiron, F. A. Fleming, C. G. Hooper, J. G. Johnson, L. Kirsner, J. M. Moyle, F. P. G. Smith, W. J. Wark, R. C. Wright.

Boarders: C. A. Grant, D. R. Manson, K. J. McKenzie.

Second Term.

Day Boy: K. E. Cameron.

1926—*First Term.*

Day Boys: G. D. Seekamp (Senior), A. N. A. Jones (Vice-Senior), A. K. Cameron, A. M. Cattnach J. A. Holmes, R. S. Hooper, L. D. Kemp, H. P. Manson, F. M. McCracken, S. S. McKay, E. J. Hamilton-Moore, L. R. Scharp, K. McK. Wilson, W. J. R. Wilson.

Boarders: K. S. Guthrie, M. S. Paton.

Senior House Prefects

1910-20

1910-11: G. O. Robertson.

1912-13: R. A. Heslop.

1914: G. F. Warburton (i. and ii.).

1914 (iii.) and 1915: No appointment.

1916 (i.): W. B. Shaw.

1916 (ii. and iii.): No appointment.

1917: D. L. G. Thomas.

1918 (i.): C. N. McKay.

1918 (ii. and iii.): A. E. Grant.

1919: C. N. McKay; J. B. Aitken (Vice-Senior).

1920: J. B. Aitken; J. G. Paton (Vice-Senior).

House Prefects

**Those marked with an asterisk are School Prefects.*

†Those marked with a dagger are Probationers.

1921—*First Term.*

East Melbourne: H. V. McKay* (Captain of the House), H. C. Dick* (Vice-Captain of the House), C. M. Kelsall, A. E. McIntyre.

Second Term.

East Melbourne: A. E. McIntyre* (Vice-Captain of the House).

1922—*First Term.*

East Melbourne: A. E. McIntyre* (Captain of the House), S. G. Hawthorne* (Vice-Captain of the House), R. L. Montgomery,† L. G. Morton,†

Third Term.

East Melbourne: S. G. Hawthorne* (Captain of the House), R. L. Montgomery* (Vice-Captain of the House).

1923—*First Term.*

East Melbourne: S. G. Hawthorne* (Senior House Prefect), L. G. Morton* (Vice-Senior), R. Warden,* F. T. Cleeland,† P. A. Learmonth,† G. Shaw.†

Leighwood: H. McC. McKnight* (Senior), B. A. Ingram† (Vice-Senior), T. H. Riggall, R. D. Mawhood.

Glen: W. N. McNicol† (Senior).

Second Term.

East Melbourne: L. G. Morton* (Senior), G. Shaw† (Vice-Senior), B. M. Carson.

1924—*First Term.*

East Melbourne: G. Shaw* (Senior), B. M. Carson,* R. M. Drummond,* R. Warden.*

Leighwood: B. A. Ingram* (Senior), T. H. Riggall,† L. A. W. Mactier, W. S. Manson.

Glen: P. J. Thomas† (Senior), L. H. Ledger.

Third Term.

East Melbourne: R. Warden* (Senior), N. A. A. Cust,* B. R. Mann, D. R. Manson, H. M. Murray.

Glen: L. H. Ledger.†

1925—*First Term.*

East Melbourne: R. M. Drummond* (Senior), B. M. Carson* (Vice-Senior), D. R. Manson,† K. J. McKenzie.†

Leighwood: T. H. Riggall* (Senior), C. A. Grant.†

Glen: P. J. Thomas* (Senior), L. H. Ledger.*

Second Term.

Leighwood: R. S. Lawson, T. M. Chisholm.

Glen: J. M. Ingram.

1926—*First Term.*

Leighwood: T. M. Chisholm* (Senior), N. R. M. Lees, W. J. Smith.

McMeckan House: K. S. Guthrie† (Senior), J. Glenn, T. M. McLennan.

School House: D. R. Manson* (Senior), G. V. Cowan,* M. S. Paton,† A. A. Ettershank, H. J. McIntyre.

Second Term.

School House: G. V. Cowan* (Senior).

APPENDIX II

Successes at Public Examinations

Junior Examinations

Passed the old Matriculation Examination

The records of the first twelve years are incomplete, being made up from casual references in the Reports. Where a candidate passed a second time, the year given is the first year of passing.

1854	1865	Gardner, W.
Macfarland, J.	Butler, W. G.	Halley, G.
1856	Colles, T.	Hill, J.
Davis, P. S.	Curtain, R.	Jacomb, R. K.
Miller, J.	Pinnock, R. D.	Leonard, W.
1857	Wilkie, D.	Liddle, E.
Hallett, J. R.	Wilson, N.	Lind, H.
1858	Allen, G.	Lind, W.
Cairns, E. A.	Campbell, D.	Macdonald, M.
1859	Cohen, —	McArthur, A.
Sawden, E.	Davis, A.	Nathan, S.
Watson, G. E.	Shew, F.	Poulton, B.
1860	1867	Ramsay, J.
Tait, G.	Andrews, T. R.	Rogers, R.
1861	Bennie, P.	Shields, F.
Mackie, A.	Inglis, A. R.	Strongman, A.
Rees, W. C.	Johnson, W. H.	Sutherland, J. A.
1862	McGregor, J.	1870
Perry, C. L.	Orr, O.	Gullett, P. A.
1863	Shiels, W.	Irving, E. H.
Campbell, A.	Wilkie, G.	Kennison, J. A.
Hood, J. H.	1868	Kiddle, J.
Roche, A. F. W.	Brady, J. H.	Laver, G.
1864	Henderson, A. M.	Martin, J. A.
Barker, R.	McKinley, H.	McFarland, T.
Brusnan, E. T.	Robinson, J. G.	McKellar, T.
Cumming, A.	Skene, W.	Moore, W. F.
Harper, A.	Smith, A.	Pirani, S. C.
Harrison, H. W.	Stevens, C.	Thwaites, R.
Phillips, J. W.	Tait, L.	1871
Taylor, C. F.	Wilson, A. C.	Barthold, G.
	Wise, G. H.	Birch, D.
	1869	Buchanan, J.
	Cohen, C.	Catto, J.
	Crooke, W. R.	Cozens, J.
		Davies, C.
		Herald, D.
		McCracken, A.

Pattison, C.
Pike, H. M.
Ray, H.
Smith, A. C.
Waterfield, J. H.
Woolf, L. F.

1872

Anderson, A.
Bennie, J.
Blanksby, J.
Casey, S.
Cohen, M.
Curdie, J. P. C.
Dickson, G. L.
Grant, L.
Harris, H. I.
Hart, E.
Hughes, F. E.
Ireland, T. C.
Legge, J.
Macdonald, J. M.
Martin, H. S.
McPherson, R. R.
Morrison, A. F.
Mowling, J.
Myers, I.
Radcliffe, J. L.
Ross, G. R.
Ross, R. R.
Sibbald, W.
Skene, D.
Smith, T. J.
Tait, J. B.
Taylor, A.
Thomson, A.
Wilson, H. O.
Wilson, M.

1873

Baker, C. J.
Balston, W. J.
Barnet, N.
Benjamin, M. E.
Black, A. G.
Cameron, J.
Crowther, W. J.
Fowler, A.
Friedman, H.
Goulding, W. R.
Hastie, T.
Haygarth, J.
Heinecke, F. W.
Hood, W.
Hyde, R. H.
MacDowell, H. E.
Mackie, F.
McLeod, W. L.
Nicol, J.
Niven, R. C.
Rattray, N. A.
Robertson, J. L.

Samson, H. A.
Sandilands, W. A.
Simson, J.
Stacpoole, A. R.
Swan, E. H.
Thomson, R. J.
Wisewould, F.

1874

Aspinwall, C.
Bird, F. D.
Blair, R.
Duff, R. G.
Duigan, C. B.
Hadley, A. C.
Hossack, A. S.
Lind, E.
Lotherington, G. K.
Martin, E.
McGuigan, J.
McLeod, H. W.
Powell, A. W.
Robertson, H.
Scott, W. H.
Singleton, F. G.
Smith, J. K.
Smith, W. J.
Talbot, R. J.
Wighton, J.

1875

Adamson, C.
Adamson, J. W.
Anderson, E.
Brideson, J. H.
Cheong, C. H.
Cohen, E.
Cole, H. S.
Fowler, W. R.
Fraser, J. H.
Fullarton, J. I.
Gray, C. H.
Harbison, J. A.
Kennison, J.
MacDermott, A. C.
Macdonald, J.
Martin, J.
Mathieson, J. S.
Matthews, L.
Montgomery, R. C.
Pearson, A. E.
Ramsay, G. B.

1876

Barthold, W.
Bayles, W. J.
Benjamin, H. A.
Downes, H. J.
Fowler, A. H.
Gillett, J.
Gunning, A. S.
Gunst, C.

Hambly, J.
Kerrigan, W. J.
Kinnear, G. C.
Lamrock, S. C.
Levy, N. L.
Mailer, M.
McCrimmon, H.
Melville, W. H.
Robertson, T.
Roy, C.
Simson, R.
Slack, E. M.
Swan, W. J.
Syme, H.
White, E.
Wilton, W. J.

1877

Abernethy, W.
Baillie, R. A.
Beckwith, H.
Browning, S.
Cook, W. S.
Fraser, W. G.
Gibson, J. C.
Harbison, J.
Jones, L. S.
Lamrock, S.
Main, H. F.
McCrae, D.
Mitchell, D.
Morrison, J.
Osborne, G. H. R.
Parry, E. W.
Porter, J. R.
Pyke, F.
Scott, R.
Serjeant, H.
Spiers, W.
Syme, G. F.
Thompson, P.
Wilson, A.

1878

Alexander, E.
Altman, C. A.
Boyd, C. K.
Brodie, A. G.
Bryan, F.
Cole, F. H.
Dodgshun, F. W.
Elliott, H. C.
Gaunson, F. H.
Greville, S. J.
Harkness, E.
Kelso, E. W.
Kerrigan, E. F.
Lewers, W. C.
Lindsay, W.
McCay, J. W.
McCutcheon, W. B.
McMillan, D.

McNicol, J. N.
Merry, J. W. R.
Morrison, H. H.
Neave, F. J.
Robertson, James G.
Robertson, John G.
Russell, C. D.
Shegog, R. G.
Welshman, R. S.
Wilson, F. R.
Wynne, E. P.

1879

Adam, B. J.
Adams, H.
Adams, J.
Bennie, A. B.
Berry, D.
Blair, W. A.
Boyes, W. J.
Bruce, W.
Burrowes, N. F.
Clendinnen, F. J.
Cole, A. E.
Davies, G. P.
Fiskien, J. I.
Fraser, L. G.
Geach, F. H.
Hamilton, R.
Hart, A. E.
Hornby, E. A.
Jones, E. T.
McEacharn, P. A.
McFarlane, C. J.
Monash, J.
Moses, S.
Parry, A. A.
Paton, R. R.
Ramsay, R.
Rutherford, J. U.
Shaw, O.
Smith, A.
Taylor, I.
Thomas, R. J.
Thomson, J. S.
Tod, J. E.
Wilson, H. W.
Wright, D.

1880

Ainslie, J. W.
Bates, W. E.
Bellair, T. W.
Brodie, P. T.
Cattanach, W.
Cumming, W.
Drape, I. S.
Ehrmann, A.
Farlow, G. R.
Greville, R. W.
Hill, J. F.
Hope, G. R.

Lockington, F.
MacDermott, R. G.
Montgomery, H.
Oliphant, E. H.
Osborn, A. E.
Rae, J.
Rosenthal, V.
Scott, T. M.
Shannon, J. M.
Shaw, E.
Shepherd, H. W.
Stewart, J. B.
Whan, W. T.
Wright, W. T.
Wynne, W. W.

1881

Andrews, J. A.
Appleton, W. F.
Bayles, N.
Benjamin, P. L.
Brewster, J.
Callaghan, W. R.
Campbell, J. A.
Cole, J.
Colquhoun, A. G.
Corr, E. J.
Dawson, W. S.
Langland, F. H.
Levy, A.
Lotherington, H.
McCulloch, S.
McKay, W.
McLean, W. O.
Miller, J. J.
Mulcahy, L. W.
O'Neill, D. E.
Ostermeyer, W.
Phillips, A. E.
Rae, S.
Reid, R. G.
Robinson, L. G.
Russell, P.
Shaw, A. L.
Sloman, D. J.
Smith, J.
Steele, R. M.
Streeton, C. H.
Thomson, J. S.
Wilson, J. R.

1882

Ainslie, R. W.
Aitken, J.
Bates, E. A.
Bellair, J. A.
Bird, R. K.
Bond, F. S.
Cameron, A.
Cerutty, W. M.
Connell, E. G.
Davies, H.

Ellerman, A. D.
Fay, F. E.
Fry, G.
Hamilton, A.
Jones, R. H.
Kennedy, J. C.
Kyd, G.
Levy, E. B.
Lorimer, J.
McSween, A.
Morton, W. H.
Paton, F. J.
Permezel, E. A.
Pirani, E.
Rigby, W. H.
Robertson, J. S.
Shew, C. D.
Smith, D. B.
Sutherland, J. G.
Terry, G. H.
Webster, A. A.
Whyte, J. W.
Wilkinson, F.
Williamson, J. M.
Woolrabe, F. W.

1883

Abernethy, J.
Armstrong, W.
Bracewell, W. H.
Bradish, J. W.
Caughy, H. A.
Corben, A. A.
Drew, J. M. D.
Drummond, J.
Ewing, T.
Fraser, D. M.
Fullarton, R. M.
Gilchrist, E. F.
Gosman, W. A.
Graham, J. M.
Harbison, W. H.
Hope, J. D.
House, W. B.
Jackson, A. G.
Lillie, J. S.
Mitchellmore, H. E.
Murray, T. E.
Murray, W. J.
Oxford, W.
Peterson, J. A.
Scott, J. S.
Strahan, E. A.
Vale, W. R.
Woodward, T. N.

1884

Angus, R. W.
Bell, J. L.
Blair, J. R.
Brook, R. H.
Buntine, W. M.

Comport, H. O.
 Dickson, R. W.
 Gay, E. A.
 Gilchrist, E. H.
 Heath, H. J.
 Hope, W. W.
 Lazarus, H. I.
 Legge, J.
 McEachran, D. H.
 Muir, W. K.
 Osborn, F. J.
 Pearcey, W. E.
 Robb, A. F. M.
 Robertson, A. R.
 Rowed, A. B.
 Russell, F. M.
 Smith, G. J.
 Smith, H. E.
 Snodgrass, E.
 Steele, W. H.
 Thompson, J. L.
 Wilson, W.
 Wood, A. J.

1885

Ah Mouy, L.
 Allan, W. J.
 Armstrong, G.
 Bainbridge, J. W.
 Broyer, W.
 Buntine, R. A.
 Dickens, F. W.
 Grey, F. I.
 Haldan, A. J.
 Ham, H. P.
 Hamer, H. R.
 Jackson, J. K.
 Jamieson, S. C.
 Jenkins, D. E.
 Magno, C. J.
 McPherson, E. C.
 Morrison, D. R.
 Paterson, D. A.
 Permezel, A. G.
 Read, F. F.
 Schutt, W. J.

1886

Abraham, D.
 Bell, G. T.
 Box, F. W.
 Brown, H. J.
 Cohen, H. I.
 Connell, J. H.
 Copeland, L. T.
 Craig, J. K.
 Dodds, W. B.
 Dombraim, E. A.
 Everard, W. H.
 Gall, A. G.
 Gilfillan, W. D.
 Green, A. W.

Green, B.
 Hiller, E.
 Horsfall, A. H.
 Jones, W. A.
 Levy, D. C.
 Lewis, R. R.
 Long, W. J.
 Lorimer, J. B.
 Macdonald, D.
 Neilson, T.
 Pator, F. H. L.
 Pritchard, G. B.
 Pritchard, J. R.
 Ramsay, R. A.
 Scott, J. D. K.
 Shaw, G.
 Shaw, J. R.
 Starke, H. E.
 Vickerman, E. H.
 Wilson, T. A.

1887

Aitken, W. L.
 Cheong, J.
 Cohen, M.
 Gibson, T.
 Green, T. E.
 Irving, H. A. C.
 Kelly, H. G.
 Lyons, M. J.
 Madden, F. C.
 Oates, L. R.
 Ramsay, U.
 Ritchie, E. G.
 Robinson, A.
 Saxton, J. T.
 Shields, W. M.
 Simpson, G. S.
 Utber, L. R.

1888

Allan, L.
 Anderson, T. L.
 Atchison, S.
 Barrow, A. G.
 Brown, A. A.
 Brunton, R. H.
 Coleman, C. H.
 Coleman, L. E.
 Gardner, W. E.
 Gay, R. W.
 Harvey, R. G.
 Jacobs, R. A.
 Leckie, J. W.
 Lyon, J. S.
 Moore, A. J.
 Pullar, W. M.
 Rule, E. W.
 Toms, E. T.
 Tymms, H. G.
 Waugh, J. A.

Williams, H. G.
 Yelland, A. C.

1889

Allen, H. W.
 Anderson, T.
 Astley, W.
 Bruce, C. W.
 Bruche, J. H.
 Caldwell, W. L.
 Cerutti, A.
 Cohen, L. J.
 Croft, E. A.
 Evans, E. W.
 Firebrace, W. E.
 Hall, I. J.
 Horsfall, L. A.
 Kelso, J.
 Kemp, C. H.
 Knight, G. A.
 Legge, J.
 Love, A. A.
 McEacharn, J. W.
 McKenzie, A. H.
 McLean, R.
 McLeod, D.
 Morton, H. E.
 Parry, F. T.
 Perl, M.
 Perry, C. J.
 Philpott, A. J. W.
 Reid, S. S.
 Rudd, A. W.
 Shaw, W. M.
 Sims, C. F.
 Strahan, A.
 Whitelaw, E. G.
 Woodside, R. N.
 Yelland, C. H.
 Yule, J. S.

1890

Adamson, G.
 Armstrong, J. E.
 Box, H. M.
 Christopher, J. W.
 Clarke, C. S.
 Cock, M.
 Colley, C. A.
 Coto, T. W.
 Cox, H. M.
 Creber, T. F.
 Donaldson, W. H.
 Emmerson, W. R.
 Galbraith, C. S.
 Hagan, R.
 Hansen, M. P.
 Hollow, H. S.
 James, F. W.
 Lorimer, J. A.
 Macnutt, F. B.
 Marks, W.

Masters, S. A.
McCalman, A. S. G.
McFarlane, A. E.
Morrison, H. D.
Murray, V. H.
Ogilvie, J. H.
Proudfoot, A. G.
Ramsay, J.
Scott, F. C.
Serle, E. H.
Shain, E. W.
Shields, O. C. G.
Steel, J. F.
Syme, F. M.
Thompson, J.
Vogler, H. H.
Webster, F. H.
Widdop, P. C. E.
Wilkinson, T.
Wilson, E. J.
Wilson, J. M.

1891

Astley, E.
Baird, J.
Blood, R. M.
Brahe, A. A.
Cotteril, R. H.
Elvins, H. F.
Falconer, R. M.
Garland, J. G.
Gilbert, A. W.
Gill, J. S.
Graham, E. J.
Horsfall, E. R.
Hunt, H. A.
Inglis, P. T.
Isaacs, A. J.
Jackson, H. E.
Jackson, R. J.
Johnson, E. R.
Latham, J. G.
Law, W. G.
Lennox, G. F.
Lyons, A.
Matheson, A. A.
McCance, D. M.
McLeod, J. A.
Mead, G. J.
Moore, A. J.
Moulton, R. B.
Parker, E.
Paterson, A. G.
Reid, F. B.
Richardson, C. H.
Rosenthal, J.
Ross, G. P.
Ryan, P.
Shew, E. J. D.
Shields, D. A.
Somerville, W. H.
Sproule, G. H.

Strahan, D.
Tartakover, R. V.
Taylor, J. A.
Thom, H. W.
Winneke, H. C.

1892

Anderson, T. Y.
Armstrong, J. H.
Broughton, J. H.
Clarke, E. R.
Curtis, J. R.
Davey, L. M.
Davidson, W. H.
Donaldson, W. J.
Duff, R.
Eason, W.
Eckersall, A. J.
Fisher, H. A.
Graham, H. C.
Hick, E. H.
Hughes, F. S.
Irwin, P. F.
Lamble, G. F.
Leckie, G. D.
Loxton, F. H.
Lucas, A. H.
Macdonald, J. G.
McCracken, J. H.
McLaren, S. B.
McLean, J. B.
McRoberts, A. H.
Muir, J. C.
Nairn, R.
Osborne, J.
Parks, S.
Paton, J. S.
Perrin, C. R.
Reid, J. C.
Roddick, W. H.
Rudd, A. J.
Scott, T. W.
Sharman, M. S.
Shaw, P.
Shorter, A. V.
Stirling, H.
Strahan, S. G.
Syme, D. Y.
Tartakover, H.
Taylor, J. S.
Wade, A. L.
Walker, E. A. F.
Wilcher, L. G.
Wilmot, A. E.
Yule, A.

1893

Aumont, A. B.
Baxter, J. B.
Bona, P. A.
Bradford, J. R.

Clarke, C. W.
Clarke, W. L. R.
Cliff, F. E.
Cooper, F. L.
Creber, W. L.
Danne, H. A.
Gatherer, A.
Gray, L. J.
Holder, E.
Ling, J. Moy.
Marshall, J.
McCathie, C.
McGillivray, H. I.
McKean, H. T.
McKenzie, W. C.
Moir, G. A.
Shaw, H.
Tilley, R. S.
Vickers, W. T.
Yule, J. H.

1894

Berry, F. S.
Brahe, F. C.
Cameron, D.
Clowes, C. H.
Coffey, J.
Cook, F. J.
Crawley, C. E.
Denston, C. H.
Doyle, G. F.
Griffiths, T. H.
Hay, R.
Howat, D.
Latham, L. S.
Laurie, W. S.
Lewis, H. B.
McLennan, R. A.
McNicholl, J. G.
Morton, R. L.
Murray, E.
Richardson, A.
Stephens, A. E.
Taylor, J. B.
Wade, E. V.

1895

Benjamin, S. O.
Clarke, F. G.
Cooke, T. A.
Davidson, J. O.
Field, W. M.
Foote, W. J.
Hill, W. F.
Lazarus, P.
McGregor, D. R. S.
McLean, J. S.
Scott, A. L.
Shaw, W.
Shields, J. W.
Summons, S. W.

- 1896
 Anderson, J. T.
 Coombs, E.
 Gill, G.
 Hardie, A. G.
 Macdonald, Aen.
 Moore, G. E.
 Robertson, J.
 Summons, W. E.
 Wilson, H. C.
 Wood, F. J.
- 1897
 Collins, F. B.
 Davidson, A.
 Ferguson, A. M.
 Gillespie, W. D.
 Graham, J. T.
 Hodgkinson, C. H.
 Holder, E.
 Hunt, H.
 Jones, H. G.
 Kirkby, C. R.
 Krause, H. L.
 Laurie, A. G.
 Mackay, D. F.
 MacLeod, N. K.
 MacDougall, J. P.
 McKay, G. H.
 McLaren, C. I.
 Mitchell, F. W.
 Patterson, S. W.
 Russell, A. C. J.
 Walker, R. H.
 Wood, W. H.
- 1898
 Adamson, J.
 Bowman, A. W.
 Brodzky, L. H.
 Ferris, F. A.
 Gartly, C. E.
 Hardie, A.
 Hardie, A. O.
 Howden, J. McA.
 Marshall, C. C.
 Mathieson, W.
 Maughan, L. D.
 Moore, A. J.
 Savers, J. B.
 Stewart, A. A.
- 1899
 Bellair, J. B.
 Downes, J.
 Duncan, H. R.
 McWhae, J. W.
 Mitchell, A. S.
 Orr, C. F.
 Rowe, A. H.
 Seitz, J. A.
 Smith, F. E.
- Smith, H. A.
 Younger, R. S.
- 1900
 Austin, S. H.
 Barratt, N. W.
 Benjamin, O. D.
 Bond, C. A. S.
 Davies, L. B.
 Fraser, A. C.
 Garland, H. D.
 Gray, H. J.
 Kaufman, B.
 Love, J.
 Love, S. G.
 Magennis, W. H.
 Marshall, W. D.
 McNeil, F. D.
 McRae, D. J.
 Nicholson, P. F.
 Ray, D. M.
 Rose, W. J.
 Sanders, A. B.
 Shaw, C. G.
 Sleeman, L. O.
 Tanswell, T. M.
 Taylor, C. S.
- 1901
 Anderson, L. M.
 Anderson, R. S.
 Barkley, E.
 Box, E. A.
 Campbell, J. C.
 Colclough, J. G.
 Cumming, J. C.
 Fraser, W. A.
 Frewin, E. C.
 Garde, A. H.
 Gilbert, W. J. G.
 Harper, H. W.
 Harvey, N. K.
 Jacobs, M.
 Kernot, C. H.
 Leslie, W. A.
 Long, J. F.
 Nankivell, A. T.
 Nicholls, H. E.
 Shew, W. D.
 Ward, H. K.
- 1902
 Christopher, J. C.
 Coates, S. W.
 Craig, J. C.
 Cumming, H. S.
 Cuscaden, W. G.
 Dickson, T. M.
 Hartkopf, A. W.
 Jones, B.
 Jones, J. C.
 Laing, J. A.
- May, J. H.
 McIntosh, J. C.
 McQueen, M.
 Ogilvie, T. A.
 Plante, T. H. B.
 Quayle, L. R.
 Rose, C. W.
 Rosenberg, D.
 Skinner, C. S.
 Smith, W. K.
 Steele, H. G.
 Stegmann, F. H.
 Strutt, S. S.
 Thompson, B. J.
 Wagener, R. J.
 Wallace, F. W.
- 1903
 Andrews, W. A.
 Bell, A. A.
 Bird, D.
 Black, J. J.
 Bloom, S.
 Bowden, H. H.
 Bowman, V. L.
 Buchanan, H. S.
 Finch, V.
 Flockart, C. P.
 Harland, C.
 Harris, N. C.
 Howden, O. McA.
 McLaren, W. W.
 McQueen, E. N.
 McQueen, T. A.
 Rogerson, H.
 Smith, G. S.
 Taylor, C. S.
 Vines, E. H.
 Waring, E. A.
 Wilson, A. M.
- 1904
 Borthwick, J. M.
 Briggs, W. W. V.
 Buchanan, D.
 Crocker, R.
 Davies, C.
 Dickson, J. H.
 Dunn, J. H.
 Hanna, R. J.
 Hotchin, M. D.
 Irwin, S. W.
 Littlejohn, C. W. B.
 McKinnon, C. J.
 Melville, H.
 Munro, D. D.
 Nicholls, J. E.
 Patten, M. G.
 Ratz, M. W.
 Rentoul, A. O.
 Robertson, A. M.
 Rolland, R. M.

Stewart, W.
Talbot, N. C.
Tickell, G. H.
Tulloch, A.
Wilson, R. C.

1905

Anderson, G. G.
Anderson, G. W.
Campbell, C.
Campbell, J. L.
Colclough, A. W.
Craig, R. F.

Donaldson, H. T.
Flockhart, A. P.
Fuller, B. C.
Graham, H. B.
Gray, J.
Guest, J. V.
Hamilton, W.
Hepburn, E. A.
Hordern, C.
Hurrey, H. G.
Hurse, J. L.
Jones, J. C.
Lester, F. H.
Mathew, J. M.

McHutchison, D.
Mitchell, H. W.
Morrison, C. G.
Muntz, A.
Roche, C. W.
Rogerson, E.
Rubinowich, A.
Sawers, W. C.
Shearer, J.
Smith, W. K.
Souter, F. S.
Stapleton, R. E.
Thomson, W. E.
Yule, S. F.

Passed the Junior Public Examination

1906

Borwick, T. F.
Bowman, W. A.
Braund, H. J.
Culley, H. L.
Dabb, J. H. M.
Gillespie, R. M.
Hayes, N. W.
Mackay, A.
Mackay, N. J.
McIntosh, R. D.
McLean, K. A.
Mullet, H. R.
Olive, W. M.*
Pryde, A.
Vines, R. A.
White, J. E.
Wilson, P. J.

*Junior Commercial.

1907

Collie, G.
Derham, A. P.
Durstun, S. W.
Fairley, N. H.
Fenton, J. W.
Hailes, W. A.
Jarvie, W.
Komp, E. H.
McCleery, A. A.
Napper, A.
Nye, P. N.
Perlstein, A.
Sleeman, J. G.
Smyth, J. G.
Steele, C. S.
Worthington, D. B.

1908

Aird, J. H.
Barber, C. S.
Cameron, E. F.
Dean, A.
de Lacy, O. F.

Derham, H. A.
Dickson, A. N.
Fenton, G.
Hartkopf, A. E. V.
Hughston, J.
Hyett, R. F.
Joughin, W. N. H.
Littlejohn, E. I.
MacNeil, N. H.
McCracken, R.
McHutchison, D.
Montgomery, J.
Olive, W. M.
Patterson, W. J.
Pawsey, C.
Rogerson, W.
Russell, W. M.
Shugg, D.
Sorokiewich, M.
Stobie, D. G.
Suiter, W. V.
Thomson, C. A.
Thorne, A. R.
Turner, W. A.
Underwood, E. A.*
Woods, R. G.

*Junior Commercial

1909

Adam, J. P.
Aitchison, A. M.
Aitchison, R. D.
Anderson, A. S.
Armstrong, H. K. G.
Backhouse, H. A.
Bennett, G. B.
Bennie, R. J.
Borrie, E. F.
Boyd, E. E. G.
Breidahl, H. G. D.
Brown, D. McF.
Burchill, G. A.
Campbell, P. J.
Culley, G. E.

Cunningham, C.
Darton, R. F.†
Davies, B. R.
Fay, F. W.
Fox, T. L.
Fox, W. G.
Green, J. S.
Griffiths, F. M.
Hall, T. M.
Hamilton, P. M.
Hamilton, R. B.
Kelly, N. A. J.
Kelso, J.
Kennedy, D. W.
Kirkland, W. A.
Lawrence, G. A.
Littlejohns, R. T.
Macneil, A. R.*
Mathew, M. S.
McKay, O.
Permezel, C. H.
Pritchard, L. B.
Ransford, C. A.
Richards, C. R.
Robertson, G. O.
Sargood, F. J.
Simonson, E. L.
Stark, F. B.
Stevenson, D. S.
Taffs, C. C.
Troup, J. A.
Trumpy, D. E.
White, J. M.
Woodruff, L. R.
Woods, E. W.
*Junior Commercial.
†Passed both.

1910

Adam, W. C.
Adams, F. R.
Agnew, J. W.
Alder, H. F. J.
Archer, R. F.
Armstrong, D. G.

Bee, J.
Bee, W.
Candy, C. W. A. A.
Carfrae, G. G.
Craig, P.
Cross, A. R.
Darling, J. W.
Day, A. F. C.
Dennerstein, N.
Disher, H. C.
Downing, W. H.
Drew, J. H. D'A.
Esler, A. J.
Gillespie, J. E.
Gray, J. A.
Heatley, R. C.
Hellings, L. A.
Kelmar, E. F.
Kelso, A. E.
Le Leu, F. N.
Limerock, J. G.
May, L. G.
McColl, A.
McDonald, C. F.
Moore, W. H. J.
Pockett, J. H.
Raff, E. M. K.
Richards, W. R.
Richardson, J. H.
Richardson, L.
Russell, G. B.
Smith, F. A.
Stephens, W. F.
Thomson, G. S.
Wasley, M. R.

1911

Aitehison, R. M.
Anderson, J. R.
Bennett, W. F.
Cherry, T. M.
Clarke, R.
Crooke, F. C.
Day, E. C.
Duncan, W. J. L.
Earnshaw, R.
Ellis, A. W. L.
Golding, A. S.
Hall, A. S.
Hendry, T. M.
Higgins, E. M.
Hislop, J. G.
Hooper, T. J.†
Jones, L. C.
Jones, W. A.
Le Leu, F. N.*
Male, L. G.
Marr, N. R.
Mathew, A. C.
Mathew, R. Y.
McCay, H. W.
McCay, R. C.

McIndoe, R. W.
McKay, A.
McLorinan, H.
Neale, S. W.
Phillips, R. K.
Rankin, R.
Robinson, J. R.
Sandral, D. M.
Schlapp, E. G.
Shaw, J. S.
Stevenson, H. B.
Stewart, N. L.
Stott, R. G.
Sutherland, I. H.
Thom, K. Y.
Varley, H. C.
Walker, A. J.
Walker, H. R.
Yoffa, D. L.
*Junior Commercial.
†Passed both.

1912

Borthwick, R. M.
Brown, C. J. O.
Buchanan, L. J. A.
Burns, L. L.
Caldwell, A. B.
Cameron, I. T.
Cherry, J. H.
Courtney, C. W.
Craig, C.
Cullen, F. H. M.
Cust, A. D.
Dakin, F. E.
Doull, R. M.
Freeman, G. P.
Gray, C. M.
Hall, J. G.
Hemphill, F. G.
Hooper, A. E.
Israel, M. S.
Johnston, G. R.
Larard, A.
McCowan, D. D.
McDonald, N. T.
McDonald, W.
McIntosh, F. R.
Mead, A. E.
Morgan, R. H.
Owens, G. L.
Patterson, G. L.
Pedley, R. F.
Schlapp, H. R.
Schultz, E. L.
Shoebridge, W. H.
Simpson, L.
Sinclair, G. G.
Sproule, J. St. G.
Steminger, L. C.
Stephens, F. G.
Sutherland, A.

Sutherland, W. F.
Thomson, B. C.
Thwaites, A. J.
Vincent, D.
Wartski, I. M.
Watt, T. J.
White, C. S.
Williams, C. G.

1913

Adams, L. L.
Adams, L. T.
Bailhache, E.
Bain, D. G.
Best, J. C.
Borwick, H. B.
Butchart, R. E.
Clarkson, H. C.
Croll, E. A.
Dunn, V. H. L.
Engel, H. A.
Frame, J. B.
Freeman, G. P.
Gell, C. F. K.
Gibson, A. R.
Gould-Taylor, J.
Gray, W. G.
Greaves, W. C.
Halse, E. R.
Hazelwood, F. R.
Heslop, R. A.
Jacobs, A. N.
Kennison, R. I. W.
Kirsner, E.
Laver, G.
Lemon, K. A.
Leslie, A. R.
MacLeod, C. R. S.
MacVean, A. C.
Maling, G. A.
Marr, V. H.
Mathieson, J.
May, R. F.
McCleery, H. K.
McConnan, E. D.
McMeekin, A. L. D.
McRae, S. C. J.
Minchinton, W. C.
Muntz, E. G.
Nathan, G. U.
Oldfield, F. B.
Paton, J. G.
Patterson, G. L.
Phillips, A. R.
Pryde, D.
Pryde, N.
Richards, R. E.
Richardson, A.
Ride, L. T.
Rodgers, R. S.
Salmanow, I.
Schlapp, H. H.

Service, A. D.
Shaw, C. W.
Sinclair, Q. A.
Smith, G. S.
Smith, L. C.
Stewart, G. S.
Stone, A. T.
Trumpy, O. R.
Wark, I. W.
White, F. J.
Williams, V. H.
Young, R. A.

1914

Abercrombie, R. J.
Aitchison, R. J.
Alexander, J. B.
Armstrong, G. H.
Allen, G. K.
Baird, W. A.
Blair, J. M.
Body, J. H.
Bolle, E. S.
Booth, A. W. H.
Bowden, S. J.
Breidahl, F. A.
Burman, B. J.
Cameron, D. M.
Campbell, G.
Cerutti, W. E.
Cotes, C. B.
Davis, H. L. E.
Dickson, I. N.
Dunn, M. E.
Durstun, R. G.
East, L. R.
Edmunds, L. F.
Fleming, W. A.
Freemantle, L. F.
Grant, H. J. A.
Green, A. H.
Grounds, A. E. E.
Harrison, C. C. W.
Hazelwood, L. R. J.
Hembrow, C. H.
Holman, W. P.
Kelly, J. H.
Lunney, N. E.
Macneil, J. P.
Mactaggart, D. E.
Maxwell, J. L.
McKenzie, J. C.
McPherson, W. E.
Nicholls, F. B.
O'Neill, J. A.
Perry, R. G.
Phillips, D. P.
Rice, F. J.
Robertson, A. D.
Robertson, G. B.
Robson, F. W.
Rogers, J. A.

Russell, N. H.
Sharman, G. A.
Shilliday, J. E.
Simpson, J. R.
Stewart, D. G.
Thomas, D. L. G.
Thwaites, J. L.
Trickett, D. E.
Williams, S.
Wright, F. S.
Wright-Smith, R. J.

1915

Adam, D. B.
Adam, K. E.
Adam, W. L.
Agnew, A. F.
Aitken, J. B.
Angus, A. B.
Baker, F. H. U.
Borland, W. M.
Borrie, J. N.
Borthwick, W. A.
Broadhurst, F.
Brown, D. M.
Buchanan, J. M.
Crownson, S. K.
Davidson, G. R.
Davy, F. A.
Dawes, A. W.
Dodds, T. B.
Edwards, N. L.
Elliott, G. W.
Friedman, H.
Goyen, O. B.
Gray, A. C.
Grieve, A.
Hart, D. I.
Heathershaw, P. C.
Hewitt, A. B.
Horton, L. S.
Howarth, R. L.
Hunter, J. A.
Jenkins, C. B.
Keon-Cohen, R. H.
Laver, G. W.
Long, E. R. J.
Lyle, D. W.
Mathieson, H. H.
McBain, F. A. R.
McDonald, I. S.
McGalliard, A. W.
McKay, F. B.
McKenzie, I. M.
Morrison, J. E.
Morton, R. R.
Paterson, J. D.
Reid, F.
Renton, D. G.
Richardson, C. E.
Robertson, S.
Robinson, H. G.

Shannon, H. M.
Smith, D. S.
Staley, H.
Stamp, J. E.
Stephens, N. A.
Stirling, A. T.
Strong, J. W.
Taylor, S. G.
Thomas, R. S. W.
Tranter, N. G. H.
Wallace, D. H.
Whitelaw, J. D.
Yates, J. A.
Young, J. W.

1916

Almond, R. L.
Ballantyne, J. F. W.
Barnaby, J. G.
Borland, F. T.
Brown, D. O.
Buchanan, H. S. W.
Cameron, C. H.
Carswell, D. B.
Cochrane, R. H. A.
Connor, H. A.
Cotes, R. A.
Cowling, I. H.
Dickman, A. E.
Dickson, A. D.
Diergarten, F. C.
Dixon, T. A.
Dowling, T. C.
Edmunds, L. F.
Ferris, R. E.
Fraser, D. H.
Goyen, W. H.
Gray, H. S.
Gray, F. L. A.
Green, G. E.
Harris, A. E.
Hill, K. J.
Jaboor, J. L.
Login, C. C.
Maggs, G. M.
Maling, H. C.
Mathieson, W. S.
Maxwell, I. R.
McDonald, H. S.
McFarlane, F.
McInnes, A. L. D.
McInnes, I. D.
McKay, C. N.
Morrison, S. S.
Muntz, J. R. N.
Phillips, L. L.
Rosenfield, A. L. S.
Rudd, V. G.
Scott, W. M.
Shannon, A. R.
Simpson, F. S.

Smith, G. S.
Swanton, C. H.

Tingate, C. L.
Weaver, R. G.

Webb, A. L. B.
Williams, H. L.

Qualified for the Intermediate Certificate

1917
Adam, A. D. G.
Altmann, A. A.
Annear, G. M. P.
Ballard, B. C.
Bell, J. M.
Bothroyd, J. S.
Box, N. E. H.
Boyes, G. A.
Buchanan, A. G.
Buchanan, G. R.
Burnett, A. J. F.
Burns, H. M.
Chapman, H. T.
Cobain, J.
Cooper, E. L.
Dallimore, G. M.
Day, H. E. W.
Downie, E. T. T.
Duff, E. L.
Edmunds, F. L.
Engel, N. M.
Fargie, E. I.
Ferguson, W. S.
Foster, H. J.
Freer, J. J.
George, C. W.
Gibbs, R. A.
Gillespie, J. L.
Golding, F. C.
Ham, H. J.
Haynes, H. C.
Hetherington, A. J.
Holtz, W. A. C.
Horton, S.
Hutchinson, W. M.
James, E. H.
Jarvis, D. H.
Keon-Cohen, B. T.
Lillie, G. J.
Lloyd, C. G.
Lonie, F. H.
Luth, N. H.
McCance, R. N. M.
McColl, J. H.
McColl, K. C.
McEacharn, I.
McWilliam, C. R.
Morrison, K. A.
Nicholls, R. W.
O'Donnell, R. A.
Paton, G. W.
Patterson, J.
Powley, A. E.
Robinson, H. E.
Rosenfield, C. L.
Seekamp, H. B.

Shannon, J. K.
Shannon, T. A.
Showers, A. F.
Skinner, R. E. R.
Southby, D. O.
Swain, A. B.
Tallent, M. G.
Train, E. C.
Whatmore, G. W.
Whitaker, H.

1918
Adam, H. R.
Adamson, R. V.
Barnaby, J. W.
Bell, J.
Bennett, W. C.
Berriman, R. L. W.
Brown, P. F. R.
Buchanan, P. M.
Campbell, J. H.
Carson, R. G.
Chandler, J. H.
Crawford, E. J.
Crombie, T. F.
Cummins, H. M.
Dean, J. H.
Eddie, T. S.
Francis, H. J.
Gardiner, W. E.
Garlick, F. T. B.
Gillies, J. C.
Green, F. A.
Grounds, M. H.
Hansom, W. S.
Hearman, C. D.
Henderson, J. H. L.
Irwin, H. W.
Jamieson, L. N.
King, W. J.
King-Scott, I. M.
Liddle, J. R.
Lorimer, D. C. B.
Lumsden, D. B.
Macdonald, A. N.
Macgillivray, I. H.
May, R. E.
McCleery, J. E.
Melville, C. B.
Melvin, J. A. F.
Moir, A. J.
Neil, R. B.
Ostermeyer, C. W.
Paterson, T. C. I.
Paton, J. G.
Phipps, I. F.
Rankin, A. C.

Read, F. M.
Reid, T. F.
Robertson, E. G.
Scott, R. K.
Shaw, J. C.
Shaw, L. C.
Smith, A. H.
Smyth, E. M. C.
Stone, D. J. W.
Sublet, F. G. A.
Swires, D. A.
Trethowan, W. H.
Twentyman, R. L.
Walker, G. F.
Wallace, G. F.
Wallace, W. S. G.
Ward, A. McL.
Williamson, K. S.
Wrigglesworth, J. F.

1919
Allen, E. L.
Baife, F. N.
Best, D. D.
Blazey, E. L.
Body, H. A.
Box, W. M.
Burnet, J. L.
Carnegie, K. L.
Carter, D. A.
Carter, R. H.
Cole, B. H.
Cornell, J. G.
Cornford, W. H. H.
Dempster, G. J.
Dunbar, A. F.
Edwards, S. D.
Evans, I. R.
Gamble, J. E.
Gilchrist, G. E.
Gilroy, A. B.
Gross, C.
Hambleton, L. K.
Hammond, M. M.
Harrington, N. N.
Haywood, A. R.
Howard, R. T.
Hubert, E. S. C.
Jones, V. I.
Kellaway, R. W.
Kelsall, C. M.
Kidd, J. C.
Knight, G. A. M.
Laver, F. A.
Law, J. G.
Little, D. M.
Macintosh, D. U.

Mackenzie, K. R.
 Macleod, I. A.
 Mancy, A. G.
 McIntyre, A. E.
 McNee, R. S.
 McTaggart, A. J.
 Moir, G.
 Morgan, A. M.
 Morton, L. G.
 Nathan, M. R.
 Noonan, C. F.
 Oliphant, H. B.
 Paton, W. F.
 Penman, F.
 Perl, M. M.
 Phillips, J. L.
 Pinner, G. R.
 Price, I. D.
 Prytz, A. E.
 Rank, T. A.
 Raphael, C. N.
 Rawson, H. G.
 Reid, P. A.
 Ross, C. W.
 Schultz, A. E.
 Scrivenor, D. H.
 Shankland, A. C.
 Shaw, W. M.
 Sinclair, I. G.
 Stirling, J. B.
 Stonham, J. G.
 Swann, D.
 Swanson, D. C.
 Tadgell, V. F.
 Thomas, A. W.
 Thomson, D. F. F.
 Thomson, J. R.
 Turner, C. J.
 Turner, N. R.
 Walker, L. M.
 Willersdorf, C. W.
 Wise, E. C.

1920

Aitken, A. J.
 Allen, M. E.
 Bailey, J. B.
 Bald, J. G.
 Benjamin, J. L. N.
 Chisholm, R. E.
 Douglas, C. H. K.
 Dowsett, E. N.
 Ebeling, L. D.
 Edison, M. G.
 Empey, R.
 Ensten, H. G.
 Fenton, F. O.
 Fox, L. P.
 Fyffe, C. E.
 Greig, H. D.
 Griffiths, K. E.
 Happell, E. J.

Harvey, R. F. D.
 Harvey, W. F. A.
 Haynes, S. G.
 Hemsley, R. E.
 Hutchinson, W. J.
 Ingram, H. H. D.
 Jamieson, P. H.
 Kennedy, K. J.
 Kwong, V.
 Law, J. A.
 Lord, R. H.
 Lum, S. G.
 McKendrick, J. L.
 Miller, A. P.
 Miller, C. B.
 Morison, G.
 Muir, W. D.
 Norman, C. F.
 Park, A. T.
 Paterson, G. W.
 Paterson, J. H.
 Paton, J. K.
 Paxton, W. B.
 Phipps, H. D.
 Pratt, A. E.
 Ramsay, J.
 Ramsay, R. G.
 Reynolds, L. A.
 Roland, H.
 Scott, T. P.
 Shugg, W.
 Slater, P. R.
 Smith, G. H.
 Soutar, J. A.
 Stewart, R. A.
 Sutherland, J. M.
 Thomas, R. J.
 Thomson, A. C.
 Tuppen, C. W. A.
 Walker, S. J.
 Warden, R.
 Wedlick, L. T.
 Weetman, S. C.
 White, H. L.
 Williams, G. D.
 Williams, N. S.
 Williams, W. E.
 Woollard, J. W.
 Young, G. W.

1921

Adam, K. F.
 Adams, A. B.
 Adamson, J. F.
 Ballantyne, A. K.
 Barber, E. H. E.
 Barker, E. A. G.
 Bennett, L. W.
 Brooke, E. L.
 Campbell, K. M.
 Chandler, A. W. H.
 Chapman, C. T.

Chapple, E. J. W.
 Clark, C. M.
 Clark, T. S.
 Cole, R. H.
 Cook, R. P.
 Corr, A. M.
 Coulter, J. A. C.
 Cust, N. A. A.
 Davies, A. J.
 Davis, J. H.
 Dean, F. J.
 Derham, C. W.
 Foott, T. H. B.
 Foster, B. McA.
 Gardner, K. W.
 Garland, J. M.
 Gerstman, S. R.
 Gillan, J. P.
 Gleadell, L. W.
 Green, A. A.
 Hawthorne, D. W.
 Hawthorne, S. G.
 Heward, V. R.
 Hutchinson, A.
 Ingram, W. J.
 Jolly, A. C.
 Kaufman, S. C.
 Kaw, V. A.
 Keon-Cohen, C. H.
 Lawrence, L. W.
 Lazarus, H. S.
 Long, J. L.
 Long, W. J.
 Lyons, J. H.
 Macfarlane, K. H.
 Malmgren, E. N.
 Mancy, E. H.
 Martin, J. A. A.
 McCay, A. D.
 McCracken, J. H.
 McInnes, C. L.
 McIntyre, K. A.
 McKenzie, G. B.
 McKnight, H.
 McLean, A. A.
 McNicol, W. N.
 Meares, G. C.
 Monro, A. C.
 Naylor, W. C.
 Neil, A. L.
 Nelson, F. R.
 Owen, J. E. E.
 Petchell, J. H.
 Price, E. R.
 Ramsay, H. J.
 Reynolds, P. G.
 Rust, S. F.
 Sharp, B. W.
 Simpson, A.
 Simpson, W. J.
 Sloan, A. F.
 Smalley, K. S.

Smith, A. O.
 Soumprou, E. W.
 Taylor, A. W.
 Thomas, F. W.
 Vroland, R. N.
 Ward, A. D.
 Whatmore, E. W.
 Williams, R. E. M.
 Williams, S. W.
 Wilson, E. M. G.
 Wischer, G. P.
 Wong Loy, W. R.
 Wymond, G. H.

1922

Abicare, V. M.
 Adcock, F. N.
 Alexander, D. H.
 Anderson, R. B.
 Barnett, B. L.
 Bartlett, J.
 Batty, A. C.
 Bradshaw, D. F. M.
 Bridge, K. W. T.
 Brown, E. C.
 Cameron, A. M.
 Campbell, A. N.
 Caraher, J. B.
 Carson, B. M.
 Challen, H. B.
 Chandler, J. W.
 Cleeland, F. T.
 Clements, K. J.
 Crichton, J. B.
 Darvall, H. le P.
 Doig, R. E.
 Dougall, J. K.
 Drake, F. R.
 Duncan, A. K.
 Dunstan, T. C.
 Evans, N. C.
 Fowler, A. J.
 Fyffe, G. H.
 Gibbs, A. A.
 Gordon, H.
 Grant, A. J.
 Green, F. D.
 Greer, G. O. S.
 Hamilton-Moore, E. J.
 Hamilton-Moore, H.
 Harvey, C. H.
 Heathershaw, A. J.
 Hollins, C. J.
 Hordern, B. L. D.
 Hosken, P. M.
 Howden, W. B.
 Hughes, E.
 Hunt, A. W.
 Hunter, L. F. K.
 Hunter, R. A.
 Inglis, R. J.
 Ingram, R. S.

Isaacs, H. D.
 Jeffrey, A. C.
 Johnson, J. G.
 Johnston, W. H.
 Kennon, L. H.
 Kerr, G. R.
 Kidd, D. A.
 Kirsner, L.
 Larkins, N. St. J.
 Law, N. H.
 Ledger, L. H.
 Lesh, E.
 Loft, A. H.
 Lowe, T. E.

Macandie, A. G.
 Macarthur, A. B.
 Mackay, I. A.
 Manning, J. S.
 Mansell, A. H.
 Mather, C. R.
 Mawhood, R. D.
 McColl, R. E.
 McCracken, G. M.
 McKenzie, K. J.
 McLachlan, A. H.
 McLean, A.
 McLorinan, J.
 McQueen, G. H.
 Millar, S. D.
 Mollard, J. C.
 Morris, E. G.
 Morris, F. H.
 Moss, J. S.
 Murray, A. G.
 Murray, H. M.
 Nairn, D. J.
 Nicholls, W. S.
 Nopenaire, G.
 O'Donnell, D. J.
 Oliphant, A. E.
 Paling, R. N.
 Paton, A.
 Patterson, J. A.
 Phillips, R. G.
 Pitkethly, R.
 Price, H. W.
 Pullar, E. M.
 Ramsay, T. M.
 Ransom, E. E.
 Ratten, K. E.
 Reid, W. A.
 Renn, J. C.
 Riggall, T. H.
 Rimington, G. R. L.
 Roberts, O. A.
 Rosenfield, M. M.
 Rothstadt, L. E.
 Rowlandson, W.
 Rucker, W. A. F.
 Rudduck, H. B.
 Seccombe, H. G.
 Shaw, H. N.

Simmonds, L. J.
 Sinclair, N. D.
 Skene, J. K. McK.
 Skinner, F. K.
 Sloan, J. C.
 Smith, F. P. G.
 Snow, C. S.
 Spurgeon, J. W.
 Stuckey, F. C.
 Sutherland, K. L.
 Sutton, H. G.
 Sutton, W. H. C.
 Tasker, H. McK.
 Taylor, R. G.
 Trembath, E. G.
 Tulloch, J. M.
 Walker, E. H.
 Wallach, C. W.
 Watson, H. A. M.
 Watson, T. S. G.
 Wishart, R. G.
 Woodside, J.

1923

Allen, R. E.
 Baker, J. A.
 Baker, T. J. B.
 Balderstone, J. R.
 Barnett, H. D.
 Baskett, J. L.
 Bellair, J. M.
 Bellmaine, S. P.
 Berriman, R. K. N.
 Boardman, L.
 Boyd, K. S.
 Bradshaw, G. F.
 Broadhurst, E.
 Cameron, D. A.
 Cameron, E. D.
 Campbell, T.
 Cardale, W. G.
 Cohen, G.
 Cowling, R. T.
 Crawford, F. S.
 Currer, R. U.
 Davey, D.
 Davidson, R. G.
 Davies, L. A.
 Dobbie, W. A.
 Doig, A. I.
 Donald, R. de B.
 Drummond, R. M.
 Duncan, J. N.
 Edwards, G. W. H.
 Ericson, A. T.
 Evers, E. S.
 Fairley, G. McC.
 Fisher, A.
 Fleming, F. A.
 Foreman, H. V. G.
 Forster, M.
 Firmedge, A. C.

Gall, W. C.
 Gardiner, E. C.
 Gibbs, N. A.
 Gibson, R. J.
 Glen, M.
 Grant, C. A.
 Griffiths, A. J.
 Hagen, F. L.
 Halpin, C. G.
 Hart, D. P.
 Harwood, J. D.
 Hearman, J. E. W.
 Henderson, D. G.
 Hendley, L. S.
 Hjorth, T. B.
 Holmes, J. F. A.
 Hooper, C. G.
 Hooper, R. S.
 Hyslop, J. K.
 Ing, M.
 Ink, T.
 Irwin, L. H. A.
 Irwin, T. N.
 James, I. C.
 Jose, J. D.
 Kaw, H. A.
 Kelsall, A. J.
 Kilvington, T. B.
 La Gerche, J. A.
 Landy, K. R.
 Latham, R. T. E.
 Laurie, H. W. S.
 Leversha, C. D.
 Low, W. C.
 Lumsden, I. M.
 Mahony, J. E.
 Malmgren, L. W.
 Manson, W. S.
 McDonald, J. A.
 McDonald, K. W.
 McKay, S. S.
 McKendrick, W. T.
 McNaughton, A. H.
 McNaughton, C. D.
 Melville, G. A. W.
 Miller, A. H.
 Moyle, J. M.
 Ness, K. A.
 Nisbet, K. F. N.
 Noonan, A. G.
 Oehr, R. I.
 Oliphant, K. M.
 Osborne, H. G.
 Paddle, L. E.
 Palfreyman, L. W.
 Parker, W. G. L.
 Parris, A. L.
 Paterson, A. J.
 Paton, F. J. C.
 Paton, M. S.
 Pearson, J. A.
 Peverill, R. N.

Phillips, R. E.
 Rash, L. E. H.
 Read, F. S.
 Reid, R. P.
 Reynolds, W. J.
 Richards, D. G.
 Rose, C. R.
 Russell, F. R.
 Scott, F. N. R.
 Scott, N. K.
 Seekamp, G. D.
 Sell, G. E.
 Shaw, G.
 Shoebridge, C. R.
 Simmons, A. V.
 Smith, T. D.
 Speed, E. A.
 Stevens, J. S.
 Stewardson, G. W.
 Stone, R. E.
 Telford, W. I.
 Thompson, W. N.
 Turner, J. B.
 Vial, R. G.
 Waddell, W. V.
 Wade, D. H.
 Walker, K. P.
 Weaver, B.
 West, A. E. S.
 White, O. C. C.
 Wight, F. B.
 Winneke, H. A.

1924

Allard, G. L.
 Allen, R. J.
 Almond, W. E.
 Anderson, N. E.
 Ash, R. E.
 Barnett, B. A.
 Bean, A. V. D.
 Blackham, K. G. W.
 Blazey, A. C.
 Bottomley, E. E. K.
 Box, H. P.
 Brock, J. T.
 Caffin, R. F.
 Cameron, R. M.
 Campbell, R. McK.
 Cattnach, A. M.
 Cheel, E. A. H.
 Coleman, C. T.
 Corr, V. M.
 Coto, R. W.
 Cowan, G. W. V.
 Croll, I. C. H.
 Cronie, A. W. J.
 Cromwell, J. R.
 Dawey, L. I.
 Davey, R. A.
 Davidson, E. McC.
 Davies, M. M.
 Dawe, T.
 Deans, S. R.
 Dredge, J. C. H.
 Duncan, C. A.
 Ebell, J. C.
 Edgar, J. A.
 Elder, N. G.
 Everard, H. L.
 Forbes, I. G.
 Fraser, W. L.
 Gibbs, G. S.
 Gleadell, C. W.
 Goble, K. G.
 Green, A. B.
 Hamilton-Smith, I.
 Hannah, B. D.
 Harrison, H. T.
 Heathfield, A. N.
 Henderson, A. H.
 Holmes, J. A.
 Horne, G. R.
 Horwood, F. M.
 Hull, P. E.
 Ingram, A. B.
 Ingram, J. M.
 Jaboor, R. F.
 Jones, A. N. A.
 Kemp, L. D.
 King-Scott, R. D.
 Knight, C. J.
 Latham, J. S.
 Leggatt, A. W. W.
 Lillie, W. R.
 Lipsett, V. S.
 Littleton, T. G.
 Long, R. A.
 Loudon, H. K.
 Loudon, H. K.
 Lumsden, I. M.
 MacDougall, R. A.
 Mackenzie, E. F.
 MacLean, A. H.
 Macrae, F. A.
 Manson, D. R.
 Marshall, C. M.
 McAllister, N. M.
 McCook, C. S.
 McCracken, F. M.
 McDuff, L. T.
 McIntosh, D. B.
 McL. Robinson, A.
 McL. Robinson, W. J.
 McLennan, R. H.
 Meares, R. L.
 Mollard, M. F.
 Molyneux, W. H.
 Murdoch, G. I.
 Nilsen, O. V. A.
 Nixon, N. V.
 Normand, W. S.
 Park, G. D.
 Pascoe, R. C.

Paterson, K. W.
 Pearcey, A. H.
 Penington, A. H.
 Perry, R. W.
 Peters, E. S.
 Phipps, J. M.
 Powers, J. B.
 Pritchard, W. S.
 Pugsley, A. T.
 Richardson, D. G.
 Ross, F.
 Rowan, W. R.
 Scambler, H. McE.
 Scharp, L. R.
 Seward, J. H.
 Shanasy, T. J.
 Sharp, J. W.
 Sloss, A. R. T.
 Sly, A. H.
 Smith, G. S. McK.
 Stainsby, I. W.
 Stevens, C. H.
 Stevens, F. J.
 Stewardson, H.
 Sundermann, F. J.
 Sutton, H. B.
 Syme, J. D.
 Temme, A. R.
 Thomas, P. J.
 Tomlins, M. I.
 Walker, E. J.
 Wall, D. K.
 Walter, A. J. N.
 Ward, F. R.
 Wedgwood, C. S.
 Wilson, K. McK.
 Wilson, W. J. R.
 Wyatt, J. L.

1925

Abicare, F. R.
 Adam, C. F.
 Anderson, D. J.
 Anderson, G. R.
 Baldy, N. W.
 Ballantyne, M. J.
 Ballard, L. A. T.
 Barker, L. C. B.
 Batty, K. B.
 Bell, D. L.
 Bendall, J. C.
 Blair, G. N.
 Bottomley, B. W.
 Bradshaw, F. M.
 Braid, J. N.
 Braithwaite, J. B.
 Bridgford, C. H.
 Broadfoot, E. C.
 Browne, E. C.
 Cameron, A. G.
 Campbell, A. J.

Champion, V.
 Cheney, L. K.
 Clarke, D. C.
 Clarke, W. J.
 Cobb, F. G.
 Cole, T. D.
 Cook, G. F.
 Cossar, N. C.
 Crabb, G. F.
 Cullimore, C. M.
 Davis, S. G.
 Dean, A. N.
 Dougall, W. R.
 Drake, L. R.
 Easton, G. H.
 Elliott, A. G.
 Fahle, H. C.
 Featherstone, H. L.
 Fowler, R. H.
 Frater, A. Smail
 Frater, A. Smith
 Fricke, G.
 Gedge, K. L.
 Gotto, S.
 Grove, R. F.
 Guthrie, K. S.
 Hambleton, J. McC.
 Hampshire, J. C.
 Harwood, R. H.
 Heyward, C.
 Higginson, A. E.
 Hill, C. L.
 Howell, E. G.
 Howell, F. S.
 Humffray, F. H.
 Hutton, G. W.
 Ingram, H. R.
 Ingram, R. F.
 Jeffries, G. A.
 Jones, H. A.
 Kelly, D. N. P.
 Kilvington, R. J.
 Kinnear, J. H.
 Kitchener, D. T.
 Kyriazopoulos, M.
 Laidlaw, N. F.
 Leckie, D. G.
 Lees, N. M. R.
 Levick, J. F.
 Lewis, P.
 Linley, P. C.
 Lonnquist, W. O.
 Lord, F. H.
 Lyne, J. A.
 Manson, H. P.
 Manson, W. McA.
 Mattingley, V. H.
 McAuley, W. J. M.
 McCrea, A. L.
 McDiarmid, T. H.
 McIlroy, R. M.

McIntyre, H. J.
 McNab, J. R.
 McQuilkin, M. P.
 Money, G.
 Montgomery, R. J.
 Moore, J. B. F.
 Moorehead, A. McC.
 Moran, M. O.
 Morley, K. J.
 Moss, E.
 Moss, F. J.
 Murray, D. S.
 Nichols, C. R.
 Nicholson, K. A. A.
 Norden, R. C.
 Ochiltree, W. B.
 Penfold, H. B.
 Pitt, W. N.
 Pullar, S. S.
 Rank, B. K.
 Reid, A. H.
 Richards, A. W.
 Rickards, W. T.
 Robertson, J. K.
 Roddick, A. W.
 Sawyer, G.
 Sayers, F. C.
 Senger, A. L.
 Skewes, D. B.
 Smith, W. J.
 Smith, W. A.
 Snow, J. F.
 Spark, J. L.
 Sproule, J. E. St. G.
 Stephenson, J. T.
 Stuckey, J. M.
 Sutherland, B.
 Taylor, B. H.
 Thirkell, G.
 Thomas, G. V.
 Thomson, C. P.
 Twentyman, J.
 Waddell, G. H.
 Walter, C. A.
 Wark, J. McF.
 Warren, C. G.
 Wells, H. T.
 White, J. I.
 White, K. F.
 Whittaker, I. K.
 Wickens, P. C.
 Williams, H. E.
 Williams, R. D.
 Willis, A. A.
 Wilmot, W. K.
 Wilson, G. McK.
 Wood, K. J.
 Wrigglesworth, C.
 Young, R. W.
 Youren, D. W.
 Zemancheff, T.

Pass Senior Examinations

Passed the Senior Public Examination

1906	Campbell, P. J.	McIndoe, R. W.
Finch, V.	Fisher, A. G. B.	McKay, A.
Flockart, A. P.	Fox, T. L.	Richardson, L.
Guest, J. V.	Green, J. S.	Stewart, N. L.
Littlejohn, C. W. B.	Hall, T. M.	Sutherland, I. H.
McQueen, E. N.	Hamilton, P. M.	Whitaker, J. G.
Wilson, A. M.	Hamilton, R. B.	Yoffa, D. L.
1907	Joughin, W. N. H.	
Borwick, T. F.	Kelso, J.	1913
Finch, V.	Lawrence, A. P.	Agnew, J. W. A.
Flockart, A. P.	MacNeil, N. H.	Cameron, I. T.
Gillespie, R. M.	Mathew, M. S.	Cherry, T. M.
Hepburn, E. A.	McKay, O. A.	Courtney, C. W.
Mathew, J. M.	Montgomery, J. A. R.	Gray, C. M.
Melville, A. H.	Nye, P. B.	Higgins, E. McD
Olive, W. M.	Simonson, E. L.	Hooper, A. E.
Pryde, A.	Steele, C. S.	Jones, L. C.
Rubinowich, A. S.	Stewart, M. A.	Mackay, G. E.
White, J. E.	Troup, J. A.	Mathew, R. Y.
	Turner, W. A.	Mathieson, J.
	White, J. M.	McDonald, W.
1908		McLorinan, W.
Dew, H. R.	1911	Melville, H. D. G
Flockart, A. P.	Adam, J. P.	Steminger, L. C
Guest, J. V. H.	Borrie, E. F.	Sutherland, A.
Hughston, J.	Candy, C. W.	Young, R. A.
Mathew, J. M.	Fisher, A. G. B.	
McCleery, A. A.	Gray, J. A.	1914
McIntosh, R. D.	Green, J. S.	Allen, G. K.
Nye, P. B.	Kelso, A. E.	Bailhache, E.
Olive, W. M.	Limerock, J. G.	Bennett, W. F.
Stevenson, D. S.	MacDonald, C. F.	Borwick, H. B.
White, J. E.	Moore, W. H. J.	Brown, C. J. O.
Wilson, P. J.	Richards, W. R.	Courtney, C. W.
	Robinson, J. H.	Craig, C.
1909	Simonson, E. L.	Croll, E. A.
Bennie, R. J.	Stewart, M. A.	Doull, R. McK.
Borwick, T. F.	Thomson, G. S.	Dunn, V. H. L.
Collie, G.	White, J. M.	Gibson, A. R.
Dean, A.		Gould-Taylor, J.
Hughston, J.	1912	Gray, C. M.
Joughin, W. N.	Alder, H. F. G.	Halse, E. H.
Littlejohn, E. I.	Bennett, W. F.	Jacobs, A. N.
Pritchard, L. B.	Berry, G. M.	Kirsner, E.
Sleeman, J. G.	Burns, J. D.	Laver, G.
Stevenson, D. S.	Cherry, T. M.	Mathieson, J.
Suiter, W. V. G.	Clarke, R.	McCay, H. W.
Turner, W. A.	Duncan, W. J. L.	McCleery, H. K.
Vines, A. R.	Fisher, A. G. B.	McRae, S. C. J.
Wilson, P. J.	Gillespie, J. G.	Minchinton, W. C.
	Heatley, R. C.	Nathan, G. U.
	Higgins, E. M.	Oldfield, F. B.
1910	Kelso, A. E.	Ride, L. T.
Adam, J. P.	McCay, H. W.	Sinclair, A. Q.
Aird, J. A.	MacDonald, C. F.	Stephens, F. G.
Bee, J.	Mackay, G. E.	Wallace, N. V.
Borrie, E. F.	Marr, N. R.	Wark, I. W.
Boyd, E. E. G.	Mathew, A. C.	Watt, T. J. S.
Breidahl, H. G.		

White, F. J.
Williams, C. G.
Williams, V. H.

1915

Abercrombie, R. J.
Adams, L. L.
Alexander, J. B.
Bailhache, E.
Bain, D. G.
Best, H. U.
Brown, C. J. O.
Cerutti, W. E.
Clarkson, H. C.
Dickson, I. N.
Dunn, M. E.
Durstun, R. G.
East, L. R.
Engel, H. A.
Fleming, W. A.
Green, A. H.
Grounds, A. E. E.
Hembrow, C. H.
Holman, W. P.
Kelly, J. H.
Larard, A.
Laver, G.
Leslie, A. H.

Macneil, J. P.
Mathieson, H. H.
McCleery, H. K.
McKenzie, J. C.
Nicholls, F. B.
O'Neill, J. A.
Perry, R. G.
Phillips, D. P.
Rice, F. J.
Ride, L. T.
Robertson, G. B.
Robson, F. W.
Shankland, W. J. G.
Simpson, G.
Stewart, D. G.
Trickett, D. E.
Wark, I. W.
Wright, F. S.
Wright-Smith, R. J.
Young, R. A.

1916

Alexander, J. B.
Bedford, G. N.
Best, H. U.
Broadhurst, F.
Buchanan, J. M.
Dawes, A. W.

East, L. R.
Edmunds, L. F.
Edwards, H. L.
Grant, W. G.
Grounds, A. E. E.
Horton, L. S.
Hunter, J. A.
Laver, G.
Lemmon, W. M.
Lemon, K. A.
McBain, F. A. R.
McRae, S. C. J.
Nicholls, F. B.
Phillips, D. P.
Reynolds, T. O.
Ride, L. T.
Robson, F. W.
Simpson, G.
Stirling, A. T.
Strong, J. W.
Taylor, S. G.
Thomas, D. L. G.
Thomas, R. S. W.
Trickett, D. E.
Wark, I. W.
Williams, C. G.
Young, J. W.

Qualified for the Leaving Certificate

1917

Aitken, J. B.
Almond, R. L.
Baker, F. H. U.
Bald, R. C.
Best, H. U.
Borland, F. T.
Brown, D. O.
Buchanan, J. M.
Cochrane, R. H. A.
Cotes, C. B.
Cotes, R. A.
Cowling, I. H.
Dawes, A. W.
Dickmann, A. E.
Fraser, D. H.
Gray, F. L. A.
Green, G. E.
Hill, K. J.
Hunter, J. A.
Incoll, A. S.
Jones, G. I. C.
Keon-Cohen, R. H.
Maling, H. C.
Mathieson, W. S.
Maxwell, I. R.
McBain, F. A. R.
McFarlane, F.
McInnes, A. L.
McInnes, I. D.
Monteath, G. E.

Nicholls, F. B.
Phillips, D. P.
Reid, G. O.
Rudd, G. V.
Scott, W. M.
Shannon, A. R.
Southby, F. R.
Stirling, A. T.
Thomas, D. L. G.
Thomas, R. S. W.
Tingate, C. L.
Webb, A. L. B.
Williams, H. L.

1918

Adam, A. D. G.
Adamson, R. V.
Almond, R. L.
Altmann, A. A.
Bald, R. C.
Ballard, B. C.
Barnaby, J. G.
Bothroyd, J. S.
Brown, D. O.
Buchanan, A. R.
Carter, H. C. R.
Cooper, E. L.
Cotes, R. A.
Cowling, I. H.
Davey, E. L.
Downie, E. T. T.

Duff, E. L.
Elliott, G. W.
Fargie, E. I.
Farrell, W. G.
Ferguson, W. S.
Fraser, D. H.
George, C. W.
Gibbs, R. A.
Golding, F. C.
Gray, H. S.
Ham, H. J.
Hetherington, A. J.
Hill, K. J.
Hine, C. T.
Holtz, W. A. C.
Horton, S.
Howarth, R. L.
Hutchinson, W. M.
Incoll, A. S.
Jamieson, G. A.
Keon-Cohen, R. H.
Keon-Cohen, B. T.
Lillie, G. J.
Lonie, F. H.
Lorimer, A. A.
Maggs, G. M.
Maling, H. C.
Mathieson, W. S.
Maxwell, I. R.
McCance, R. N. M.
McFarlane, F.

Muntz, R. N.
 Nicholls, R. W.
 O'Donnell, R. A.
 Paton, G. W.
 Pullar, W. R.
 Reid, G. O.
 Robinson, H. E.
 Rosenfield, C. L.
 Shannon, T. A.
 Showers, A. F.
 Skinner, R. E. R.
 Southby, D. O.
 Southby, F. R.
 Stirling, A. T.
 Stone, D. J. W.
 Swain, A. B.
 Tallent, M. G.
 Tranter, N. G. H.
 Wallace, W. S. G.

1919

Adam, A. D. G.
 Adam, H. R.
 Altmann, A. A.
 Annear, G. M. P.
 Baird, R. A.
 Ballard, B. C.
 Bell, J.
 Berriman, R. L. W.
 Boyes, G. A.
 Brett, B. G.
 Buchanan, A. G.
 Buchanan, A. R.
 Buchanan, P. M.
 Campbell, J.
 Cleeland, G. P.
 Cooper, E. L.
 Cornford, W. H. H.
 Cummins, H. M.
 Dean, J. H.
 Engel, N. M.
 Garlick, F. T. B.
 Gribble, A.
 Griffiths, L. G.
 Green, F. A.
 Grounds, M. H.
 Hansom, W. S.
 Jamieson, L. N.
 King, W. J.
 Knight, G. A. M.
 Liddle, J. R.
 Lonie, F. H.
 Love, H. R.
 Lumsden, D. B.
 Mathieson, W. S.
 McCleery, J. E.
 Melville, C. B.
 Melvin, J. A. F.
 Moir, A. J.
 Morrison, N. M.
 Muntz, J. R. N.
 Neil, R. B.

Paton, G. W.
 Read, F. M.
 Robertson, E. G.
 Scott, R. K.
 Seekamp, H. B.
 Shaw, L. C.
 Simpson, J. H.
 Smith, A. H.
 Sublet, F. G. A.
 Sutherland, S. F.
 Swires, D. A.
 Walker, G. F.
 Watkin, M. E. L.
 Whitehead, J. M.
 Wrigglesworth, J. F.

1920

Bailey, J. B.
 Ballard, B. C.
 Barnaby, J. W.
 Blazey, E. L.
 Body, H. A.
 Carter, R. H.
 Cornell, J. G.
 Davies, I. C.
 Dempster, G. J.
 Dunbar, A. F.
 Eddie, T. S.
 Edwards, S. D.
 Evans, I. R.
 Forrest, J. F.
 Gamble, J. E.
 Harrington, N. N.
 Henderson, J. H. L.
 Kelsall, C. M.
 Kidd, J. C.
 Le Souef, I. A. M.
 Little, D. M.
 Lloyd, A. K.
 Lumsden, D. B.
 Macartney, K. L.
 Macintosh, D. U.
 Mackenzie, K. R.
 Maling, G. A.
 McIntyre, A. E.
 McNee, R. S.
 McTaggart, A. J.
 Moir, G.
 Nathan, M. R. U.
 Oliphant, H. B.
 Ostermeyer, C. W.
 Paton, G. W.
 Paton, W. F.
 Penman, F.
 Perl, M. M.
 Prytz, A. E.
 Rank, T. A.
 Rawson, H. G.
 Reid, P. A.
 Reid, T. F.
 Ross, C. W.
 Smith, A. H.

Smyth, E. M. C.
 Stonham, J. B.
 Tadgell, V. F.
 Thomson, D. F. F.
 Twentyman, R. L.
 Walker, L. M.
 Watson, E. H. de H.
 Whitehead, J. M.
 Woods, F. C.

1921

Aitken, A. J.
 Armstrong, D. M.
 Bald, J. G.
 Barnaby, J. W.
 Benjamin, J. L. N.
 Box, W. M.
 Douglas, C. H. K.
 Ebeling, L. D.
 Edison, M. G.
 Empey, R.
 Fenton, F. O.
 Fox, L. P.
 Gilroy, A. B.
 Hall, W. G.
 Harvey, R. F. D.
 Haynes, S. G.
 Hill, R. N.
 Ingram, H. H. D.
 Mancy, A. G.
 McLean, A. A.
 Miller, C. B.
 Montgomery, R. L.
 Morison, G.
 Morton, L. G.
 Muir, W. D.
 Nish, J. I.
 Norman, C. F.
 Owen, J. E. E.
 Paton, J. K.
 Pratt, A. E.
 Reynolds, L. A.
 Robertson, E. G.
 Ross, C. W.
 Scott, T. P.
 Smith, G. H.
 Tuppen, C. W. A.
 Walker, L. M.
 Wedlick, L. T.
 Williams, G. D.
 Williams, N. S.
 Williams, W. E.
 Woods, N. C.
 Woollard, J. W.

1922

Adam, K. F.
 Adamson, J. F.
 Barber, E. H. E.
 Bell, D. M.
 Brooke, E. L.
 Chapple, E. J. W.

- Clark, C. M.
 Clayton, M. C.
 Corr, A. M.
 Coulter, J. A. C.
 Crichton, J. B.
 Cust, N. A. A.
 Davies, A. J. M.
 Dowsett, E. N.
 Foster, B. McA.
 Fyffe, C. E.
 Garland, J. M.
 Gerstman, S. R.
 Gleadell, L. W.
 Green, A. A.
 Green, A. O.
 Harvey, W. F. A.
 Horne, W. N. R.
 Hutchinson, A.
 Ingram, W. J.
 Jolly, A. C.
 Kaw, V. A.
 Long, J. L.
 Malmgren, E. N.
 Mancy, E. H.
 McCracken, J. H.
 McInnes, C. L.
 McKendrick, J. L.
 McKnight, H. McC.
 McQueen, G. H.
 Monro, A. R.
 Murray, H. M.
 Nash, L. L.
 Nelson, F. R.
 Paling, R. N.
 Park, A. T.
 Paterson, J. H.
 Phipps, H. D.
 Pullar, E. M.
 Ransom, E. E.
 Reynolds, P. G.
 Robertson, R. J. G.
 Roland, H.
 Scharp, B. W.
 Schultz, A. E.
 Simpson, W. J.
 Slater, P. R.
 Sloan, A. F.
 Smith, A. O.
 Soumprou, E. W.
 Sutherland, J. M.
 Syme, H. R.
 Thomson, D. S.
 Vroland, R. N.
 Walker, S. J.
 Ward, A. W.
 Warden, R.
 Wimpole, F. M.
 Wymond, G. H.
- 1923
- Alexander, D. H.
 Barnett, B. L.
 Batty, A. C.
 Bennett, L. W.
 Bennetts, G. R.
 Bradshaw, D. F. M.
 Bridge, K. W. T.
 Brown, E. C.
 Cleeland, F. T.
 Clements, K. J.
 Crichton, J. B.
 Darvall, H. le P.
 Drake, F. R.
 Duncan, A. K.
 Dyson, D. H.
 Favaloro, N. J.
 Field, E. V.
 Fox, L. P.
 Gardner, K. W.
 Gibson, D. A.
 Gordon, H.
 Graham, R. McL.
 Green, F. D.
 Hamilton-Moore, H.
 Hawthorne, D. W.
 Hosken, P. M.
 Howden, W. B.
 Hughes, E.
 Hunt, A. W.
 Johnson, J. G.
 Kidd, D. A.
 Kirsner, L.
 Long, W. J.
 Lowe, T. E.
 Macandie, A. G.
 Mann, B. R.
 McCracken, G. M.
 McNicol, W. N.
 Meares, G. C.
 Moss, J. S.
 Neil, A. L.
 Nicholls, W. S.
 Patterson, J. A.
 Petchell, J. H.
 Ramsay, T. M.
 Ransom, E. E.
 Reid, W. A.
 Renn, J. C.
 Rimington, G. R. L.
 Rochlin, O.
 Rosenfield, M. M.
 Rothstadt, L. E.
 Rudduck, H. B.
 Seccombe, H. G.
 Shaw, H. N.
 Skene, J. K. McK.
 Skinner, F. K.
 Sloan, J. C.
 Smith, F. P. G.
 Stewart, R. A.
 Stuckey, F. C.
 Sutherland, K. L.
 Sutton, W. H. C.
 Taylor, R. G.
- Wallach, C.
 Wark, W. J.
 Wheare, K. C.
 Williams, S. W.
 Wischer, J. P.
- 1924
- Anders, T. F.
 Baker, J. A.
 Black, K. W.
 Boardman, L.
 Broadhurst, E.
 Cameron, A. K.
 Cameron, A. M.
 Cameron, D. A.
 Campbell, A. N.
 Carson, B. M.
 Cowling, R. T.
 Crawford, F. S.
 Davidson, R. G.
 Deans, B. L.
 Drummond, R. M.
 Evers, E. S.
 Fleming, F. A.
 Fowler, A. J.
 Gall, W. C.
 Gibbs, N. A.
 Glen, M.
 Graham, K. C.
 Grant, C. A.
 Harley, E. L.
 Hart, D. P.
 Hjorth, T. B.
 Hooper, C. G.
 Hooper, R. S.
 Horsfall, R. A.
 Hunt, A. W.
 Johnston, W. H.
 Kaw, H. A.
 Kennon, L. R.
 Keon-Cohen, C. H.
 Latham, R. T. E.
 Laurie, H. W. S.
 Lawson, K. S.
 Mactier, L. A. W.
 Mahony, J. E.
 Malmgren, L. W.
 Mansell, A. H.
 Manson, W. S.
 Mather, C. R.
 McColl, R. E.
 McDonald, J. A.
 McDonald, K. W.
 McKendrick, W. T.
 McKenzie, K. J.
 McLachlan, A. H.
 McNaughton, A. H.
 McNaughton, C.
 Moyle, J. M.
 Nairn, D. J.
 Ness, K. A.
 Oehr, R. I.

Oliphant, K. M.	Clarke, D. C.	Low, W. C.
Osborne, H. G.	Clarke, W. J.	Lumsden, I. M.
Paton, F. J. C.	Cohen, G.	MacDougall, R. A.
Pearson, J. A.	Coleman, C. T.	MacLean, A. H.
Peverill, R. N.	Corr, V. M.	McCook, C. E.
Price, I. D.	Coto, R. W.	McCracken, F. M.
Ratten, K. E.	Croill, I. C. H.	McKay, S. S.
Richards, D. G.	Cromwell, J. R.	McLennan, I. M.
Riggall, T. H.	Davey, L. L.	Meares, R. L.
Rose, L. H. W.	Davies, L. A.	Merry, D. H.
Rucker, W. A. F.	Doig, A. I.	Moran, M. O.
Russell, F. R.	Ebell, J. C.	Nilsen, O. V. A.
Seekamp, G. D.	Ettershank, A. A.	Nixon, N. V.
Sell, G. E.	Forster, K. M.	Normand, W. S.
Smithers, W. McL.	Foyster, J. C.	Paton, M. S.
Speed, E. A.	Frater, A. Smail	Pearcey, A. H.
Stone, R. E.	Frater, A. Smith	Penington, A. H.
Sutton, H. G.	Fyffe, G. H.	Peters, E. S.
Wade, D. H.	Gardiner, E. C.	Pritchard, W. S.
Walker, K. P.	Gibbs, G. S.	Pugsley, A. T.
Walker, R. T.	Gordon, H. L.	Ransom, E. E.
Wall, D. K.	Green, A. B.	Reid, R. P.
Weaver, B.	Griffiths, A. F.	Robinson, A. McL.
White, O. C. C.	Guthrie, K. S.	Robinson, W. J. McL.
Wight, F. B.	Hamilton-Moore, E. J.	Rose, C. R.
Winneke, H. A.	Hannah, B. D.	Rose, L. H. W.
	Heathfield, A. N.	Ross, F.
	Holmes, J. A.	Rouch, A. E. C.
	Horley, D. G.	Scambler, H. McE.
	Horne, G. R.	Scharp, L. R.
	Horwood, F. M.	Secombe, H. G.
	Hull, P. E.	Seekamp, G. D.
	Hutton, G. W.	Sell, G. E.
	Hyslop, J. K.	Sharp, J. W.
	Ing, M.	Sly, A. H.
	Ing, T.	Smithers, W. McL.
	Irving, J.	Stainsby, I. W.
	James, I. C.	Stevens, C. H.
	Jones, A. N. A.	Stevens, F. J.
	Kemp, L. D.	Stewardson, H.
	Kilvington, T. B.	Sutton, H. B.
	King-Scott, R. D.	Telford, W. I.
	La Gerche, J. A.	Thomas, P. J.
	Latham, J. S.	Thornton, F. F. P.
	Latham, R. T. E.	Tomlins, M. I.
	Lawson, R. S.	Van Pelt, S. J.
	Ledger, L. H.	Wark, J. McF.
	Levick, J. F.	Warne, C. A.
	Littleton, T. G.	Wilson, K. McK.

First-Class Honours at Public Examinations

1881—C. H. Streeton, Classics.	1884—W. M. Cerutti, Maths.
J. S. Thomson, Classics.	T. Ewing, Mathematics.
J. Monash, French and German.	
1882—W. Ostermeyer, Classics.	1885—J. Legge, Classics.
W. Ostermeyer, Mathematics.	F. I. Grey, Mathematics.

- 1886—W. J. Schutt, Classics.
W. H. Steele, Classics.
F. I. Grey, Mathematics.
- 1887—B. Green, Classics.
D. C. Levy, Mathematics.
E. Hiller, Mod. Languages.
- 1888—H. I. Cohen, Mathematics.
- 1889—H. I. Cohen, Mathematics.
E. T. Toms, Mathematics.
- 1890—J. Legge, Classics.
- 1891—J. Legge, Classics.
J. S. Yule, Classics.
H. W. Allen, Classics.
E. J. Wilson, Mathematics.
- 1892—H. C. Winneke, Classics.
W. G. Law, Classics.
- 1893—H. C. Winneke, Classics.
S. B. McLaren, Maths.
- 1894—M. S. Sharman, Classics.
R. Nairn, Classics.
M. S. Sharman, Maths.
- 1895—A. Yule, Classics.
L. S. Latham, Classics.
W. J. Foote, Classics.
- 1896—L. S. Latham, Classics.
W. J. Foote, Classics.
H. C. Wilson, Classics.
- 1897—H. C. Wilson, Classics.
- 1898—F. W. Mitchell, Maths.
W. E. Summons, Maths.
- 1899—H. G. Jones, Classics.
- 1900—J. A. Adamson, Classics.
A. A. Stewart, Classics.
J. A. Seitz, Mathematics.
J. A. Seitz, Physics and Chem.
- 1901—A. A. Stewart, Classics.
- 1902—A. C. Fraser, Classics.
H. G. Steele, Classics.
F. D. McNeil, Mathematics.
- 1903—J. H. May, Classics.
H. W. Harper, English and History.
- 1904—J. H. May, Classics.
J. C. Campbell, Mathematics.
N. C. Harris, Mathematics.
- 1905—J. H. C. McIntosh, Classics.
E. H. Vines, Classics.
E. N. McQueen, Classics.
V. Finch, Classics.
M. G. Patten, English and History.
C. W. B. Littlejohn, Science.
- 1906—E. N. McQueen, Classics.
V. Finch, Classics.
C. W. B. Littlejohn, Mathematics.
C. W. B. Littlejohn, Mechanics.
C. W. B. Littlejohn, Science.
A. O. Rentoul, Science.
- 1907—V. Finch, Classics.
V. Finch, Mathematics.
- 1908—S. R. Dickson, English and History.
- 1909—H. H. Cuthbert, English and History.
P. J. Wilson, Classics.
K. A. McLean, Science.
- 1910—D. V. K. Anderson, English and History.
W. N. H. Joughin, Classics.
A. G. B. Fisher, Mathematics.
- 1911—A. G. B. Fisher, English and History.
J. S. Green, Mathematics.
E. I. Littlejohn, Science.
M. A. Stewart, Science.
J. S. Green, Science.
- 1912—J. P. Adam, Greek.
A. G. B. Fisher, Greek.
J. P. Adam, Latin.
A. G. B. Fisher, Latin.
A. G. B. Fisher, Algebra.
A. G. B. Fisher, Geometry and Trigonometry.
A. E. Kelso, Geometry and Trigonometry.

- 1913—J. D. Burns, English.
A. C. Varley, English.
J. W. A. Agnew, English.
E. M. Higgins, English.
J. D. Burns, History.
D. M. Sandral, History.
E. M. Higgins, Greek.
E. M. Higgins, Latin.
T. M. Cherry, Algebra.
T. M. Cherry, Geometry
and Trigonometry.
T. M. Cherry, Mechanics.
G. E. Mackay, Chemistry.
R. Clarke, Chemistry.
A. McKay, Chemistry.
- 1914—E. M. Higgins, English.
E. M. Higgins, History.
J. D. Burns, History.
I. H. Sutherland, Greek.
I. H. Sutherland, Latin.
J. D. Burns, Latin.
T. M. Cherry, Algebra.
T. M. Cherry, Physics.
H. W. McCay, Physics.
T. M. Cherry, Chemistry.
- 1915—S. C. J. McRae, English.
S. C. J. McRae, History.
H. K. McCleery, History.
K. A. Lemon, Latin.
H. C. Clarkson, French.
C. J. O. Brown, Physics.
E. A. Croll, Physics.
I. W. Wark, Physics.
C. J. O. Brown, Chemistry.
E. Bailhache, Chemistry.
- 1916—S. C. J. McRae, English.
G. Laver, English.
R. C. Bald, English.
F. W. Robson, English.
F. W. Robson, History.
S. C. J. McRae, History.
D. E. Trickett, History.
D. P. Phillips, History.
K. A. Lemon, Latin.
G. Laver, Latin.
I. W. Wark, Algebra.
- I. W. Wark, Geometry
and Trigonometry.
G. Simpson, Physics.
I. W. Wark, Physics.
C. G. Williams, Physics.
I. W. Wark, Chemistry.
J. B. Alexander, Chemistry.
L. R. East, Chemistry.
- 1917—R. C. Bald, English.
R. S. W. Thomas, English.
F. B. Nicholls, English.
H. U. Best, English.
W. M. Borland, English.
R. S. W. Thomas, History.
R. C. Bald, History.
R. H. Keon-Cohen, History.
D. P. Phillips, History.
F. A. R. McBain, Latin.
J. A. Hunter, Latin.
F. B. Nicholls, Latin.
H. U. Best, Latin.
H. U. Best, French.
F. A. R. McBain, French.
A. A. Lorimer, Algebra.
A. A. Lorimer, Geometry
and Trigonometry.
D. W. Neville, Physics.
D. W. Neville, Chemistry.
W. P. Holman, Chemistry.
- 1918—R. C. Bald, English.
A. T. Stirling, English.
R. L. Almond, English.
R. C. Bald, History.
R. H. Keon-Cohen, History.
A. T. Stirling, Latin.
R. C. Bald, Latin.
G. O. Reid, Latin.
A. T. Stirling, French.
A. A. Lorimer, Algebra.
G. W. Elliott, Chemistry.
R. H. A. Cochrane, Chemistry.
G. V. Rudd, Chemistry.
- 1919—G. O. Reid, English.
I. R. Maxwell, English.
R. A. Baird, English.
B. C. Ballard, English.

- G. W. Paton, English.
 D. O. Brown, English.
 J. H. W. Lawson, English.
 G. W. Paton, History.
 A. D. G. Adam, History.
 J. H. W. Lawson, History.
 F. L. Edmunds, History.
 R. H. Keon-Cohen, History.
 G. O. Reid, Latin.
 B. C. Ballard, Latin.
 B. C. Ballard, French.
 G. O. Reid, French.
 G. E. Green, German.
 W. S. Mathieson, Algebra
 W. S. Mathieson, Mechanics.
 H. B. Seekamp, Mechanics.
 E. L. Cooper, Physics.
 E. L. Cooper, Chemistry.
 J. M. Buchanan, Chemistry.
 W. S. Mathieson, Chemistry.
 R. W. Nicholls, Morphology
 and Physiology
 E. L. Cooper, Morphology
 and Physiology
 M. E. I. Watkin, Agric.
 Science.
 D. F. F. Thomson, Agric.
 Science.
- 1920—G. O. Reid, English.
 B. C. Ballard, English.
 A. H. Smith, English.
 G. W. Paton, History.
 A. D. G. Adam, History.
 B. C. Ballard, History.
 J. H. W. Lawson, History.
 R. A. Baird, History.
 G. W. Paton, Greek.
 B. C. Ballard, Latin.
 G. O. Reid, Latin.
 G. W. Paton, Latin.
 A. D. G. Adam, Latin.
 J. H. W. Lawson, Latin.
 R. A. Baird, Latin.
 B. C. Ballard, French.
 G. O. Reid, French.
 H. M. Cummins, Algebra.
 W. S. Hansom, Geometry.
- A. H. Smith, Mechanics.
 H. B. Seekamp, Mechanics.
 H. J. Ham, Physics.
 L. N. Jamieson, Chemistry.
 H. R. Love, Morphology and Physi-
 ology.
- 1921—K. L. Macartney, English.
 J. G. Cornell, English.
 E. G. Robertson, English.
 K. L. Macartney, History.
 L. M. Walker, History.
 A. B. Gilroy, History.
 J. G. Cornell, Latin.
 W. F. Paton, Latin.
 J. W. Barnaby, Latin.
 J. G. Cornell, French.
 K. L. Macartney, French.
 J. W. Barnaby, French.
 L. N. Jamieson, Mechanics.
 E. E. Price, Mechanics.
 E. E. Price, Physics.
 A. R. Buchanan, Physics.
 J. A. Simpson, Physics.
 E. E. Price, Chemistry.
 A. G. Mancy, Chemistry.
 E. G. Robertson, Morphology and
 Physiology.
 E. E. Price, Morphology and
 Physiology.
 R. Kaye Scott, Morphology and
 Physiology.
 P. A. Reid, Agricultural Science.
 A. J. McTaggart, Agricultural
 Science.
- 1922—J. G. Cornell, English.
 J. M. Whitehead, English.
 D. M. Little, History.
 J. L. N. Benjamin, History.
 M. Clarke, History.
 J. A. Richards, History.
 J. W. Barnaby, History.
 W. F. Paton, Greek.
 J. G. Cornell, Latin.
 J. W. Barnaby, Latin.
 W. F. Paton, Latin.
 D. M. Little, Latin.
 J. G. Cornell, French.

- ### Exhibitions at Public Examinations

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|--|------------------------------------|
| 1856—P. S. Davis, Classics, English. | 1864—A. F. W. Roche, History, Geo- |
| 1858—J. R. Hallett, Classics, English. | graphy, English, and French. |
| 1859—E. A. Cairns, Classics, English. | J. H. Hood, Arithmetic, Algebra, |
| | and Geometry. |

- 1865—R. Barker, History, etc.
- 1866—C. E. Taylor, Arithmetic, etc.
- 1867—H. W. Harbison, History, etc.
- 1869—P. B. Bennie, Arithmetic, etc.
P. B. Bennie, History, etc.
- 1873—A. C. Smith, Classics.
- 1879—L. S. Jones, Classics.
- 1880—J. W. McCay, Classics.
J. W. McCay (*aeq.*), Maths.
- 1881—C. H. Streeton, Classics.
J. Monash, Mathematics.
- 1882—W. Ostermeyer, Classics.
- 1885—J. Legge, Classics.
- 1886—F. I. Grey, Mathematics.
- 1889—H. I. Cohen, Mathematics.
- 1891—J. Legge, Classics.
- 1893—H. C. Winneke, Classics.
- 1894—M. S. Sharman, Classics.
- 1895—A. Yule, Classics.
- 1896—L. S. Latham, Classics.
- 1897—H. C. Wilson, Classics.
- 1899—H. G. Jones, Classics.
- 1900—J. A. Seitz, Mathematics.
- 1902—A. C. Fraser, Classics.
F. D. McNeil, Mathematics.
- 1904—J. H. May, Classics.
- 1905—J. H. C. McIntosh, Classics.
M. G. Patten, English and Hist.
- 1906—E. N. McQueen, Classics.
C. W. B. Littlejohn, Maths.
and Mechanics.
C. W. B. Littlejohn, Science.
- 1907—V. Finch, Classics.
- 1908—S. R. Dickson, English and Hist.
- 1909—H. H. Cuthbert, English and History.
- 1910—A. G. B. Fisher (*aeq.*), Mathematics.
- 1911—E. I. Littlejohn (*aeq.*), Science.
M. A. Stewart (*aeq.*), Science.
N. H. MacNeil, Classics.
- 1912—J. P. Adam, Greek.
J. P. Adam, Latin.
A. G. B. Fisher, Algebra.
A. G. B. Fisher, Geometry and Trigonometry.
J. S. Green, Physics.
- 1913—J. D. Burns, English.
E. M. Higgins, Greek.
E. M. Higgins, Latin.
T. M. Cherry, Geometry and Trigonometry.
T. M. Cherry, Mechanics.
G. E. Mackay (*aeq.*), Chemistry.
- 1914—E. M. Higgins, English.
T. M. Cherry, Algebra.
T. M. Cherry, Physics.
T. M. Cherry (*aeq.*), Chemistry.
- 1915—C. J. O. Brown (*aeq.*), Physics.
H. C. Clarkson (*prox. acc.*), French.
- 1916—I. W. Wark (*aeq.*), Algebra.
I. W. Wark, Chemistry.
- 1917—R. S. W. Thomas, History.
F. A. R. McBain, Latin.
D. W. Neville (*aeq.*), Chemistry.
- 1918—A. T. Stirling (*aeq.*), French.
G. W. Elliott (*prox. acc.*), Chemistry.
- 1919—G. W. Paton (*aeq.*), History.
B. C. Ballard, French.
G. E. Green, German.
W. S. Mathieson, Mechanics.
M. E. L. Watkin, Agricultural Science.

- 1920—G. W. Paton, Greek.
 B. C. Ballard, Latin.
 A. H. Smith (*aeq.*), Mechanics.
 H. J. Ham, Physics.
 L. N. Jamieson (*aeq.*), Chem.
 G. W. Paton (equal first in History, but not eligible for Exhibition).
- 1921—K. L. Macartney, English.
 E. G. Robertson, Morphology and Physiology.
 P. A. Reid, Agricultural Science.
- 1922—W. F. Paton, Greek.
 J. G. Cornell, Latin.
 L. P. Fox, Trigonometry.
 F. Penman, Chemistry.
- N. S. Williams (*aeq.*), Morphology and Physiology.
 W. E. Williams (*aeq.*), Morphology and Physiology.
- 1923—L. P. Fox, Mechanics.
 L. T. Wedlick, Morphology and Physiology.
- 1924—K. C. Wheare, British History.
 B. L. Deans (*aeq.*), European History.
 M. M. Rosenfield, Morphology and Physiology.
- 1925—H. G. Seccombe, English.
 H. G. Seccombe, British History.
 R. T. E. Latham, Latin

Government Senior Scholarships

The results are made up from 1914, when the competition was thrown open to all candidates, except that twenty places were reserved for Government Junior Scholars. Those marked with an asterisk were nominated to special University courses; those marked with a dagger were elected to Free Places at the University.

- 1914—E. Bailhache
 T. M. Cherry
 C. W. Courtney
 C. M. Gray
 E. Kirsner
 S. C. J. McRae
 L. C. Steminger
 I. W. Wark
 *L. L. Adams
 *R. Y. Mathew
 *W. McDonald
- 1915—C. J. O. Brown
 E. A. Croll
 L. R. East
 H. A. Engel
 G. Laver
 H. K. McCleery
 F. B. Oldfield
 D. G. Stewart
 *L. L. Adams
 *G. K. Allen
- 1916—J. B. Alexander
 A. E. E. Grounds
 W. P. Holman
 K. A. Lemon
 L. T. Ride
 F. W. Robson
- G. Simpson
 D. E. Trickett
 C. G. Williams
 *L. L. Adams
 *W. E. Cerutti
 *J. C. McKenzie
 *G. B. Robertson
- 1917—R. C. Bald
 H. U. Best
 L. S. Horton
 A. A. Lorimer
 F. A. R. McBain
 D. W. Neville
 F. B. Nicholls
 R. S. W. Thomas
- 1918—R. L. Almond
 J. M. Buchanan
 R. H. A. Cochrane
 I. H. Cowling
 G. V. Rudd
 A. T. Stirling
 A. L. B. Webb
- 1919—B. C. Ballard
 D. O. Brown
 E. L. Cooper
 A. S. Incoll
- W. S. Mathieson
 G. W. Paton
 G. O. Reid
- 1920—A. D. G. Adam
 J. Bell
 J. S. Bothroyd
 H. M. Cummins
 F. A. Green
 H. J. Ham
 W. J. King
 J. H. W. Lawson
 H. R. Love
 H. B. Seekamp
 A. H. Smith
 *A. J. Hetherington
 *I. F. Phipps
 *F. M. Read
 *D. F. F. Thomson
 *R. L. Twentyman
- 1921—J. W. Barnaby
 A. R. Buchanan
 J. G. Cornell
 L. N. Jamieson
 R. Kaye-Scott
 D. M. Little
 E. E. Price
 E. G. Robertson

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| L. M. Walker | S. R. Gerstman | †A. J. M. Davies |
| *A. J. Hetherington | F. R. Nelson | †B. L. Deans |
| *A. J. McTaggart | *J. G. Bald | †R. E. McColl |
| *P. A. Reid | *F. T. Cleeland | †A. F. Sloan |
| | *A. A. Green | |
| 1922—D. M. Armstrong | *H. McC. McKnight | 1925—E. Broadhurst |
| L. P. Fox | *E. M. Pullar | R. T. E. Latham |
| D. U. Macintosh | *J. K. Skene | R. S. Lawson |
| F. Penman | *R. N. Vroland | T. E. Lowe |
| L. A. Reynolds | †E. J. W. Chapple | E. E. Ransom |
| J. A. Richards | †F. O. Fenton | L. E. Rothstadt |
| J. G. Stonham | †A. A. Green | H. G. Seccombe |
| L. T. Wedlick | †J. L. Long | F. P. G. Smith |
| J. M. Whitehead | †A. F. Sloan | W. J. Wark |
| *J. C. Kidd | | *F. S. Crawford |
| *L. H. Lorimer | 1924—H. C. Blenkiron | *M. Glen |
| *J. L. McKendrick | J. M. Garland | *L. W. Malmgren |
| *R. A. Stewart | L. Kirsner | *H. G. A. Osborne |
| *D. S. Thomson | E. H. Mancy | *H. B. Penfold |
| | W. S. Nicholls | †D. H. Alexander |
| 1923—J. L. N. Benjamin | *L. W. Bennett | †J. C. Foyster |
| M. Clarke | *E. C. Brown | †H. Hamilton-Moore |
| M. G. Edison | *R. J. G. Robertson | †J. S. Moss |
| B. McA. Foster | | |

APPENDIX III

School Prizemen

Dux of College

1867. Peter Bennie.	1897. Hugh C. Wilson.
1868. Adam Smith.	1898. Henry G. Jones.
1869. Samuel Nathan.	1899. Henry G. Jones.
1870. Ed. H. Irving.	1900. John A. Seitz.
1871. Alex. C. Smith.	1901. Alex. A. Stewart.
1872. John Mowling.	1902. Alex. C. Fraser.
1873. J. L. Robertson.	1903. F. H. Stegmann.
1874. J. L. Robertson.	1904. John H. May.
1875. Fred. D. Bird.	1905. C. W. B. Littlejohn.
1876. J. A. Harbison.	1906. C. W. B. Littlejohn.
1877. Henry S. Cole.	1907. Val. Finch.
1878. L. S. Jones.	1908. J. V. H. Guest.
1879. Edgar W. Kelso.	1909. P. J. Wilson.
1880. James W. McCay.	1910. P. B. Nye.
1881. John Monash.	1911. J. S. Green.
Jas. S. Thomson.	1912. A. G. B. Fisher.
1882. W. Ostermeyer.	1913. E. M. Higgins.
1883. Edwin J. Corr.	1914. T. M. Cherry.
1884. J. S. Robertson.	1915. I. W. Wark.
1885. E. F. Gilchrist.	1916. I. W. Wark.
1886. Francis I. Grey.	1917. F. B. Nicholls.
1887. Benjamin Green.	1918. A. T. Stirling.
1888. Henry I. Cohen.	1919. B. C. Ballard.
1889. Henry I. Cohen.	W. S. Mathieson.
1890. Edward T. Toms.	1920. B. C. Ballard.
1891. John S. Yule.	1921. L. N. Jamieson.
1892. Henry C. Winneke.	K. L. Macartney.
1893. Henry C. Winneke.	1922. F. Penman.
1894. M. S. Sharman.	1923. L. P. Fox.
1895. Alexander Yule.	1924. A. F. Sloan.
1896. Leslie S. Latham.	1925. H. G. Seccombe.

Dux in Classics

1859. J. P. McPherson	1864. W. Brusnan
1860. G. Tait	1865. G. W. G. Butler
1861. A. Ballantyne	1866. F. Shew
1862. C. Howitt	1867. P. Bennie
1863. A. W. Roche	1868. J. Robinson

1869.	M. Macdonald	1899.	H. G. Jones
1870.	E. H. Irving	1900.	J. Adamson
1871.	A. C. Smith	1901.	A. A. Stewart
1872.	I. Myers	1902.	A. C. Fraser
1873.	A. R. Stacpool	1903.	J. H. May
1874.	J. L. Robertson	1904.	J. H. May
1875.	Fred. D. Bird	1905.	J. C. McIntosh
1876.	J. A. Harbison	1906.	E. N. McQueen
1877.	W. H. Melville	1907.	V. Finch
1878.	L. S. Jones	1908.	A. Deans
1879.	E. W. Kelso	1909.	P. J. Wilson
1880.	J. W. McCay	1910.	N. H. MacNeil
1881.	P. A. McEachran	1911.	N. H. MacNeil
1882.	A. G. Colquhoun	1912.	J. P. Adam
1883.	C. D. Shew	1913.	E. M. Higgins
1884.	J. S. Robertson	1914.	I. H. Sutherland
1885.	John Legge	1915.	A. N. Jacobs
1886.	W. J. Schutt	1916.	D. E. Trickett
1887.	Benjamin Green	1917.	*F. A. R. McBain
1888.	A. W. Green	1918.	*A. T. Stirling
1889.	H. I. Cohen	1919.	G. W. Paton
	T. E. Green		*B. C. Ballard
1890.	James Legge	1920.	G. W. Paton
1891.	J. S. Yule		*B. C. Ballard
1892.	H. C. Winneke	1921.	W. F. Paton
1893.	H. C. Winneke		*J. G. Cornell
1894.	M. S. Sharman	1922.	W. F. Paton
	R. Nairn		*J. G. Cornell
1895.	A. Yule	1923.	*J. L. N. Benjamin
1896.	W. J. Foote	1924.	*J. C. Sloan
1897.	H. C. Wilson	1925.	*E. E. Ransom
1898.	H. G. Jones		*Latin and French.

Dux in Mathematics

1859.	E. Sawden	1874.	J. L. Robertson
1860.	A. Fleming	1875.	Fred. D. Bird
1861.	W. Hamilton	1876.	A. E. Pearson
1862.	T. White	1877.	H. S. Cole
1863.	J. H. Hood	1878.	L. S. Jones
1864.	J. W. Phillips	1879.	J. W. McCay
1865.	R. D. Pinnock	1880.	J. W. McCay
1866.	G. Allen	1881.	J. Monash
1867.	P. Swanson	1882.	W. Ostermeyer
1868.	A. Smith	1883.	E. J. Corr
1869.	W. A. Lind	1884.	T. E. Ewing
1870.	E. H. Irving	1885.	F. I. Grey
1871.	J. Buchanan	1886.	F. I. Grey
1872.	T. J. Smith	1887.	D. C. Levy
1873.	J. L. Robertson	1888.	H. I. Cohen

1889.	H. I. Cohen	1907.	V. Finch
1890.	W. E. Gardner	1908.	J. V. H. Guest
1891.	E. J. Wilson	1909.	W. M. Olive
1892.	H. C. Winneke	1910.	A. G. B. Fisher
1893.	S. B. McLaren	1911.	J. S. Green
1894.	M. S. Sharman	1912.	A. E. Kelso
1895.	F. L. Cooper	1913.	T. M. Cherry
1896.	L. S. Latham	1914.	T. M. Cherry
1897.	H. C. Wilson	1915.	I. W. Wark
1898.	F. W. Mitchell	1916.	I. W. Wark
1899.	J. A. Seitz	1917.	A. A. Lorimer
1900.	J. A. Seitz	1918.	A. A. Lorimer
1901.	F. A. Ferris	1919.	W. S. Mathieson
1902.	F. D. McNeil	1920.	H. B. Seekamp
1903.	F. H. Stegmann	1921.	P. M. Buchanan
	C. S. Taylor	1922.	L. A. Reynolds
1904.	N. C. Harris	1923.	A. F. Sloan
1905.	C. W. B. Littlejohn	1924.	A. F. Sloan
1906.	C. W. B. Littlejohn	1925.	F. P. G. Smith

Dux in Science

1899.	J. A. Seitz	1913.	G. E. Mackay
1900.	J. A. Seitz	1914.	T. M. Cherry
1901.	B. Kaufman	1915.	C. J. O. Brown
1902.	F. D. McNeil	1916.	C. G. Williams
1903.	F. H. Stegmann	1917.	D. W. Neville
1904.	N. C. Harris	1918.	W. S. Mathieson
1905.	C. W. B. Littlejohn	1919.	W. S. Mathieson
1906.	C. W. B. Littlejohn	1920.	H. J. Ham
1907.	E. A. Hepburn	1921.	L. N. Jamieson
1908.	J. V. H. Guest	1922.	F. Penman
1909.	T. F. Borwick	1923.	L. P. Fox
1910.	J. A. Aird	1924.	E. H. Mancy
1911.	E. I. Littlejohn	1925.	L. E. Rothstadt
1912.	J. S. Green		

Dux in English and History

1902.	N. W. Barratt	1915.	S. C. J. McRae
1903.	H. W. Harper	1916.	S. C. J. McRae
1904.	T. A. Ogilvie	1917.	R. C. Bald
1905.	M. G. Patten	1918.	R. C. Bald
1906.	M. D. Hotchin	1919.	G. W. Paton
1907.	P. J. Wilson	1920.	G. W. Paton
1908.	S. R. Dickson	1921.	K. L. Macartney
1909.	H. H. Cuthbert	1922.	D. M. Little
1910.	D. V. K. Anderson	1923.	J. L. N. Benjamin
1911.	A. G. B. Fisher	1924.	H. G. Seccombe
1912.	W. C. Adam	1925.	E. E. Ransom
1913.	E. M. Higgins		K. C. Wheare
1914.	J. D. Burns		

Alexander Morrison Essay

1904. A. O. Rentoul	1915. S. C. J. McRae
1905. M. G. Patten	1916. J. P. Macneil
1906. J. Shearer	1917. A. W. Dawes
1907. R. D. McIntosh	1918. R. H. Keon-Cohen
1908. S. R. Dickson	1919. J. B. Aitken
1909. H. H. Cuthbert	1920. H. R. Love
1910. J. G. Smyth	1921. J. G. Cornell
1911. N. H. MacNeil	1922. C. W. Ross
1912. A. G. B. Fisher	1923. J. L. Long
1913. J. D. Burns	1924. C. H. Keon-Cohen
1914. L. T. Adams	1925. E. E. Ransom

J. D. Burns Memorial Prize

1916. I. R. Maxwell	1921. E. K. Rodda
1917. A. W. Dawes	1922. K. L. Macartney
1918. R. C. Bald	1923. L. P. Fox
1919. R. H. Keon-Cohen	1924. E. E. Ransom
1920. A. C. Moyle	1925. J. M. Moyle

Editors of The Scotch Collegian

1904—J. C. Campbell.	1916—S. C. J. McRae
1905—A. O. Rentoul.	1917—A. W. Dawes.
1906—A. O. Rentoul.	1918—R. C. Bald.
1907—L. M. Campbell.	1919—I. R. Maxwell.
1908—J. M. Mathew.	1920—J. G. Paton.
1909—K. A. McLean.	1921—A. C. Moyle.
1910—A. R. Vines.	1922—J. G. Cornell.
1911—N. H. MacNeil.	1923—J. G. Bald.
1912—B. C. Thomson.	1924—D. H. Alexander
1913—J. D. Burns.	1925—D. H. Alexander.
1914—J. D. Burns.	1926—J. M. Moyle.
1915—C. Craig.	

APPENDIX IV

University Distinctions

First Class Honours at the University

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1857—P. S. Davis, 2nd year Arts. | 1880—W. H. Melville, 2nd year Law. |
| 1858—J. Macfarland, 3rd year Social Science. | 1881—T. J. Smith, 3rd year Arts. |
| 1861—J. R. Hallett, 3rd year Language and Logic. | 1883—W. Ostermeyer, 1st year Arts.
R. N. Smith, 2nd year Arts. |
| 1863—W. C. Rees, 2nd year Medicine. | 1884—W. Ostermeyer, 2nd year Arts. |
| 1864—W. C. Rees, 3rd year Medicine. | 1885—J. B. Lewis, Final Engineering.
T. Ewing, 1st year Arts.
R. S. Welshman, 1st year Arts. |
| 1865—W. C. Rees, 4th year Medicine. | |
| 1866—W. C. Rees, 5th year Medicine.
J. H. Hood, 2nd year Arts.
J. H. Hood, 2nd year Laws. | 1887—F. I. Grey, 1st year Arts.
W. H. Steele, 1st year Arts.
J. Legge, 2nd year Arts.
R. S. Welshman, 3rd year Arts.
W. Ostermeyer, 3rd year Medicine. |
| 1868—W. Shiels, 2nd year Arts.
W. Shiels, 2nd year Laws.
G. W. G. Butler, 3rd year Language and Logic. | 1888—J. Legge, 3rd year Arts.
D. E. Jenkins, 3rd year Arts.
T. Ewing, 4th year Engineering.
R. A. Buntine, Senior Anatomy. |
| 1869—J. G. Black, 2nd year Medicine.
J. W. Phillips, 2nd year Med. | 1889—R. McLean, Ancient History.
W. H. Steele, Mathematics. |
| 1870—J. W. Phillips, 3rd year Med. | 1890—B. Green, Final Arts.
T. L. Anderson, 1st year Chemistry.
H. G. Tymms, Chemistry and Botany II.
T. A. Wilson, Anatomy II.
D. A. Harbison, Anatomy II.
W. J. Long, Anatomy II. |
| 1871—W. Gardner, 2nd year Medicine.
J. G. Black, 4th year Medicine. | |
| 1872—W. Gardner, 3rd year Medicine.
B. Poulton, 3rd year Medicine. | |
| 1873—J. Buchanan, 1st year Civil Engineering. | |
| 1874—A. C. Smith, 2nd year Arts.
B. Poulton, 4th year Medicine. | 1892—J. S. Yule, Latin I.
J. S. Yule, Greek I.
J. Legge, Latin I.
J. Legge, Greek I.
T. E. Green, 3rd year Anatomy.
H. G. Tymms, 3rd year Physiology.
F. C. Madden, 4th year Anatomy. |
| 1875—H. Ray, 2nd year Medicine.
J. A. Kennison, 3rd year Med. | |
| 1877—A. C. Smith, 3rd year Arts. | |
| 1878—E. W. Anderson, 2nd year Medicine. | |

- 1893—E. J. Wilson, Pure Maths. I.
G. P. Ross, Nat. Phil. I.
A. H. McRoberts, Deductive Logic.
T. Wilkinson, English I.
W. L. Murdoch, 2nd year Philosophy.
C. W. Bruce, 3rd year Anatomy.
T. L. Anderson, 3rd year Physiology.
T. E. Green, 4th year Anatomy.
M. N. Lyons, 5th year Surgery.
J. W. McCay, 1st year Law.
- 1894—H. C. Winneke, Greek I.
H. C. Winneke, Latin I.
J. G. Latham, Deductive Logic.
S. B. McLaren, Pure Maths. I.
S. B. McLaren, Mixed Maths. I.
H. C. Winneke, Deductive Logic.
D. A. Shields, 2nd year Med.
W. E. Gardner, 3rd year Nat. Phil.
A. A. Love, 3rd year Anatomy.
W. Ostermeyer, 3rd year Phys.
T. L. Anderson, 4th year Therapeutics.
F. C. Madden, 5th year Surgery.
- 1895—M. S. Sharman, Pure Maths. I.
M. S. Sharman, Mixed Maths. I.
M. S. Sharman, Nat. Phil. I.
R. Nairn, Latin I.
H. C. Winneke, 2nd year Class.
J. G. Latham, 2nd year Phil.
H. C. Winneke, 2nd year Phil.
S. B. McLaren, Maths. and Nat. Phil. II.
J. Legge, 2nd year Anatomy.
D. A. Shields, 3rd year Anat.
H. F. Elvins, 3rd year Anatomy.
J. W. McCay, Final Laws.
J. S. Yule, Final Classics.
W. L. Murdoch, Final Philosophy.
T. E. Green, Final Medicine.
T. E. Green, Final Surgery and Obstetrics.
H. G. Tymms, Final Surgery and Obstetrics.
- 1896—A. Yule, Greek I.
A. Yule, Latin I.
P. A. Bona, Chemistry I.
R. Nairn, 2nd year Classics.
M. S. Sharman, Maths. II.
- 1897—W. J. Foote, Greek I.
W. J. Foote, Latin I.
L. S. Latham, Greek I.
L. S. Latham, Latin I.
L. S. Latham, Deductive Logic.
J. G. Macdonald, Jurisprudence.
H. C. Winneke, Jurisprudence.
H. W. Irwin, Therapeutics.
H. C. Winneke, Final Classics.
J. G. Latham, Final Philosophy.
H. C. Winneke, Final Philosophy.
S. B. McLaren, Final Mathematics.
- 1898—H. C. Wilson, Greek I.
H. C. Wilson, Latin I.
H. C. Wilson, Deductive Logic.
L. S. Latham, 2nd year Classics.
L. S. Latham, 2nd year Philosophy.
W. J. Foote, 2nd year Classics.
J. S. Yule, 4th year Therapeutics.
H. C. Winneke, Final Classics.
R. Nairn, Final Classics.
H. C. Winneke, Final Philosophy.
H. I. McGillivray, Final Geology.
D. A. Shields, Final Surgery.
- 1899—W. E. Summons, Biology.
H. C. Wilson, 2nd year Classics.
W. N. Beaver, History.
H. C. Winneke, Final Laws.
W. C. McKenzie, Final Surgery.
S. B. McLaren, 3rd Wrangler (Cambridge).
- 1900—H. G. Jones, Latin I.
S. W. Patterson, Chemistry I.
J. G. Latham, Jurisprudence and Roman Law.
W. E. Summons, Anatomy.
W. E. Summons, Physiology.
S. W. Summons, Pathology.
L. S. Latham, Final Classics.
W. J. Foote, Final Philosophy.
J. S. Yule, Final Medicine.

- 1901—J. Adamson, Greek I.
J. Adamson, Latin I.
J. Adamson, Deductive Logic.
J. A. Seitz, Nat. Phil. I.
A. E. Harker, Chemistry I.
A. E. Harker, Biology.
L. S. Latham, 2nd year Anatomy.
L. S. Latham, Histology.
W. E. Summons, Senior Anatomy.
H. C. Wilson, Final Classics.
W. J. Foote, Final Classics.
S. G. Strahan, Final Obstetrics.
- 1902—B. Kaufman, Chemistry I.
E. P. Oldham, Biology.
H. G. Jones, Philosophy.
L. S. Latham, Senior Anatomy.
S. W. Patterson, Physiology.
L. S. Latham, Physiology.
J. G. Latham, Final Laws.
- 1903—F. D. McNeil, Nat. Phil. I.
F. A. Ferris, Chemistry I.
N. W. Barratt, History I.
E. P. Oldham, Junior Anatomy.
E. P. Oldham, Junior Pathology.
L. S. Latham, Pathology.
- 1904—J. A. Laing, Nat. Phil. I.
F. H. Stegmann, Chem. I.
W. J. Gilbert, Biology.
F. A. Ferris, Biology.
H. C. Wilson, Therapeutics.
E. P. Oldham, Anatomy.
E. P. Oldham, Physiology.
W. E. Summons, Final Surgery.
H. G. Jones, Final Philosophy.
- 1905—A. Tulloh, Deductive Logic.
L. S. Latham, Final Medicine.
L. S. Latham, Final Surgery.
L. S. Latham, Final Obstetrics.
S. W. Patterson, Final Medicine.
J. A. Seitz, Final Engineering.
- 1906—J. H. C. McIntosh, Greek I.
J. H. C. McIntosh, Latin I.
M. G. Patten, Logic I.
M. G. Patten, English I.
W. C. Sawers, Chemistry I.
A. Tulloh, Philosophy.
- D. D. Munro, Philosophy.
H. R. Duncan, Final Surgery.
- 1907—E. N. McQueen, Latin I.
A. M. Wilson, Nat. Phil. I.
C. W. B. Littlejohn, Chemistry I.
C. W. B. Littlejohn, Biology.
A. Goldstein, Chemistry I.
A. O. Rentoul, Chemistry I.
C. W. G. Roche, Biology.
J. H. C. McIntosh, Classics.
M. G. Patten, Philosophy.
W. W. V. Briggs, Philosophy.
S. W. Irwin, Jurisprudence.
- 1908—V. Finch, Greek I.
V. Finch, Latin I.
E. A. Hepburn, Surveying I.
E. N. McQueen, Classics.
C. W. B. Littlejohn, Chemistry II.
C. W. B. Littlejohn, Physiology.
A. Tulloh, Final Philosophy.
H. J. Gray, Final Surgery and Gynaecology.
M. S. Sharman, Final Nat. Phil.
J. A. Laing, Final Civil Engineering.
- 1909—A. Deans, Greek I.
S. R. Dickson, English I.
H. R. Dew, Biology.
A. P. Derham, Biology.
J. H. C. McIntosh, Final Classics.
M. G. Patten, Final Philosophy.
D. D. Munro, Final Philosophy.
- 1910—P. J. Wilson, Greek I.
P. J. Wilson, Latin I.
H. H. Cuthbert, English I.
K. A. McLean, Biology.
C. W. G. Roche, Anatomy.
C. W. G. Roche, Physiology.
E. N. McQueen, Final Classics.
- 1911—W. H. N. Joughin, Latin I.
P. J. Wilson, Classics.
H. R. Dew, Physiology.
H. R. Dew, Therapeutics.
W. A. Hailes, Physiology.
N. H. Fairley, Therapeutics.
A. P. Flockhart, Civil Engineering.

- C. W. G. Roche, Final Medicine.
 A. Goldstein, Final Medicine.
 A. M. Wilson, Final Medicine.
 W. W. McLaren, Final Medicine.
 E. A. Hepburn, Final Civil Engineering.
- 1912—N. H. MacNeil, Latin I.
 P. M. Hamilton, English I.
 E. I. Littlejohn, Nat. Phil. I.
 E. I. Littlejohn, Biology.
 W. N. H. Joughin, Classics.
 L. B. Pritchard, Agric. Chem.
 P. J. Wilson, Final Classics.
- 1913—J. P. Adam, Greek I.
 A. G. B. Fisher, Pure Maths.
 A. G. B. Fisher, Logic.
 A. G. B. Fisher, English.
 J. S. Green, Chemistry.
 J. S. Green, Nat. Phil.
 J. S. Green, Biology.
 A. E. Kelso, Graphics.
 P. M. Hamilton, Philosophy.
 A. P. Lawrence, Anatomy and Histology.
 M. A. Stewart, Physiology.
 E. I. Littlejohn, Physiology.
 W. A. Hailes, Final Medicine.
 W. A. Hailes, Final Surgery.
 W. A. Hailes, Final Gynæcology.
- 1914—J. W. A. Agnew, English.
 D. V. K. Anderson, Logic.
 A. G. B. Fisher, British Hist.
 A. G. B. Fisher, Ancient Hist.
 A. E. Kelso, Surveying.
 R. H. Morgan, Biology.
 D. M. Sandral, British History.
 H. C. Varley, English.
 H. C. Varley, Chemistry.
 D. L. Yoffa, Biology.
 J. P. Adam, Latin II.
 E. F. Borrie, Civil Engineering.
 A. G. B. Fisher, English II.
 A. G. B. Fisher, History of Philosophy.
 J. S. Green, Anatomy.
 J. S. Green, Physiology.
 A. E. Kelso, Elast. of Mat.
- P. B. Nye, Geology.
 M. A. Stewart, Therapeutics.
 J. G. Whitaker, Anatomy.
 P. M. Hamilton, Final Philosophy.
 P. B. Nye, Final Mining Engineering.
 N. H. Fairley, Final Medicine, Surgery, and Gynæcology.
 K. A. McLean, Final Medicine, etc.
- 1915—T. M. Cherry, Pure Maths. I.
 T. M. Cherry, Mixed Maths. I.
 E. M. Higgins, English.
 E. M. Higgins, Logic.
 A. E. Kelso, Geology.
 A. E. Kelso, Hydraulics.
 A. E. Kelso, Civil Engineering.
 R. Southby, Chemistry.
 A. E. Kelso, Surveying.
 D. L. Yoffa, Anatomy.
 A. G. B. Fisher, Final History and Economics.
 E. F. Borrie, Final Civil Engineering.
- 1916—E. Kirsner, Nat. Phil.
 E. Kirsner, Zoology.
 E. A. Croll, Nat. Phil.
 T. M. Cherry, Pure Maths. II.
 T. M. Cherry, Mixed Maths. II.
 T. M. Cherry, Nat. Phil. II.
 E. M. Higgins, Advanced Logic.
 E. M. Higgins, Hist. of Philosophy.
- 1917—J. B. Alexander, Chemistry I.
 L. R. East, Graphics.
 G. Laver, English I.
 G. Laver, Logic.
 G. Simpson, Nat. Phil. I.
 D. G. Stewart, Chemistry I.
 I. W. Wark, Mixed Maths. I.
 I. W. Wark, Nat. Phil. I.
 I. W. Wark, Chemistry I.
 T. M. Cherry, Advanced Logic.
 G. E. Mackay, Anatomy.
 G. E. Mackay, Physiology.
 T. M. Cherry, Final Mathematics.
- 1918—H. U. Best, Logic.
 F. A. R. McBain, Latin.

- D. W. Neville, Nat. Phil.
 D. W. Neville, Biology.
 F. B. Nicholls, Latin.
 F. B. Nicholls, English.
 G. Laver, Advanced Logic.
 G. Laver, Hist. of Philosophy.
 K. A. Lemon, French.
 S. C. J. McRae, Anatomy.
 G. Simpson, Anatomy.
 I. W. Wark, Chemistry II.
 H. C. Varley, Final Medicine.
- 1919—R. C. Bald, English I.
 R. C. Bald, Brit. History I.
 R. H. A. Cochrane, Nat. Phil. I.
 C. Craig, Biology.
 G. W. Elliott, Chemistry.
 G. W. Elliott, Zoology.
 A. E. Kelso, Elect. Engineering.
 A. L. McInnes, Botany.
 G. V. Rudd, Chemistry I.
 A. T. Stirling, French I.
 J. W. Strong, Nat. Phil. I.
 A. L. B. Webb, Biology.
 H. U. Best, Advanced Ethics.
 D. W. Neville, Physiology.
 I. W. Wark, Chemistry III.
 C. J. O. Brown, Final Medicine, etc.
 A. E. Kelso, Final Civil Engineering.
- 1920—J. M. Buchanan, Chemistry I.
 E. L. Cooper, Zoology.
 E. L. Cooper, Botany.
 G. E. Green, French.
 W. S. Mathieson, Chemistry I.
 I. R. Maxwell, Logic.
 R. W. Nicholls, Chemistry.
 R. W. Nicholls, Zoology.
 R. W. Nicholls, Botany.
 R. C. Bald, English II.
 R. C. Bald, Hist. of Philosophy.
 L. R. East, Civil Engineering.
 A. G. B. Fisher, Advanced Logic.
 A. A. Lorimer, Surveying.
 G. V. Rudd, Chemistry II.
 G. V. Rudd, Applied Mechanics.
 A. T. Stirling, French II.
 J. W. Strong, Surveying.
- J. H. Kelly, Final Medicine, etc.
 G. Laver, Final Philosophy.
 I. W. Wark, Chemistry (for M.Sc.).
- 1921—A. D. G. Adam, Latin I.
 A. D. G. Adam, Logic.
 J. B. Aitken, Logic.
 R. A. Baird, Logic.
 B. C. Ballard, Latin I.
 B. C. Ballard, French I.
 B. C. Ballard, Logic.
 J. Bell, Nat. Phil. I.
 J. Bell, Chemistry I.
 J. Bell, Graphics.
 F. T. Borland, Logic.
 H. M. Cummins, Chemistry I.
 J. H. W. Lawson, History I.
 J. H. W. Lawson, Logic.
 H. R. Love, Chemistry I.
 G. W. Paton, Greek I.
 G. W. Paton, History I.
 G. W. Paton, Logic.
 G. O. Reid, English.
 H. B. Seekamp, Mixed Maths. I.
 A. H. Smith, Mixed Maths. I.
 A. H. Smith, Nat. Phil. I.
 A. H. Smith, Graphics.
 S. F. Sutherland, Chemistry.
 R. H. A. Cochrane, Civil Engineering.
 G. E. Green, French II.
 G. E. Green, German II.
 R. H. Keon-Cohen, Brit. History II.
 R. H. Keon-Cohen, Pol. Econ.
 W. S. Mathieson, Nat. Phil. II.
 I. R. Maxwell, Advanced Ethics.
 R. W. Nicholls, Anatomy.
 R. W. Nicholls, Physiology.
 G. V. Rudd, Chemistry III.
 G. V. Rudd, Metallurgy.
 R. S. W. Thomas, Pathology.
 R. S. W. Thomas, Therapeutics.
 D. B. Adam, Final Agr. Chem., etc.
 R. C. Bald, Final English.
 A. G. B. Fisher, Final Philosophy.
 A. G. B. Fisher, Final Sociology.
 A. T. Stirling, Final French.

- 1922—H. A. Body, Nat. Phil. I.
 H. A. Body, Chemistry I.
 H. A. Body, Zoology.
 A. R. Buchanan, Nat. Phil. I.
 A. R. Buchanan, Chemistry I.
 A. R. Buchanan, Zoology.
 A. F. Dunbar, Geology I.
 F. A. Green, Chemistry I.
 E. E. Price, Nat. Phil. I.
 E. E. Price, Chemistry I.
 E. G. Robertson, Zoology.
 R. Kaye Scott, Zoology.
 J. A. Simpson, Nat. Phil. I.
 A. D. G. Adam, History of Philosophy.
 A. D. G. Adam, Pol. Econ.
 B. C. Ballard, Latin II.
 B. C. Ballard, French II.
 B. C. Ballard, Pol. Econ.
 E. L. Cooper, Pathology.
 J. H. W. Lawson, Pol. Econ.
 R. W. Nicholls, Pathology.
 G. W. Paton, Brit. History.
 G. W. Paton, European Hist.
 G. W. Paton, Pol. Econ.
 A. H. Smith, Mech. Engineering.
 A. H. Smith, Surveying.
 F. G. A. Sublet, Nat. Phil. II.
 G. E. Green, Final French and German.
 I. R. Maxwell, Final English and Philosophy.
- 1923—J. G. Cornell, Latin I.
 J. G. Cornell, French I.
 K. L. Macartney, English I.
 K. L. Macartney, French I.
 A. G. Mancy, Nat. Phil. I.
 A. G. Mancy, Chemistry I.
 W. F. Paton, Greek I.
 W. F. Paton, Latin I.
 F. Penman, Nat. Phil. I.
 L. A. Reynolds, Nat. Phil. I.
 L. A. Reynolds, Graphics.
 F. T. Borland, Advanced Ethics.
 F. T. Borland, Hist. of Philosophy.
 A. F. Dunbar, Chemistry II.
 A. F. Dunbar, Geology II.
 H. R. Love, Physiology.
 K. R. Mackenzie, French.
 K. R. Mackenzie, German.
 T. A. Rank, Pol. Econ.
 A. H. Smith, Hyd. Engineering.
 A. H. Smith, Elect. Engineering.
 A. D. G. Adam, Final Latin and Philosophy.
 A. D. G. Adam, Final Sociology.
 B. C. Ballard, Final French.
 A. R. Macneil, Final Philosophy.
 G. W. Paton, Final Sociology.
 R. H. A. Cochrane, Final Civil Engineering.
 J. W. Strong, Final Civil Engineering.
- 1924—J. L. N. Benjamin, Brit. History.
 J. L. N. Benjamin, Logic.
 M. Clarke, Ancient History.
 S. R. Gerstman, Nat. Phil. I.
 S. R. Gerstman, Chemistry I.
 L. T. Wedlick, Chemistry I.
 A. D. G. Adam, Law of Property.
 J. W. Barnaby, Ancient History.
 J. W. Barnaby, Pol. Econ.
 H. A. Body, Anatomy.
 A. R. Buchanan, Anatomy.
 J. G. Cornell, Latin II.
 J. G. Cornell, French II.
 A. F. Dunbar, Chemistry III.
 T. S. Eddie, Anatomy.
 F. A. Green, Geology II.
 D. M. Little, Pol. Econ.
 H. R. Love, Pathology.
 K. L. Macartney, English II.
 K. L. Macartney, Science of Language.
 W. F. Paton, Greek II.
 F. Penman, Metallurgy.
 E. E. Price, Anatomy.
 L. A. Reynolds, Elast. of Materials.
 G. W. Paton, Final Philosophy.
 G. W. Paton, Final Sociology.
 F. T. Borland, Final Philosophy.
 A. H. Smith, Final Elect. Engineering.
 F. M. Read, Final Agr. Chem.
 F. M. Read, Final Agr. Bot.
 E. L. Cooper, Final Medicine, etc.
 D. O. Brown, Final Medicine, etc.

- 1925—B. McA. Foster, Nat. Phil. I.
 B. McA. Foster, Graphics.
 P. G. Reynolds, Nat. Phil. I.
 G. H. Wymond, Dent. Chem. I.
 G. H. Wymond, Jun. Anatomy
 H. A. Body, Public Health.
 A. R. Buchanan, Pathology
 T. S. Eddie, Pathology.
 D. M. Little, European Hist.
 A. G. Mancy, Physiology.
 A. E. Prytz, Dental Med.
 L. A. Reynolds, Geology.
 L. A. Reynolds, Civil Engineering.
 G. H. Smith, Sen. Anatomy.
 G. H. Smith, Histology.
 D. O. Southby, Dental Med.
 D. O. Southby, Oper. Dentistry.
 A. D. G. Adam, Final Laws.
 J. G. Cornell, Final French.
 F. A. Green, Final Metall. Engineering.
 D. M. Little, Final Sociology.
 K. L. Macartney, Final English.
 K. R. Mackenzie, Final French and German.
 W. F. Paton, Final Classics.
 P. A. Reid, Final Agr. Bot. and Agr. Bact.

Exhibitions and Scholarships at the University

- 1857—P. S. Davies, 2nd year Class. and English.
 P. S. Davies, 2nd year History and Logic.
 1858—J. R. Hallett, 1st year Classics and English.
 J. Miller, 2nd year Natural Science.
 J. Macfarland, 3rd year Social Science.
 1859—J. R. Hallett, 2nd year Classics and English.
 1861—J. R. Hallett, 3rd year Language and Logic.
 1862—W. C. Rees, 1st year Chem., etc.
 1863—G. Tait, 2nd year Classics and English.
 W. C. Rees, 2nd year Chem. etc.
 W. C. Rees, 2nd year Anat., etc.
 1864—W. C. Rees, 3rd year Medicine.
 1865—A. Harper, 1st year Classics.
 W. C. Rees, 4th year Medicine.
 1866—A. Harper, 2nd year Classics.
 1867—G. W. G. Butler, 2nd year Maths.
 C. F. Taylor, 2nd year Nat. Science.
 J. H. Hood, 3rd year History and Law.
 W. C. Rees, 5th year Medicine.
 1868—W. Shiels, 2nd year History and Law.
 J. G. Black, 1st year Chemistry.
 1869—J. W. Phillips, 2nd year Medicine.
 1870—J. W. Phillips, 3rd year Medicine.
 1871—W. Gardner, 2nd year Medicine.
 J. G. Black, 4th year Medicine.
 W. Shiels, Vice-Chancellor's Prize Essay.
 C. F. Taylor, Shakespeare Scholarship.
 1872—W. Gardner, 3rd year Medicine.
 P. Gullett, 1st year Classics.
 1873—A. C. Smith, 1st year Classics.
 J. Buchanan, Lecturer's Prize.
 1874—A. C. Smith, 2nd year Classics.
 B. Poulton, 4th year Medicine.
 1875—J. A. Kennison, 3rd year Medicine.
 1876—J. A. Kennison, 4th year Medicine.
 1877—T. J. Smith, 1st year Classics.
 T. J. Smith, 1st year Maths.
 A. C. Smith, 3rd year Arts.
 J. Buchanan, 3rd year Engineering.
 1878—J. H. Fraser, 2nd year Engineering.
 1880—L. S. Jones, Comte Exhibition (Oxford).

- 1881—T. J. Smith, 3rd year Arts.
J. W. McCay, 1st year Arts.
- 1882—A. A. Parry, 1st year Medicine.
J. W. McCay, 2nd year Classics.
- 1883—P. A. McEacharn, Natural Science.
- 1884—W. Ostermeyer, Maths. and Nat. Phil.
- 1885—R. S. Welshman, 1st year History and Logic.
T. Ewing, 1st year Nat. Phil.
J. B. Lewis, Stawell Engineering Scholarship.
- 1887—F. I. Grey, 1st year Maths.
J. Legge, 2nd year Classics.
J. McM. Williamson, 2nd year Law.
R. S. Welshman, History and Jurisprudence.
J. S. Robertson, Wyselaskie Scholarship, Natural Science.
- 1888—F. I. Grey, 2nd year Maths.
W. J. Long, 1st year Biology.
D. C. Levy, 1st year Maths.
J. Legge, 3rd year Classics.
D. E. Jenkins, 3rd year Philosophy.
T. Ewing, Stawell Engineering Scholarship.
T. Ewing, *Argus* Engineering Scholarship.
J. Legge, Wyselaskie Scholarship, Classics.
- 1889—W. H. Steele, Mathematics.
- 1890—J. Monash, *Argus* Engineering Scholarship.
W. H. Steele, Natural Philosophy.
T. A. Wilson, 4th year Anatomy.
W. J. Long, 4th year Therapeutics.
- 1892—F. I. Grey, Stawell Engineering Scholarship.
J. S. Yule, 1st year Latin.
J. S. Yule, 1st year Greek.
H. G. Tymms, 3rd year Physiology.
E. W. Rule, 3rd year Eng.
W. E. Gardner, 2nd year Engineering.
- 1893—R. N. Smith, *Argus* Engineering Scholarship.
E. J. Wilson, Pure Maths. I.
G. P. Ross, Nat. Phil. I.
T. Wilkinson, English I.
C. W. Bruce, 3rd year Anatomy.
T. L. Anderson, 3rd year Physiology.
T. E. Green, 4th year Therapeutics.
J. W. McCay, 1st year Laws.
- 1894—H. C. Winneke, Latin I.
H. C. Winneke, Greek I.
J. G. Latham, Deductive Logic.
H. C. Winneke, Deductive Logic.
E. J. Wilson, 2nd year Engineering.
D. A. Shields, 2nd year Anatomy.
W. Ostermeyer, 3rd year Physiology.
W. E. Gardner, Nat. Phil. Scholarship.
F. C. Madden, Surgery Scholarship.
- 1895—M. S. Sharman, Pure Maths. I.
M. S. Sharman, Mixed Maths. I.
M. S. Sharman, Nat. Phil. I.
H. C. Winneke, 2nd year Classics.
J. G. Latham, 2nd year Philosophy.
S. B. McLaren, Maths. and Nat. Phil. II.
J. Legge, Anatomy.
J. Legge, Chemistry and Therapeutics.
D. A. Shields, 3rd year Anatomy.
J. S. Yule, Final Classics.
J. W. McCay, Final Law.
T. E. Green, Final Medicine.
W. E. Gardner, Kernot Engineering Scholarship.
H. G. Tymms, Beaney Scholarship, Surgery.
T. E. Green, Beaney Scholarship, Pathology.
J. S. Yule, Wyselaskie Scholarship, Classics.
- 1896—A. Yule, Greek I.
A. Yule, Latin I.
M. S. Sharman, Mathematics II.

- 1897—W. J. Foote, Greek I.
 L. S. Latham, Latin I.
 L. S. Latham, Deductive Logic.
 A. Yule, 2nd year Classics.
 J. G. Macdonald, 1st year Laws.
 H. C. Winneke, 1st year Laws.
 H. C. Winneke, Law of Property.
 W. Ostermeyer, Final Medicine.
 J. G. Latham, Final Phil.
 S. B. McLaren, Final Maths.
 S. B. McLaren, Wyselaskie
 Scholarship Maths.
 S. B. McLaren, Final Nat. Phil.
 G. P. Ross, Civil Engineering.
 G. P. Ross, Mechanical Eng.
- 1898—H. C. Wilson, Greek I.
 H. C. Wilson, Latin I.
 L. S. Latham, 2nd year Classics.
 L. S. Latham, 2nd year Philo-
 sophy.
 H. McGillivray, Geology.
 M. S. Sharman, Final Schol.
 Maths.
 H. C. Winneke, Final Schol.
 Philosophy.
- 1899—H. C. Wilson, 2nd year Classics.
 A. Yule, Final Classics (*aeq.*).
 H. C. Winneke, Final Laws.
 L. S. Latham, Wyselaskie Schol.
 Classics.
- 1900—S. W. Patterson, Chemistry I.
 J. G. Latham, Jurisprudence
 and Roman Law.
 L. S. Latham, Final Classics.
 W. J. Foote, Final Philosophy.
 C. S. Galbraith, Final Engineer-
 ing.
- 1901—J. Adamson, Greek I.
 J. Adamson, Deductive Logic.
 J. A. Seitz, Pure Maths. I.
 J. A. Seitz, Mixed Maths. I.
 R. C. Foyster, History.
 A. E. Harker, Biology I.
 J. B. Sawers, 3rd year Laws.
 L. S. Latham, Junior Anatomy.
 L. S. Latham, Physiology.
 H. C. Wilson, Final Classics.
- 1902—E. P. Oldham, Biology.
 H. G. Jones, Philosophy.
 L. S. Latham, Senior Anatomy.
 S. W. Patterson, Physiology.
 J. A. Seitz, Civil Engineering.
 J. A. Seitz, Prof. Wilson Prize.
 J. G. Latham, Final Law Schol.
 S. W. Summons, Beaney Scholar-
 ship Pathology.
 W. F. Neville, Mechanical En-
 gineering.
- 1903—A. C. Fraser, Greek I.
 H. G. Steele, Latin I.
 N. W. Barratt, History I.
 S. G. Love, 2nd year Engineering.
 J. A. Seitz, 3rd year Engineering.
 L. S. Latham, 4th year Medicine.
- 1904—A. C. Fraser, Classics II.
 H. G. Steele, Classics II.
 H. C. Wilson, Pathology.
 H. G. Jones, Final Philosophy.
- 1905—A. Tulloh, Deductive Logic.
 J. A. Seitz, Dixon and *Argus*
 Scholarships, Civil Engineering.
 L. S. Latham, Final Scholarship
 Obstetrics.
 L. S. Latham, Beaney Scholarship
 Pathology.
- 1906—J. H. C. McIntosh, Greek I.
 J. H. C. McIntosh, Latin I.
 M. G. Patten, English.
 M. G. Patten, Logic.
 A. Tulloh, Philosophy.
 J. A. Laing, 3rd year Engineering.
 S. W. Patterson, Physiology Schol.
 A. C. Fraser, Final Classics.
 H. G. Steele, Final Classics.
- 1907—E. N. McQueen, Greek I.
 E. N. McQueen, Latin I.
 C. W. B. Littlejohn, Biology
 (Science).
 C. W. G. Roche, Biology (Med.).
 W. K. Smith, History.
 M. G. Patten, Philosophy.
 S. W. Irwin, Jurisprudence.
 L. B. Davies, Dixon Scholarship
 Chemistry.
 W. C. Mackenzie, Caroline Kay
 Scholarship, Anatomy.

- 1908—V. Finch, Greek I.
V. Finch, Latin I.
E. A. Hepburn, Mixed Maths. I.
E. A. Hepburn, Surveying I.
E. N. McQueen, Classics II.
C. W. B. Littlejohn, Physiology.
M. S. Sharman, Dixon Scholarship, Nat. Phil.
J. A. Laing, Stawell Scholarship, Civil Engineering.
- 1909—A. Deans, Greek I.
S. R. Dickson, English.
H. A. Mullett, Biology (Science).
H. R. Dew, Biology (Medical).
E. A. Hepburn, Nat. Phil. II.
E. A. Hepburn, Surveying.
M. G. Patten, Final Philosophy.
J. H. C. McIntosh, Final Classics.
J. H. C. McIntosh, Wyselaskie Scholarship, Classics.
A. Y. Nankivell, Forensic Medicine Prize.
C. G. Shaw, Caroline Kay Scholarship, Anatomy.
W. K. Smith, Dwight Prize, History.
- 1910—P. J. Wilson, Greek I.
H. H. Cuthbert, English.
K. A. McLean, Biology (Medical).
A. Deans, Classics II.
E. A. Hepburn, Engineering.
E. N. McQueen, Final Classics.
D. D. Munro, Stewart Travelling Scholarship (Ormond College).
- 1911—P. J. Wilson, Classics II.
H. R. Dew, Physiology.
H. R. Dew, Therapeutics.
W. M. Olive, Mechanical Engineering.
S. R. Dickson, Jurisprudence II.
S. R. Dickson, Law of Property.
A. P. Flockart, Civil Engineering III.
G. C. McLennan, Vet. Anatomy Scholarship.
M. G. Patten, Shakespeare Schol.
E. N. McQueen, Wyselaskie Schol., Classics.
- 1912—N. H. MacNeil, Greek I.
N. H. MacNeil, Latin I.
E. I. Littlejohn, Nat. Phil. I.
E. I. Littlejohn, Biology I.
W. N. H. Joughin, Classics II.
H. G. D. Breidahl, Physiology.
J. A. Aird, Agricultural Science.
L. B. Pritchard, Econ. Bact.
P. J. Wilson, Final Classics.
P. J. Wilson, H. B. Higgins Schol. for Study of Poetry.
J. A. Aird, Irrigation Schol.
S. W. Patterson, Beit Medical Research Fellowship (London).
S. B. McLaren, Adams Prize (Camb.).
- 1913—J. P. Adam, Greek I. (*prox. acc.*).
J. P. Adam, Latin I.
A. G. B. Fisher, Latin I. (*prox. acc.*).
A. G. B. Fisher, Pure Maths. I.
A. G. B. Fisher, Logic I.
A. G. B. Fisher, English I.
J. S. Green, Nat. Phil. I.
J. S. Green, Biology I.
N. H. MacNeil, Classics II.
P. M. Hamilton, Philosophy II.
J. G. Smyth, French (*Le Temps* Prize).
M. A. Stewart, Physiology.
W. N. H. Joughin, Final Classics.
H. G. D. Breidahl, Physiology.
W. M. Olive, Civil Engineering.
W. A. Hailes, Final Medicine.
W. A. Hailes, Clinical Medicine (Jamieson Prize).
A. M. Wilson, Beaney Scholarship, Pathology.
- 1914—H. C. Varley, English I.
A. G. B. Fisher, Brit. Hist. I.
D. V. K. Anderson, Logic.
H. C. Varley, Chemistry I.
A. E. Kelso, Surveying I.
A. E. Kelso (*prox. acc.*), Mechanical Engineering.
J. P. Adam, Greek II.
J. P. Adam (*aeq.*), Latin II.
J. P. Adam (*aeq.*), Science of Language.

- A. G. B. Fisher, English II.
 A. G. B. Fisher, Hist. of Philosophy.
 A. G. B. Fisher, Alexander Sutherland Prize.
 J. S. Green, Physiology.
 J. S. Green (*aeq.*), Anatomy.
 J. G. Whitaker (*aeq.*), Anatomy.
 M. A. Stewart, Therapeutics.
 P. M. Hamilton, Final Philosophy.
 N. H. Fairley, Final Gynæcology.
 K. A. McLean, Final Gynæcology.
 W. N. H. Joughin, Wyselaskie Schol., Classics.
- 1915—E. M. Higgins, English I.
 E. M. Higgins, Logic I.
 T. M. Cherry, Pure Maths. I.
 T. M. Cherry, Mixed Maths. I.
 A. E. Kelso, Geology I.
 A. E. Kelso, Civil Engineering I.
 A. E. Kelso, Surveying II.
 D. L. Yoffa, Anatomy.
 J. P. Adam, Final Classics.
 A. G. B. Fisher, Final History and Economics.
 E. F. Borrie, Final Civil Engineering.
 W. A. Jones, Veterinary Science.
 J. P. Adam, Wyselaskie Schol., Classics.
 A. G. B. Fisher, Wyselaskie Schol., Pol. Econ.
 N. H. Fairley, Government Research Scholarship, Pathology.
- 1916—E. Kirsner, Nat. Phil. I.
 T. M. Cherry, Pure Maths. II.
 T. M. Cherry, Mixed Maths. II.
 T. M. Cherry, Nat. Phil. II.
 T. M. Cherry, Prof. Wilson Prize.
 E. M. Higgins, Advanced Logic
 E. M. Higgins, History of Philosophy.
- 1917—G. Laver, Logic I.
 I. W. Wark, Mixed Maths. I.
 I. W. Wark, Nat. Phil. I.
 I. W. Wark, Chemistry I.
 C. J. O. Brown, Pathology.
 T. M. Cherry, Dixon Schol., Mathematics.
- T. M. Cherry, Wyselaskie Schol., Mathematics.
- 1918—G. Laver, Advanced Logic.
 G. Laver, Hist. of Philosophy.
 K. A. Lemon (*prox. acc.*), French II.
 G. Simpson, Anatomy.
 I. W. Wark, Mixed Maths. II.
 I. W. Wark, Chemistry II.
 F. A. R. McBain, Latin I.
 D. W. Neville, Nat. Phil. I.
 H. C. Varley, Final Medicine.
- 1919—R. C. Bald, English I.
 G. W. Elliott, Chemistry I.
 G. W. Elliott, Zoology I.
 A. L. McInnes, Botany I.
 S. C. J. McRae, Pathology.
 D. W. Neville, Physiology.
 C. J. O. Brown, Final Surgery.
 C. J. O. Brown, Final Gynæcology.
 A. E. Kelso, Final Civil Engineering.
 A. E. Kelso, Research Schol., Engineering.
- 1920—G. E. Green, French I.
 R. H. Keon-Cohen, Ancient History I.
 J. W. Strong, Surveying I.
 R. W. Nicholls, Botany I.
 R. W. Nicholls, Zoology I.
 R. C. Bald, English II.
 R. C. Bald, Alex. Sutherland Prize.
 R. C. Bald, Hist. of Philosophy (*prox. acc.*).
 A. T. Stirling, French II.
 G. V. Rudd, Chemistry II.
 G. V. Rudd, Applied Mechanics.
 D. B. Adam, Agric. Chemistry.
 I. W. Wark, Prof. Kernot Schol., Chem.
 I. W. Wark, 1851 Exhibition Research Schol.
 W. H. Downing, Dublin Prize for Original Literary Work.
 N. H. Fairley, David Syme Research Prize.
 A. W. Dawes, Mollison Schol. in Japanese.

- 1921—G. W. Paton, Greek I.
 G. W. Paton, Logic I.
 B. C. Ballard, Latin I.
 B. C. Ballard, French I.
 A. H. Smith, Mixed Maths. I.
 A. H. Smith, Graphics and Geom. Drwg.
 J. Bell, Graphics.
 G. E. Green, French II.
 G. E. Green, German II.
 R. H. Keon-Cohen, Brit. Hist. II. and European Hist.
 W. E. Cerutti, Geology II.
 G. V. Rudd, Metallurgy II.
 R. H. A. Cochrane, Civil Engineering.
 I. F. Phipps, Botany (Brunning Prize).
 R. C. Bald, Final English.
 A. T. Stirling, Final French.
 A. G. B. Fisher, Final Philosophy.
 A. G. B. Fisher, Final Sociology.
 W. E. Cerutti, Final Mining Engineering.
 F. S. Wright, Final Mech. Engineering.
 D. B. Adam, Final Agr. Chemistry.
 N. H. Fairley, Dublin Prize.
- 1922—H. A. Body, Chemistry I.
 H. A. Body, Zoology I. (*pro. acc.*).
 A. R. Buchanan, Zoology I.
 A. R. Buchanan, Botany.
 E. E. Price, Chemistry I.
 J. A. Simpson, Nat. Phil. I. (*pro. acc.*).
 A. F. Dunbar, Geology I. (*pro. acc.*).
 E. G. Robertson, Zoology I (Spencer Prize).
 A. H. Smith, Surveying I.
 A. H. Smith, Mech. Engineering I.
 A. H. Smith, Elas. of Materials.
 F. G. A. Sublet, Elast. of Materials.
 B. C. Ballard, Latin II.
 B. C. Ballard, French II.
 A. D. G. Adam, Hist. of Philosophy.
- E. L. Cooper, Pathology.
 G. V. Rudd, Final Bio-Chemistry.
 R. C. Bald, Wyselskie Scholarship, English.
 R. C. Bald, Shakespeare Schol.
 W. H. J. Moore, Beaney Schol., Surgery.
 R. H. Keon-Cohen, Wyselskie Schol., English Const. History.
 R. H. Keon-Cohen, Cobden Club Medal, Pol. Econ.
 J. C. McKenzie, Final Mining Engineering.
 G. O. Reid, Mollison Schol., Italian.
- 1923—J. G. Cornell, French I.
 K. L. Macartney, English I.
 K. L. Macartney, German I.
 A. G. Mancy, Chemistry I.
 W. F. Paton, Greek I.
 L. M. Walker, Ancient History.
 N. S. Williams, Zoology (Baldwin Spencer Prize).
 F. T. Borland, Advanced Ethics.
 A. F. Dunbar, Chemistry II.
 A. F. Dunbar, Geology II.
 K. R. Mackenzie, German II.
 A. H. Smith, Mixed Maths. II.
 A. H. Smith, Hyd. Engineering.
 A. H. Smith, Elect. Engineering.
 B. C. Ballard, Final French.
 B. C. Ballard, Wyselskie Schol., French.
 R. H. A. Cochrane, Stawell Research Schol., Engineering.
 R. H. A. Cochrane, *Argus* Schol., Civil Engineering.
 G. E. Green, Education.
 G. W. Paton, Cobden Club Medal, Pol. Econ.
- 1924—S. R. Gerstman, Nat. Phil. I.
 L. T. Wedlick, Chemistry I.
 L. T. Wedlick, Zoology.
 E. M. Pullar, Baldwin Spencer Prize.
 K. L. Macartney, Science of Language.
 K. L. Macartney, English II.
 K. L. Macartney, Alex. Sutherland Prize.

- W. F. Paton, Greek II.
 J. G. Cornell, French II.
 F. Penman, Chemistry II.
 F. Penman, Metallurgy I.
 F. A. Green, Geology II.
 A. D. G. Adam, Law of Property.
 H. A. Body, Anatomy.
 H. R. Love, Pathology.
 P. A. Reid, Agriculture.
 G. W. Paton, Final Philosophy.
 F. T. Borland, Laurie Prize.
 A. H. Smith, Final Elect. Engineering.
 F. M. Read, Agr. Chem. and Bio-Chem.
 F. M. Read, Agr. Bot. and Agr Bact.
 F. M. Read, Research Schol., Agriculture.
 D. O. Brown, Final Medicine.
 E. L. Cooper, Final Medicine (*prox. acc.*).
 E. L. Cooper, Clinical Medicine.
 D. O. Brown, Clin. Med. (*prox. acc.*).
 G. M. Tallent, Clin. Med. (*prox. acc.*).
 1925—F. Penman, Chemistry III.
 F. Penman, Metallurgy II.
 A. G. Mancy, Physiology.
 T. S. Eddie, Pathology and Bacteriology.
 H. A. Body, Public Health.
 B. McA. Foster, Graphics.
 W. F. Paton, Final Classics.
 K. L. Macartney, Final English.
 J. G. Cornell, Final French.
 D. M. Little, Final History and Political Science.
 D. M. Little, Final Sociology.
 D. M. Little, Cobden Club Medal, Pol. Econ.
 A. D. G. Adam, Final Laws.
 F. G. A. Sublet, Final Mech. Engineering.
 F. A. Green, Final Metall. Engineering.
 P. A. Reid, Final Agr. Bot. and Agr. Bacteriology.
 K. R. Mackenzie, Wyselaskie Schol., German.

Rhodes Scholarships

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1906. J. A. Seitz. | 1916. D. M. Sandral. |
| 1909. C. W. B. Littlejohn. | 1917. P. M. Hamilton. |
| 1911. H. K. Ward (New South Wales). | 1922. L. T. Ride. |
| 1914. N. H. MacNeil. | 1926. G. W. Paton. |

APPENDIX V

Athletics

Record Makers at the Combined Sports

Present Holders are Marked thus *

Open

100 Yards	1909—A. E. V. Hartkopf	10 3/5 sec
	*1911—J. A. Troup	10 sec.
220 Yards	1909—A. E. V. Hartkopf	23 2/5 sec.
	1911—J. A. Troup	23 2/5 sec.
	1912—J. A. Troup	23 3/10 sec.
440 Yards	1908—T. A. Wallace	53 3/5 sec.
	1909—A. E. V. Hartkopf	51 sec.
Putting the Weight	1907—A. D. Robertson	36 ft. 3/4 in.
Long Jump	1909—A. E. V. Hartkopf	20 ft. 5 1/2 in.
	1914—L. F. Edmunds	20 ft. 11 1/2 in.
	1916—L. F. Edmunds	21 ft.
	*1919—N. G. H. Tranter	22 ft. 1 1/2 in.

Under 16

100 Yards	1909—J. A. Troup	11 sec.
220 Yards	1909—F. J. Edwards	25 2/5 sec.
Long Jump	1910—J. S. Culley	18 ft. 1 in.
	1914—R. A. McMillan	19 ft. 6 3/4 in.
	*1918—S. Thompson	20 ft. 5 1/2 in.
High Jump	1919—G. Johnson	5 ft. 4 1/2 in.
	*1924—E. McI. Davidson	5 ft. 5 1/2 in.

Under 15

100 Yards	1913—R. A. McMillan	11 1/5 sec.
	Also M. Hammond, 1919, and R. J. Inglis, 1920)	
300 Yards	*1913—R. A. McMillan	35 3/5 sec.

Under 14

High Jump	1908—J. Greenwood	4 ft. 6 1/2 in.
	J. Hanrick	
	1914—F. L. Edmunds	4 ft. 9 in.
	*1925—G. N. Butchart (<i>aeq.</i>)	4 ft. 10 1/2 in.

Scotch Winners at the Combined Sports

Open Events

Putting the Weight	1907—A. D. Robertson	36 ft. 3/4 in.
	1909—A. E. V. Hartkopf	34 ft.
	1915—L. F. Edmunds	33 ft. 8 1/2 in.
	1918—F. L. Edmunds	35 ft. 3 1/2 in.

100 Yards	1908—T. A. Wallace	11 sec.
	1909—A. E. V. Hartkopf	10 3/5 sec.
	1911—J. A. Troup	10 sec.
	1912—J. A. Troup	10 3/10 sec.
	1915—L. R. V. Spencer	10½ sec.
	1919—N. G. Tranter	10 3/5 sec.
	1920—C. B. Melville	10 3/5 sec.
	1921—C. B. Melville	10 2/5 sec.
220 Yards	1909—A. E. V. Hartkopf	23 2/5 sec.
	1911—J. A. Troup	23 2/5 sec.
	1912—J. A. Troup	23 3/10 sec.
	1915—L. R. V. Spencer	23 4/5 sec.
	1919—N. G. Tranter	23½ sec.
	1920—C. B. Melville	24 sec.
	1921—C. B. Melville	23 2/5 sec.
	1924—F. R. Ward	23 9/10 sec.
440 Yards	1905—F. P. Brown	56 1/5 sec.
	1908—T. A. Wallace	53 3/5 sec.
	1909—A. E. V. Hartkopf	51 sec.
	1912—J. A. Troup	53½ sec.
	1921—C. B. Melville	53 2/5 sec.
880 Yards	1913—R. T. Tyas	2 min. 5 1/5 sec.
1 Mile	1905—F. P. Brown	4 min. 55 2/5 sec.
	1912—J. Mackay	7 min. 25 sec.
	1913—J. Mackay	7 min. 9½ sec.
	1915—H. L. Davis	4 min. 48 4/5 sec.
120 Yards Hurdles	1911—J. B. Laing	17 1/5 sec.
	1913—C. de B. Hogg	17 1/5 sec.
	1914—L. F. Edmunds	17 1/5 sec.
	1915—L. F. Edmunds	16 2/5 sec.
	1916—L. F. Edmunds	16 2/5 sec.
	1919—R. L. Almond	16 2/5 sec.
Long Jump	1909—A. E. V. Hartkopf	20 ft. 5¾ in.
	1911—J. A. Troup	19 ft. 9 in.
	1914—L. F. Edmunds	20 ft. 11½ in.
	1916—L. F. Edmunds	21 ft.
	1919—N. G. Tranter	22 ft. 1½ in.
	1921—A. B. Adams	20 ft. 9 in.
High Jump	1913—C. R. Martin	5 ft. 1¼ in.
	1916—D. McKenzie	5 ft. 6½ in.
	1918—F. L. Edmunds	5 ft. 5½ in.
	1920—A. B. Adams	5 ft. 7½ in.
	1921—A. B. Adams	5 ft. 6¾ in.
	1923—G. Johnson	5 ft. 8½ in.
	1925—E. M. Davidson	5 ft. 10½ in.
Under 16 Events		
100 Yards	1906—W. E. Thomson	
	1909—J. A. Troup	

	1913—W. B. Shaw
	1914—R. McMillan
	1916—C. E. Bond
	1922—F. D. Green
	1925—T. K. Anderson
220 Yards	1909—F. J. Edwards
	1910—J. Greenwood
	1913—W. B. Shaw
	1914—R. A. McMillan
	1916—C. E. Bond
	1918—C. B. Melville
440 Yards	1905—A. D. Thomas
	1914—W. B. Joynt
	1918—C. B. Melville
Long Jump	1910—J. G. Culley
	1913—F. May
	1914—R. A. McMillan
	1924—A. H. Miller
High Jump	1907—N. H. Fairley
	1910—J. Greenwood
	1911—G. L. Patterson
	1914—D. McKenzie
	1915—I. C. Jones
	1919—G. Johnson
	1924—E. M. Davidson
Under 15 Events	
100 Yards	1911—L. F. Edmunds
	1913—R. A. McMillan
	1916—R. L. Almond
	1919—M. Hammond
	1920—R. J. Inglis
300 Yards	1911—L. F. Edmunds
	1913—R. A. McMillan
	1914—R. P. Brown
	1916—R. L. Almond
	1919—M. Hammond
	1920—R. J. Inglis
Under 14 Events	
100 Yards	1912—R. A. McMillan
	1915—C. E. Bond
	1916—T. A. Brown
	1918—M. M. Hammond
	1924—G. R. Spencer
	1925—G. N. Butchart
High Jump	1905—N. H. Fairley
	1908—J. Hanrick & J. Greenwood (<i>aeq.</i>)
	1912—R. A. McMillan (<i>aeq.</i>)
	1913—R. P. Brown

- 1914—F. L. Edmunds
 1915—J. B. Aitken
 1916—T. A. Brown
 1922—E. McI. Davidson
 1923—B. H. Taylor (*aeq.*)
 1925—G. N. Butchart (*aeq.*)

Members of Combined Sports Teams

In one or two instances the names of flag-teams are unobtainable.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1905—F. P. Brown | O. M. Chilvers | G. Carson |
| A. D. Thomas | J. Laing | I. Murdoch |
| L. R. Morgan | J. Culley | J. Darling |
| C. F. Greaves | W. MacVean | N. E. Anderson |
| N. H. Fairley | C. H. Permezel | W. B. Nicholas |
| W. G. Davies | G. Culley | R. McCracken |
| W. J. Patterson | | A. E. Hartkopf |
| J. Cross | 1907—A. D. Robertson (C.) | T. A. Wallace |
| G. H. A. Tickell | F. W. Fay | R. Ballenger |
| D. H. Dougharty | W. J. Douglas | F. W. Fay |
| N. C. Harris | A. D. Cust | C. J. Young |
| J. L. Campbell | T. A. Wallace | W. Hogg |
| A. M. Laing | N. H. Fairley | J. Hanrick |
| A. E. V. Hartkopf | A. Vines | J. Greenwood |
| R. A. Vines | D. H. Dougharty | J. Adams |
| O. Chilvers | R. Ballenger | J. Troup |
| | W. S. Neale | |
| 1906—A. D. Robertson | R. McCracken | <i>Second</i> |
| L. R. Morgan | H. McLeod | 1909—R. McCracken (C.) |
| W. J. Patterson | L. R. Morgan | J. A. Troup |
| J. Cross | W. J. Patterson | W. M. Russell |
| C. F. Greaves | J. Gray | W. F. Stephens |
| W. G. Davies | J. O. Robertson | A. McCleery |
| W. H. McBean | L. M. Campbell | J. Greenwood |
| D. H. Dougharty | O. M. Chilvers | F. J. Edwards |
| J. Gray | A. D. McMeekin | F. W. Fay |
| A. M. Wilson | G. M. Connor | J. D. Brown |
| C. W. Littlejohn | B. Landy | W. B. Nicholas |
| N. C. Harris | N. E. Anderson | A. E. V. Hartkopf |
| H. W. Mitchell | | R. A. Vines |
| R. McCracken | 1908—W. J. Patterson (C.) | G. F. Culley |
| H. Thomson | W. MacVean | H. Backhouse |
| J. C. Jones | R. A. Vines | W. Bee |
| A. B. Laing | C. S. Barber | <i>Second</i> |
| N. R. Richards | N. R. Richards | 1910—R. McCracken (C.) |
| J. Sinclair | I. S. Robertson | G. A. Maling |
| W. E. Thomson | J. Laidlaw | N. E. Anderson |
| J. Doake | N. H. Fairley | R. Buchanan |
| A. Vines | W. Andrews | J. Kelso |
| F. W. Fay | A. D. McMeekin | J. Greenwood |

- A. R. Macneil
F. W. Fay
E. E. G. Boyd
W. Bee
R. A. Vines
W. F. Stephens
E. W. B. Woods
J. S. Culley
H. Backhouse
- Second*
1911—J. A. Troup (C.)
W. B. Shaw
A. H. Fitts
J. B. Laing
R. H. Tyas
W. F. Stephens
G. P. Freeman
L. F. Edmunds
G. B. Russell
A. R. Macneil
P. M. Hamilton
R. Mitchell
L. M. Kilpatrick
L. Spencer
F. R. Adams
J. Mackay
J. Greenwood
G. L. Patterson
J. A. Morrison
- Champions*
1912—J. A. Troup (C.)
S. W. Neale
W. B. Shaw
R. A. McMillan
G. P. Freeman
J. Mackay
R. H. Tyas
J. Greenwood
L. R. Spencer
F. R. McIntosh
R. W. Earnshaw
R. M. McMillan
H. R. Schlapp
R. G. Anderson
E. G. Schlapp
J. E. Brown
K. S. Blair
- L. F. Edmunds
J. A. Morrison
- Champions*
1913—J. A. Troup (C.)
J. Mackay
R. H. Tyas
L. F. Edmunds
L. R. V. Spencer
C. de B. Hogg
W. B. Shaw
J. B. McBean
H. R. Schlapp
R. P. Brown
R. A. McMillan
L. S. Woods
R. G. Anderson
J. E. Brown
R. S. Rodgerston
F. R. May
C. R. Martin
A. B. Caldwell
- Champions*
1914—L. F. Edmunds (C.)
R. A. McMillan
W. B. Shaw
S. J. Bowden
V. H. L. Dunn
H. L. E. Davis
R. P. Brown
C. G. Morris
D. E. McTaggart
D. McKenzie
J. T. Trim
L. T. Ride
W. F. Joynt
A. C. McVean
F. L. Edmunds
B. E. Wilson
- Champions*
1915—L. F. Edmunds (C.)
L. R. V. Spencer
D. McKenzie
H. L. E. Davis
I. C. Jones
A. C. Grieve
J. R. Simpson
N. G. H. Tranter
- J. B. Aitken
C. E. Bond
R. L. Almond
H. J. Thomson
W. B. Shaw
J. T. Trim
L. T. Ride
F. L. Edmunds
W. A. Fleming
J. Gould-Taylor
- Champions*
1916—L. F. Edmunds (C.)
N. H. Hay
G. Laver
V. H. L. Dunn
L. T. Ride
D. McKenzie
A. W. H. Booth
C. E. Bond
T. A. Brown
R. L. Almond
J. E. Shilliday
F. L. Edmunds
N. L. Edwards
D. G. Bain
B. E. Wilson
N. G. H. Tranter
L. L. Adams
- Second*
1918—N. G. H. Tranter (C.)
J. F. Hammond
A. B. Adams
J. W. Strong
F. S. Simpson
H. Irwin
T. A. Brown
M. M. Hammond
F. N. Balfe
A. J. McTaggart
J. B. Aitken
R. H. Keon-Cohen
C. E. Richardson
W. S. Ferguson
S. H. Thompson
R. L. Almond
F. L. Edmunds
C. B. Melville
K. A. Morrison

Champions

1919—N. G. H. Tranter (C.)

G. W. Johnson
 N. M. Morrison
 S. H. Thompson
 J. Ramsay
 F. N. Balfe
 J. G. Law
 R. A. MacDougall
 M. M. Hammond
 R. J. Inglis
 A. J. McTaggart
 W. S. Ferguson
 S. G. Sutherland
 I. E. Graham
 J. B. Aitken
 R. H. Keon-Cohen
 R. L. Almond
 C. B. Melville
 J. C. Shaw

Second

1920—C. B. Melville (C.)

J. B. Osboldstone
 A. J. McTaggart
 F. M. Reid
 H. G. Grant
 A. J. Trenerry
 A. J. Hetherington
 W. B. McDougall
 A. M. Corr
 V. Kwong
 G. Moir
 J. B. Aitken
 R. J. Inglis
 W. A. Little
 D. O. Southby
 D. F. Thomson
 A. E. Pratt
 A. B. Adams
 J. E. Owen

Second

1921—C. B. Melville (C.)

F. Nelson
 J. G. Stonham
 F. D. Green
 A. Nichol

J. S. Bowden
 T. S. Clark
 C. H. Keon-Cohen
 G. W. Young
 R. N. Vroland
 A. J. McTaggart
 S. G. Hawthorne
 A. M. Corr
 D. O. Southby
 J. A. Soutar
 W. I. Telford
 A. E. Pratt
 A. B. Adams
 R. J. Inglis
 A. F. Sloan

1922—E. M. Davidson

N. W. Swann
 E. E. Ransom
 A. Paton
 A. H. Miller
 F. D. Green
 S. A. Morrison
 A. M. Corr
 R. M. Drummond
 J. G. Stonham
 F. R. Ward
 R. C. Wright
 D. R. Manson
 K. M. Campbell
 R. N. Vroland
 R. J. Inglis
 J. A. C. Coulter
 A. F. Sloan
 S. G. Hawthorne

Second

1923—A. F. Sloan (C.)

E. M. Davidson
 A. le P. Darvall
 A. M. Corr
 A. H. Miller
 N. J. Favalaro
 D. R. Manson
 R. C. Wright
 L. M. Johnson
 W. I. Telford
 J. H. McCracken
 F. R. Ward
 G. P. Wischer

G. W. Johnson
 F. R. Phillips
 N. Swann
 F. D. Green
 R. N. Vroland
 B. H. Taylor

1924—A. F. Sloan (C.)

D. R. Manson
 G. R. Spencer
 E. E. Ransom
 L. W. Bennett
 G. V. Cowan
 C. A. Walter
 T. M. Ramsay
 E. M. Davidson
 W. I. Telford
 R. S. Crawford
 W. L. Mactier
 G. C. Meares
 A. le P. Darvall
 A. H. Miller
 R. M. Drummond
 F. R. Ward
 D. A. Kidd
 R. C. Pascoe
 R. C. Wright

1925—F. R. Ward (C.)

R. M. Drummond
 C. G. Hooper
 L. H. Ledger
 B. H. Taylor
 B. M. Carson
 V. D. Nairn
 D. R. Manson
 A. H. McKenzie
 T. K. Anderson
 N. G. Elder
 A. le P. Darvall
 F. R. Jelley
 G. N. Butchart
 K. R. Banks
 G. V. Cowan
 B. A. Barnett
 W. I. Telford
 E. M. Davidson
 L. W. Bennett
 C. A. Grant

APPENDIX VI

Cricket

Results of Matches, 1858-1926

The record of some matches in the "sixties" with Melbourne Grammar School has probably been lost, but as regards the other Public Schools, the list is complete.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Result</i>
February, 1858	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by 14 runs
November, 1858	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Drawn
November, 1858	St. Kilda	M.G.S.	Won by 11 runs
March, 1859	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 6 wkts.
February, 1860	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 102 runs
February, 1860	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by —
March, 1863	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Won by 49 runs
October, 1864	Govt. Paddock	M.G.S.	Lost by 21 runs
November, 1866	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 5 wkts.
March, 1867	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 10 runs
December, 1867	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 52 runs
March, 1868	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by innings and 25
March, 1869	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by innings and 9
November, 1869	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 27 runs
March, 1870	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 88 runs
December, 1870	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 10 wkts.
December, 1870	Warehousemen's	W.C.	Won by 84 runs
March, 1871	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 34 runs
March, 1871	Warehousemen's	W.C.	Won by innings and 27
December, 1871	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 92 runs
December, 1871	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 64 runs
March, 1872	E.M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by 6 wkts.
March, 1873	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 71 runs
April, 1873	E.M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by —
March, 1875	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 9 wkts.
March, 1875	E.M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by innings and 27
March, 1876	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 38 runs
March, 1876	E.M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by innings and 23
March, 1876		W.C.	Lost by —
December, 1876	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 13 runs
March, 1877	E.M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 14 runs
November, 1877	St. Kilda	W.C.	Won by 6 wkts.
December, 1877	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 9 wkts.
March, 1878	St. Kilda	M.G.S.	Won by innings and 20
April, 1878	E.M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 5 wkts.
December, 1878	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by innings and 95
December, 1878	Richmond	M.G.S.	Drawn
March, 1879	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by innings and 72
March, 1879	S.M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by 183 runs
December, 1879	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by innings and 8
December, 1879	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by innings and 44
March, 1880	S.M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 82 runs
March, 1880	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 8 runs
November, 1880	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by 119 runs

<i>Date</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Result</i>
December, 1880	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by innings and 18
March, 1881	Warehousemen's	W.C.	Won by innings and 26
March, 1881	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Won by 27 runs
November, 1881	Scotch College	W.C.	Drawn
December, 1881	Warehousemen's	M.G.S.	Drawn
November, 1882	Scotch College	W.C.	Drawn
December, 1882	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 9 wkts.
November, 1883	S.M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 83 runs
November, 1883	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 6 runs
March, 1884	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by innings and 95
December, 1884	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Drawn
March, 1885	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by innings and 98
March, 1885	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by innings and 16
March, 1885	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by 1 wkt.
November, 1885	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 10 wkts.
November, 1885	Scotch College	W.C.	Drawn
March, 1886	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Lost by 43 runs
November, 1886	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Drawn
March, 1887	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Lost by 6 wkts.
March, 1887	W.C.	W.C.	Won by innings and 112
April, 1887	Geelong	G.G.S.	Lost by 31 runs
November, 1887	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by innings and 55
November, 1887	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Won by 8 wkts.
March, 1888	W.C.	W.C.	Won by innings and 2
March, 1888	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Won by 90 runs
March, 1888	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Won by innings and 101
November, 1888	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by 10 wkts.
November, 1888	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by 76 runs
March, 1889	W.C.	W.C.	Lost by 6 wkts.
March, 1889	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Lost by 10 wkts.
April, 1889	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by 10 wkts.
December, 1889	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by 103 runs
December, 1889	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Won by 65 runs
March, 1890	W.C.	W.C.	Won by 10 wkts.
March, 1890	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Won by 9 wkts.
March, 1890	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Won by innings and 39
December, 1890	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Won by 8 wkts.
December, 1890	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by innings and 52
March, 1891	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by 2 wkts. and 358
March, 1891	Warehousemen's	W.C.	Won by 10 wkts.
April, 1891	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Won by innings and 1
December, 1891	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by 7 wkts.
December, 1891	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Won by 255 runs
December, 1891	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Won by 274 runs
March, 1892	W.C.	W.C.	Won by 6 wkts.
March, 1892	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Won by innings and 22
April, 1892	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by innings and 53
November, 1892	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Won by 5 wkts.
December, 1892	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Won by innings and 8
December, 1892	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by 64 runs
March, 1893	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by 150 runs
March, 1893	W.C.	W.C.	Won by 8 wkts.
March, 1893	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Won by 2 wkts.
December, 1893	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Won by 82 runs
December, 1893	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Won by 1 wkt.
December, 1893	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by 4 wkts.
March, 1894	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by 85 runs
March, 1894	W.C.	W.C.	Won by 3 runs
March, 1894	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Won by innings and 122
December, 1894	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by 10 wkts.

HISTORY OF SCOTCH COLLEGE

<i>Date</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Result</i>
December, 1894	Scotch College	W.C.	Lost by innings and 10
December, 1894	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Won by innings and 150
March, 1895	W.C.	W.C.	Lost by 111 runs
March, 1895	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by 10 wks.
April, 1895	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Lost by 4 wks.
November, 1895	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by 89 runs
December, 1895	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Won by 7 wks. and 178
December, 1895	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by 117 runs
March, 1896	W.C.	W.C.	Won by innings and 11
March, 1896	Geelong	G.G.S.	Lost by 78 runs
March, 1896	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Lost by 111 runs
November, 1896	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Drawn
December, 1896	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by 10 wks.
December, 1896	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by 9 wks.
March, 1897	W.C.	W.C.	Lost by 95 runs
April, 1897	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Lost by 314 runs
April, 1897	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Won by 6 wks. and 17 runs
November, 1897	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Drawn
November, 1897	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by 38 runs
December, 1897	Scotch College	W.C.	Lost by 142 runs
March, 1898	W.C.	W.C.	Won by innings and 148
March, 1898	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Lost by 68 runs
April, 1898	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Won by 37 runs
November, 1898	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Won by 150 runs
November, 1898	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by innings and 496
December, 1898	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Won by 7 wks.
March, 1899	W.C.	W.C.	Won by 269 runs
March, 1899	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Won by 91 runs
March, 1899	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Won by 5 runs
November, 1899	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Lost by 65 runs
November, 1899	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by 1 wkt.
December, 1899	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Won by 2 wks.
March, 1900	W.C.	W.C.	Won by 10 wks.
March, 1900	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Lost by 39 runs
March, 1900	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Won by innings and 63
November, 1900	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Won by innings and 73
November, 1900	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by 202 runs
December, 1900	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Won by 14 runs
March, 1901	X.C.	X.C.	Won by 9 wks.
March, 1901	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by 17 runs
November, 1901	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Won by 62 runs
December, 1901	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Won by 49 runs
March, 1902	Scotch College	X.C.	Won by 91 runs
March, 1902	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Lost by 6 wks.
November, 1902	W.C.	W.C.	Lost by innings and 238
December, 1902	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by 219 runs
March, 1903	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Lost by 10 wks.
April, 1903	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Lost by 2 wks.
November, 1903	X.C.	X.C.	Won by 9 wks.
November, 1903	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by 10 wks.
March, 1904	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Won by 8 wks.
March, 1904	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by 5 wks.
November, 1904	W.C.	W.C.	Lost by 275 runs
November, 1904	Scotch College	X.C.	Won by 5 wks.
March, 1905	X.C.	X.C.	Won by 10 wks.
March, 1905	Scotch College	W.C.	Lost by 5 runs
November, 1905	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Lost by 9 wks.
December, 1905	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Lost by 107 runs
March, 1906	Scotch College	X.C.	Lost by 53 runs
April, 1906	W.C.	W.C.	Won by 9 wks.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Result</i>
November, 1906	E.M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 9 wkts.
November, 1906	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by 7 wkts.
March, 1907	E.M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by innings and 181
March, 1907	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Won by 7 wkts.
November, 1907	X.C.	X.C.	Won by innings and 217
November, 1907	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Lost by innings and 212
March, 1908	Scotch College	X.C.	Lost by 2 wkts.
March, 1908	W.C.	W.C.	Lost by 209 runs
March, 1908	G.C.	G.C.	Lost by 187 runs
November, 1908	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Won by 60 runs
November, 1908	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by innings and 99
March, 1909	Scotch College	X.C.	Lost by 152 runs
March, 1909	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Won by 8 wkts.
March, 1909	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by 8 wkts.
November, 1909	Scotch College	G.C.	Won by 8 wkts.
November, 1909	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by 85 runs
March, 1910	X.C.	X.C.	Lost by 273 runs
March, 1910	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Lost by 10 wkts.
March, 1910	W.C.	W.C.	Lost by 7 wkts.
November, 1910	G.C.	G.C.	Won by 6 wkts.
November, 1910	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Lost by 4 wkts and 628
March, 1911	Scotch College	X.C.	Won by 98 runs
March, 1911	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Won by innings and 42
March, 1911	Scotch College	W.C.	Lost by 76 runs
November, 1911	Scotch College	G.C.	Won by 183 runs
November, 1911	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Won by 5 wkts.
March, 1912	X.C.	X.C.	Lost by 38 runs
March, 1912	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Won by 58 runs
March, 1912	W.C.	W.C.	Won by 249 runs
November, 1912	G.C.	G.C.	Won by innings and 51
November, 1912	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Abandoned
March, 1913	Scotch College	X.C.	Lost by 11 runs
March, 1913	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Abandoned
November, 1913	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by innings and 69
November, 1913	Scotch College	G.C.	Won by 204 runs
November, 1913	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by 104 runs
March, 1914	Scotch College	X.C.	Won by 258 runs
March, 1914	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Won by 8 wkts. and 2 runs
March, 1914	W.C.	W.C.	Won by 9 runs
November, 1914	G.C.	G.C.	Won by 10 wkts.
November, 1914	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Lost by 186 runs
March, 1915	Scotch College	X.C.	Won by 6 wkts.
March, 1915	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Won by 51 runs
March, 1915	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by innings and 93
November, 1915	Scotch College	G.C.	Won by innings and 39
November, 1915	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by 4 wkts.
March, 1916	X.C.	X.C.	Won by 10 wkts
March, 1916	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Lost by innings and 77
March, 1916	W.C.	W.C.	Won by 118 runs
November, 1916	G.C.	G.C.	Won by innings and 11
November, 1916	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Lost by 8 runs
March, 1917	Scotch College	X.C.	Won by 2 wkts.
March, 1917	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Lost by innings and 41
March, 1917	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by 81 runs
November, 1917	Scotch College	G.C.	Won by 67 runs
November, 1917	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by 5 wkts. and 171
March, 1918	X.C.	X.C.	Lost by 4 wkts. and 4 runs
March, 1918	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Lost by 10 wkts.
March, 1918	W.C.	W.C.	Lost by innings and 256
November, 1918	G.C.	G.C.	Won by 62 runs

<i>Date</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Result</i>
November, 1918	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Lost by 79 runs
March, 1919	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Lost by 5 runs
March, 1919	Scotch College	W.C.	Lost by 44 runs
March, 1919	Scotch College	G.C.	Drawn game
November, 1919	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by innings and 72
November, 1919	Scotch College	X.C.	Lost by innings and 77
March, 1920	G.C.	G.C.	Won by 17 runs
March, 1920	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Lost by 192 runs
March, 1920	W.C.	W.C.	Lost by 12 runs
November, 1920	X.C.	X.C.	Lost by innings and 93
November, 1920	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Lost by innings and 132
March, 1921	Scotch College	G.C.	Won by 32 runs
March, 1921	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by 10 wkts.
March, 1921	Scotch College	X.C.	Lost by 7 wkts.
November, 1921	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Lost by 7 wkts.
November, 1921	Scotch College	W.C.	Lost by 168 runs
March, 1922	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Won by 61 runs
March, 1922	X.C.	X.C.	Lost by 19 runs
March, 1922	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Won by innings and 101
November, 1922	W.C.	W.C.	Won by innings and 99
November, 1922	G.C.	G.C.	Won by 294 runs
March, 1923	Scotch College	X.C.	Lost by 62 runs
March, 1923	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Lost by innings and 61
March, 1923	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by 37 runs
November, 1923	Scotch College	G.C.	Won by innings and 182
November, 1923	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by 9 runs
March, 1924	Scotch College	G.G.S.	Lost by 9 wkts.
March, 1924	W.C.	W.C.	Lost by 68 runs
November, 1924	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Lost by innings and 64
November, 1924	X.C.	X.C.	Lost by 214 runs
November, 1924	G.C.	G.C.	Won by 10 wkts.
March, 1925	Scotch College	W.C.	Won by 30 runs
March, 1925	Scotch College	G.C.	Won by 206 runs
March, 1925	M.G.S.	M.G.S.	Lost by 275 runs
November, 1925	Scotch College	X.C.	Won by 44 runs
November, 1925	G.G.S.	G.G.S.	Lost by 196 runs
March, 1926	G.C.	G.C.	Won by 11 runs
March, 1926	Scotch College	M.G.S.	Lost by innings and 128
March, 1926	X.C.	X.C.	Won by 48 runs

Batting Averages, 1877-1926

<i>Batsman</i>	<i>No. of Innings</i>	<i>Not Outs</i>	<i>Highest Score</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average</i>
Graham, J. T. (1895)	32	4	172	1336	47.7
McLeod, R. W. (1883)	10	—	131	461	46.1
McBean, W. H. (1906)	6	1	124	224	44.8
Kemp, L. D. (1926)	6	1	58	222	44.4
Maling, G. A. (1915)	4	3	21	42	42.0
Russell, A. C. J. (1895)	38	2	156	1460	40.5
McLeod, H. A. (1889)	47	7	151	1590	39.7
Heatley, R. C. (1913)	6	2	90	158	39.5
May, F. R. (1913)	23	1	111	816	37.11
McCrimmon, H. C. (1875)	11	2	60	332	36.8
Meares, G. C. (1923)	24	5	131	686	36.1
Phillips, F. R. (1922)	24	1	146	814	35.4
Moore, F. (1878)	10	2	72	282	35.2
Barnett, B. A. (1924)	18	3	116	518	34.5
Jacobs, E. (1899)	11	1	72 n.o.	337	33.7
Trend, H. S. (1911)	10	2	102	268	33.5
Moss, J. S. (1924)	16	1	72	495	33.0

<i>Batsman</i>	<i>No. of Innings</i>	<i>Not Outs</i>	<i>Highest Score</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average</i>
Bowden, H. H. (1902)	41	9	104	1051	32.8
Fergie, C. A. (1913)	22	2	112	644	32.2
McLeod, C. E. (1884)	22	1	145	648	30.8
Campbell, K. M. (1921)	19	3	74	483	30.2
Stewart, G. S. (1912)	32	7	141	755	30.2
Brook, A. F. (1883)	7	1	73 n.o.	175	29.1
Broadhurst, F. (1916)	17	3	81	399	28.5
Hotchin, M. D. (1904)	25	6	182 n.o.	536	28.2
Hodgkinson, C. H. (1898)	9	—	103	253	28.1
Rodgerson, R. S. (1912)	21	1	79	545	27.5
McKenzie, C. (1897)	18	1	125	463	27.2
White, O. C. C. (1924)	13	2	73 n.o.	298	27.1
McCracken, A. (1907)	6	1	63	132	26.4
Neale, S. W. (1909)	21	3	71	476	26.4
Hartkopf, A. E. V. (1903)	50	4	167	1187	25.8
McLeod, D. H. (1885)	42	5	204 n.o.	925	25.0
Cock, E. C. (1917)	18	1	80	424	24.9
Musgrove, F. (1887)	39	2	168	920	24.8
Dean, A. H. (1901)	26	2	101	586	24.4
Freemantle, L. F. (1914)	32	6	104	628	24.2
McCleery, J. E. (1920)	17	2	84	363	24.2
Wallace, W. H. (1897)	4	2	21	48	24.0
Moir, G. A. (1893)	20	6	56	335	23.9
Treeby, A. E. (1897)	36	5	116 n.o.	742	23.9
Chapman, F. D. (1915)	26	2	191	568	23.7
Rodgerson, G. D. (1913)	21	2	95	443	23.3
Stephens, W. F. (1907)	37	3	105	777	22.9
Baxter, B. (1894)	28	2	136 n.o.	586	22.5
Dunn, V. H. (1914)	18	3	51	332	22.1
Patterson, G. L. (1912)	14	—	58	303	21.6
Colclough, J. G. (1899)	26	4	66	471	21.4
Vines, R. A. (1906)	30	6	79	511	21.3
Jones, J. C. (1904)	17	1	132	340	21.2
Bennett, L. W. (1923)	32	5	160	569	21.1
Chandler, J. (1920)	6	1	48	105	21.0
Craig, C. (1913)	23	1	64	456	20.7
McGuigan, M. J. (1879)	13	—	55	263	20.2
Gair, G. H. (1905)	29	2	88 n.o.	554	20.1
Kennedy, D. W. (1909)	20	2	72	360	20.0
Anderson, T. Y. (1890)	18	3	70	299	19.9
Baxter, R. G. (1921)	23	—	85	454	19.7
Mackay, G. (1876)	4	—	38	78	19.5
Cooper, J. B. (1891)	33	1	83	621	19.4
Green, F. A. (1920)	20	—	50	382	19.1
Secombe, H. G. (1924)	17	1	57	306	19.1
Laing, J. B. (1909)	17	2	52	286	19.1
Roberts, O. A. (1921)	31	4	82	513	19.0
Meares, R. L. (1924)	22	3	69	356	18.7
Sutherland, W. F. (1914)	11	2	44	169	18.8
Mailer, D. (1891)	36	3	89 n.o.	617	18.6
Anthony, S. B. (1885)	16	4	37	224	18.6
Kelso, J. (1887)	23	1	67	408	18.5
Howden, O. McA. (1901)	17	5	58	221	18.4
Mackay, G. (1912)	12	1	69	202	18.4
Taylor, C. S. (1902)	14	1	57	238	18.3
Empey, R. A. (1922)	7	—	32	127	18.1
Levy, E. B. (1882)	9	2	46 n.o.	126	18.0
Dodds, J. T. (1892)	14	2	64	210	17.5

<i>Batsman</i>	<i>No. of Innings</i>	<i>Not Outs</i>	<i>Highest Score</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average</i>
Smith, P. H. (1897)	13	1	74	210	17.5
Bowman, A. W. (1899)	10	1	41	158	17.5
McLeod, N. K. (1895)	31	2	101	513	17.1
Staples, C. V. (1892)	41	5	69	610	16.9
Chapman, E. S. (1891)	25	3	61	369	16.7
McIlwraith, D. K. (1910)	19	—	52	317	16.7
Blair, J. M. (1916)	5	1	34	66	16.5
Wright, W. M. (1918)	9	—	52	294	16.3
Bruce, W. (1880)	15	—	72	244	16.2
Smith, G. H. (1921)	31	—	68	502	16.2
Smith, C. M. (1910)	16	2	55	288	16.2
Green, T. E. (1889)	9	2	27 n.o.	113	16.1
Patterson, W. J. (1903)	37	2	76	565	16.1
Morrison, H. C. (1906)	20	3	58	272	16.0
Freemantle, R. M. (1918)	22	3	51	305	16.1
Seitz, J. A. (1899)	19	—	63	301	15.8
Bond, F. S. (1883)	4	—	49	63	15.7
Hutchinson, H. McD. (1921)	9	1	34	124	15.5
McFarland, S. (1889)	26	3	56	351	15.2
Meares, C. F. (1926)	5	—	30	76	15.2
Ross, J. A. (1880)	5	2	18 n.o.	45	15.0

Centuries

<i>Batsman</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Opponents</i>
McLeod, R. W.	131	March,	1885 M.G.S.
McLeod, R. W.	113	March,	1885 W.C.
McLeod, C. E.	114	March,	1887 W.C.
McLeod, C. E.	145	March,	1888 M.G.S.
McLeod, D. H.	204 n.o.	March,	1891 G.G.S.
Musgrove, F.	168	December,	1891 G.G.S.
McLeod, H. A.	103	December,	1891 G.G.S.
McLeod, H. A.	104	March,	1893 W.C.
McLeod, H. A.	105	March,	1894 M.G.S.
Mailer, D.	125	November,	1894 G.C.
McLeod, H. A.	151	December,	1894 G.G.S.
Baxter, B.	148	November,	1895 G.C.
Baxter, B.	123	March,	1896 M.G.S.
Russell, A. C. J.	147	November,	1896 G.G.S.
Baxter, B.	136 n.o.	December,	1896 W.C.
Graham, J. T.	116	April,	1897 G.G.S.
McLeod, N. K.	101	November,	1897 M.G.S.
Russell, A. C. J.	156	March,	1898 W.C.
Russell, A. C. J.	117	November,	1898 G.G.S.
Graham, J. T.	122 n.o.	November,	1898 G.G.S.
McKenzie, C.	125	November,	1898 W.C.
Hodgkinson, C. H.	103	November,	1898 W.C.
Graham, J. T.	172	November,	1898 W.C.
McKenzie, C.	111 n.o.	March,	1899 G.G.S.
Treeby, A. E.	116 n.o.	March,	1899 G.G.S.
Dean, A. H.	101	March,	1903 M.G.S.
Bowden, H. H.	104	November,	1903 W.C.
Jones, J. C.	132	November,	1906 G.G.S.
McBean, W. H.	124	November,	1906 G.G.S.
Hotchin, M. D.	182 n.o.	March,	1907 W.C.
Hartkopf, A. E. V.	167	November,	1909 G.C.
Trend, H. S.	102 n.o.	November,	1911 G.C.
Stephens, W. F.	105	November,	1911 M.G.S.
Fergie, C. A.	112	March,	1914 X.C.

<i>Batsman</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Opponents</i>
May, F. R.	111	March, 1915	X.C.
Stewart, G. S.	141	March, 1916	W.C.
Freemantle, L. F.	104 n.o.	November, 1917	G.C.
Chapman, F. D.	191 n.o.	March, 1918	W.C.
Aitken, J. B.	100	November, 1920	G.G.S.
Phillips, F. R.	146	November, 1922	G.C.
Meares, G. C.	103 n.o.	November, 1922	G.C.
Phillips, F. R.	107	March, 1923	G.G.S.
Phillips, F. R.	115	March, 1923	W.C.
Phillips, F. R.	121	November, 1923	G.C.
Meares, G. C.	131	March, 1924	W.C.
Meares, G. C.	122 n.o.	March, 1924	W.C.
Barnett, B. A.	116	March, 1925	W.C.
Bennett, L. W.	160	March, 1926	G.C.

H. A. McLeod and F. R. Phillips each scored 4 centuries. B. Baxter,
A. C. J. Russell, J. T. Graham and G. C. Meares, each 3. R. W. McLeod
and C. McKenzie, each 2.

Scores of Sixty

The following batsmen have made scores of sixty runs and upwards for the College in Public School matches:

<i>Batsman</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Opponents</i>
McCrimmon, H. C.	60	December, 1877	M.G.S.
Moore, F.	60 n.o.	March, 1879	M.G.S.
Moore, F.	72	December, 1879	M.G.S.
Adams, J.	71	November, 1880	W.C.
Shepherd, H. W.	61	March, 1881	W.C.
Bruce, W.	72	November, 1881	W.C.
McLeod, R. W.	73	November, 1883	W.C.
McLeod, R. W.	61	November, 1883	W.C.
Brook, A. F.	73 n.o.	March, 1884	M.G.S.
McLeod, C. E.	76	November, 1887	M.G.S.
McLeod, D. H.	60	March, 1888	G.G.S.
McLeod, C. E.	63	March, 1888	G.G.S.
McLeod, D. H.	66 n.o.	March, 1890	M.G.S.
McLeod, H. A.	60	December, 1890	W.C.
McLeod, D. H.	68	December, 1890	W.C.
Anderson, T. Y.	70	March, 1891	G.G.S.
McLeod, D. H.	61	March, 1891	W.C.
Musgrove, F.	98	April, 1891	M.G.S.
McLeod, D. H.	84 n.o.	December, 1891	M.G.S.
McLeod, H. A.	86	December, 1891	M.G.S.
Kelso, J.	67	December, 1891	M.G.S.
Musgrove, F.	66	March, 1892	W.C.
Chapman, E. S.	61	March, 1892	M.G.S.
Anderson, T. Y.	65	April, 1892	G.G.S.
Mailer, D.	63	March, 1893	M.G.S.
McLeod, H. A.	67 n.o.	December, 1893	G.G.S.
Cooper, J. B.	83	December, 1893	M.G.S.
Mailer, D.	89 n.o.	December, 1893	M.G.S.
McLeod, H. A.	92	March, 1894	G.G.S.
Mailer, D.	71	March, 1894	G.G.S.
Baxter, B.	60	March, 1894	G.G.S.
Cooper, J. B.	76	March, 1894	W.C.
Cooper, J. B.	81	March, 1894	W.C.
Dodds, J. T.	64	March, 1894	M.G.S.
Staples, C. V.	69	November, 1895	W.C.
Graham, J. T.	93	November, 1896	G.G.S.
Russell, A. C. J.	62	December, 1896	M.G.S.

<i>Batsman</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Opponents</i>
Graham, J. T.	87 n.o.	December, 1896	W.C.
Russell, A. C. J.	61	March, 1897	W.C.
Graham, J. T.	65	November, 1897	G.G.S.
McKenzie, C.	87	March, 1898	W.C.
Russell, A. C. J.	65	March, 1898	G.G.S.
Smith, P. H.	74	April, 1898	M.G.S.
Russell, A. C. J.	71	November, 1898	W.C.
Treeby, A. E.	60	November, 1898	W.C.
Hodgkinson, C. H.	33	December, 1898	M.G.S.
Russell, A. C. J.	62	December, 1898	M.G.S.
Treeby, A. E.	62	March, 1899	W.C.
McKenzie, C.	65	March, 1899	W.C.
Treeby, A. E.	60	November, 1899	W.C.
Jacobs, E.	72 n.o.	December, 1899	M.G.S.
Treeby, A. E.	82	March, 1900	W.C.
Treeby, A. E.	82	March, 1900	M.G.S.
Seitz, J. A.	63	November, 1900	G.G.S.
Seitz, J. A.	62	November, 1900	W.C.
Colclough, J. G.	66	December, 1901	M.G.S.
Dean, A. H.	73	November, 1903	X.C.
Dean, A. H.	89	March, 1904	M.G.S.
Bowden, H. H.	63	March, 1904	M.G.S.
Bowden, H. H.	64 n.o.	November, 1904	W.C.
Bowden, H. H.	71	March, 1905	X.C.
Bowden, H. H.	73	November, 1905	M.G.S.
Bowden, H. H.	67 n.o.	November, 1906	M.G.S.
McCracken, A.	63	March, 1907	W.C.
Morrison, R. D.	77	March, 1907	W.C.
Bowden, H. H.	62	March, 1907	G.G.S.
Hotchin, M. D.	64 n.o.	March, 1907	G.G.S.
Bowden, H. H.	81	November, 1907	X.C.
Hotchin, M. D.	87	November, 1907	X.C.
Patterson, W. J.	65	November, 1907	X.C.
Gair, G. H.	88 n.o.	November, 1907	X.C.
Hartkopf, A. E. V.	69	March, 1908	X.C.
Patterson, W. J.	76 n.o.	March, 1908	W.C.
Hartkopf, A. E. V.	77	November, 1908	M.G.S.
Hartkopf, A. E. V.	68	March, 1909	G.G.S.
Hartkopf, A. E. V.	73	March, 1909	W.C.
Vines, R. A.	79	March, 1910	X.C.
Vines, R. A.	63	March, 1910	X.C.
Stephens, W. F.	60	March, 1910	W.C.
Stephens, W. F.	85	November, 1910	G.C.
Stephens, W. F.	60	March, 1911	X.C.
Kennedy, D. W.	72	November, 1911	G.C.
Kennedy, D. W.	69	November, 1911	G.C.
Neale, S. W.	71	November, 1911	G.C.
Trend, H. S.	83	November, 1911	G.C.
Rodgerson, R. S.	79	March, 1912	X.C.
Fergie, C. A.	92	March, 1912	W.C.
Neale, S. W.	64	March, 1912	W.C.
Rodgerson, R. S.	73	November, 1913	W.C.
Heatley, R. C.	90 n.o.	November, 1913	G.C.
May, F. R.	84	November, 1913	M.G.S.
May, F. R.	66	March, 1914	X.C.
May, F. R.	73	March, 1914	W.C.
Stewart, G. S.	73	March, 1914	W.C.
Fergie, C. A.	70	November, 1914	G.C.
May, F. R.	61	November, 1914	M.G.S.
Rodgerson, R. S.	81	November, 1914	M.G.S.

<i>Batsman</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Opponents</i>
May, F. R.	76	March, 1915	W.C.
Craig, C. C.	64	March, 1915	W.C.
Rodgers, G. D.	95	March, 1915	W.C.
Ride, L. T.	70	November, 1915	G.C.
Stewart, G. S.	81	March, 1916	W.C.
Chapman, F. D.	74	November, 1917	G.C.
Broadhurst, F. H.	81	November, 1917	G.C.
Chapman, F. D.	60	March, 1918	G.G.S.
(In 1919 no one scored more than 60.)			
Cock, E. F.	80	March, 1920	G.C.
Baxter, R. G.	85	March, 1921	G.C.
McCleery, J. E.	78	March, 1921	G.C.
Baxter, R. G.	77	March, 1921	M.G.S.
McCleery, J. E.	84	March, 1921	M.G.S.
Phillips, F. R.	69 n.o.	March, 1922	X.C.
Smith, G. H.	68	March, 1922	G.G.S.
Campbell, K. M.	74	March, 1922	G.G.S.
Campbell, K. M.	81	November, 1922	W.C.
Baxter, R. G.	60	November, 1922	W.C.
Roberts, O. A.	62	November, 1922	G.C.
Petchell, J. H.	62	November, 1922	G.C.
(In 1923 no one scored more than 60.)			
Meares, G. C.	72	March, 1924	G.G.S.
Bennett, L. W.	79	March, 1925	W.C.
White, O. C. C.	73 n.o.	March, 1925	G.C.
Barnett, B. A.	63	November, 1925	G.G.S.
Meares, R. L.	69	November, 1925	X.C.
Moss, J. S.	72	March, 1926	G.C.

Scores of 300 and Over

<i>Date</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Opponents</i>
Mar., 1891	449 (8 wks.)	G.G.S.	Nov., 1907	441	X.C.
Dec., 1891	309	G.G.S.	Nov., 1911	340 (7 wks.)	G.C.
Mar., 1894	356	G.G.S.	Nov., 1913	323	W.C.
Mar., 1894	342	M.G.S.	Mar., 1915	333	W.C.
Mar., 1898	323	W.C.	Mar., 1916	401 (6 wks.)	W.C.
Nov., 1898	316 (6 wks.)	G.G.S.	Mar., 1918	323	W.C.
Nov., 1898	646	W.C.	Mar., 1920	307	G.C.
Mar., 1899	306	W.C.	Nov., 1922	518 (9 wks.)	G.C.
Mar., 1900	304	M.G.S.	Nov., 1923	312	G.C.
Mar., 1906	478	W.C.	Nov., 1924	304	G.C.
Nov., 1906	357	G.G.S.			

Bowling Average, 1877-1926

At Least 10 Wickets

<i>Bowler</i>	<i>Runs</i>	<i>Wkts.</i>	<i>Avg.</i>	<i>Bowler</i>	<i>Runs</i>	<i>Wkts.</i>	<i>Avg.</i>
Fleming, W. R.	55	15	3.6	McLeod, D. H.	1544	172	8.9
McCrimmon, H. C.	302	51	5.9	Weedon, A. H.	189	21	9.0
Moore, F.	287	42	6.3	Green, B.	91	10	9.1
Jukes, T. C.	156	24	6.5	Bond, E. A.	91	10	9.1
McLeod, R. W.	351	51	6.8	Hodgkinson, C. H.	91	10	9.1
Utber, P. S.	100	14	7.1	Valantine, A.	241	26	9.2
McCracken, J. H.	175	24	7.2	Paterson, C. A.	222	23	9.6
Sutherland, J. G.	566	75	7.5	Sangster, G.	116	12	9.6
Mackay, G.	75	10	7.5	Musgrove, F.	997	102	9.7
Harper, F. O.	175	20	8.7	Mailor, D.	888	90	9.8
McGuigan, M. J.	460	52	8.8	McLeod, H. A.	1011	102	9.9
White, J. A.	460	52	8.8	McLeod, C. E.	651	65	10.0
Thomson, J. P.	359	42	8.8	Wright, W. T.	141	14	10.0

<i>Bowler</i>	<i>Runs</i>	<i>Wkts.</i>	<i>Avg.</i>	<i>Bowler</i>	<i>Runs</i>	<i>Wkts.</i>	<i>Avg.</i>
Shew, W. D.	131	13	10.0	Fowler, A. J.	159	10	15.9
Finlay, C. K.	162	16	10.1	Grant, B. H.	270	17	15.9
Hotchin, M.	256	25	10.2	Empey, R. A.	400	25	16.0
McFarland, S.	352	34	10.3	Hartkopf, A. E. V.	2497	156	16.0
Bowman, A. W.	367	34	10.7	Russell, A. C. J.	2096	123	17.0
Terry, W. V.	131	12	10.9	Russell, W. M.	311	18	17.2
Rodgersen, R. S.	882	76	11.6	Carter, R. H.	413	24	17.2
Ainslie, R. W.	224	19	11.7	Roberts, O. A.	1352	78	17.3
Freemantle, L. F.	1400	119	11.7	Graham, J. T.	1238	70	17.6
Reid, S. S.	349	29	12.0	Stephens, W. F.	270	14	19.3
Jacobs, E.	233	19	12.2	Tickell, G. H. A.	271	14	19.3
McBean, C. M.	192	15	12.8	Kelso, A. E.	744	38	19.6
Baxter, B.	899	70	12.8	Bennett, L. W.	1084	55	19.7
Mullett, L. T.	674	46	12.9	Aitken, J. B.	595	30	19.8
Walters, R. L.	484	37	13.0	Morrison, H. C.	855	42	20.3
Melville, W. H.	158	12	13.1	Freemantle, R. M.	331	16	20.7
McKenzie, C.	459	35	13.1	Marshall, W. D.	214	10	21.4
Armstrong, T. S.	187	14	13.3	McInnes, I. D.	552	24	23.0
Mearns, E. J.	213	16	13.3	Crawford, R. S.	602	26	23.2
Anderson, L. M.	513	38	13.5	Baxter, R. G.	879	37	23.8
Rodgersen, G. D.	880	63	13.1	McLeod, N. K.	359	15	23.9
Lovell, G.	168	12	14.0	Chapman, F. D.	460	19	24.2
MacNeil, N. H.	550	39	14.1	Schultz, A. E.	293	12	24.4
Dean, A. H.	1479	104	14.2	Howden, O. McA.	347	14	24.7
Thomas, D. L. G.	245	17	14.4	Vines, R. A.	348	14	24.7
Stewart, G. S.	480	33	14.5	Muntz, R. N.	694	28	24.8
Hutchison, A. R.	236	16	14.7	Philpott, H. C.	361	14	25.8
Kennedy, D. W.	224	15	15.0	McCracken, F. M.	323	12	26.9
Le Leu, F.	330	22	15.0	McCleery, J. E.	540	19	27.9
Sutherland, W. F.	181	12	15.0	Normand, W. S.	462	16	28.9
Price, N. P.	305	20	15.2	Barnett, B. A.	527	17	31.0
Bond, E. A.	222	14	15.8	Taylor, S. G.	644	19	33.9
Bowden, H. H.	871	55	15.9				

Complete to 1926 (end of First Term).

Ten Wickets in a Match

There is much greater difficulty in discovering exceptional bowling feats than in unearthing large scores. No doubt a number of bowlers other than those appearing in this list accomplished the feat of capturing ten wickets in a match. J. Catto and C. J. Baker have certainly suffered through the lack of importance attached to bowling in the earlier times. Then again, in a few cases, no details are forthcoming at all. Since 1876, however, the list is fully authentic.

<i>Bowler</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Opponents</i>
Ogilvy, D.	13 for (about) 50	February, 1858	G.G.S.
Ogilvy, D.	10 for (about) 55	November, 1858	G.G.S.
Wilkie, D.	11 for 38	March, 1859	M.G.S.
Catto, J.	12 for (about) 70	March, 1871	M.G.S.
Catto, J.	11 for 51	December, 1871	M.G.S.
Palmer	14 for 15	March, 1875	W.C.
McCrimmon, H. C.	10 for 82	March 1877	W.C.
McCrimmon, H. C.	10 for 60	December, 1877	M.G.S.
McCrimmon, H. C.	12 for 55	April, 1878	W.C.
McGuigan, M. J.	10 for 37	March, 1879	M.G.S.
McGuigan, M. J.	11 for 86	March, 1880	W.C.
Sutherland, J. G.	10 for (about) 64	November, 1883	M.G.S.
White, J. A.	10 for 67	March, 1885	M.G.S.
McLeod, R. W.	11 for 58	March, 1885	W.C.
White, J. A.	14 for (about) 93	November, 1885	W.C.
McLeod, D. H.	11 for 27	March, 1887	W.C.

<i>Bowler</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Opponents</i>
McLeod, C. E.	11 for 26	November, 1887	W.C.
Reid, S. S.	11 for 55	March, 1888	M.G.S.
McLeod, D. H.	13 for 60	April, 1891	M.G.S.
Musgrove, F.	11 for 71	December, 1891	W.C.
McLeod, D. H.	11 for 27	December, 1891	G.G.S.
McLeod, D. H.	10 for 56	December, 1891	M.G.S.
McCracken, J. H.	12 for 66	April, 1892	G.G.S.
Mailer, D.	10 for 43	November, 1892	M.G.S.
Mailer, D.	11 for 30	December, 1892	G.G.S.
Musgrove, F.	13 for 57	December, 1892	W.C.
McLeod, H. A.	12 for 89	March, 1893	W.C.
McLeod, H. A.	10 for 154	December, 1893	M.G.S.
Mailer, D.	10 for 93	December, 1893	W.C.
McLeod, H. A.	10 for 165	March, 1894	W.C.
McLeod, H. A.	10 for 91	March, 1894	M.G.S.
McLeod, H. A.	15 for 37	December, 1894	G.G.S.
Baxter, B.	10 for 98	March, 1895	W.C.
Russell, A. C. J.	11 for 85	March, 1896	W.C.
Graham, J. T.	10 for 127	December, 1896	W.C.
McKenzie, C.	10 for 40	March, 1898	W.C.
Russell, A. C. J.	10 for 75	November, 1898	W.C.
Graham, J. T.	10 for 57	November, 1898	W.C.
Bowman, A. W.	11 for 78	March, 1899	W.C.
Hotchin, M.	15 for 91	March, 1900	G.G.S.
Thomson, J. P.	10 for 40	November, 1900	G.G.S.
Anderson, L. M.	10 for 71	March, 1901	W.C.
Dean, A. H.	11 for 116	November, 1901	G.G.S.
Dean, A. H.	10 for 139	March, 1902	X.C.
Dean, A. H.	13 for 116	November, 1903	W.C.
Dean, A. H.	10 for 81	March, 1904	G.G.S.
Dean, A. H.	12 for 152	March, 1904	M.G.S.
Walters, R. L.	15 for 139	November, 1904	X.C.
Walters, R. L.	10 for 51	March, 1905	X.C.
Hartkopf, A. E. V.	12 for 72	April, 1906	W.C.
Bowden, H. H.	10 for 78	March, 1907	W.C.
Hartkopf, A. E. V.	13 for 112	November, 1907	X.C.
Hartkopf, A. E. V.	13 for 150	March, 1908	X.C.
Hartkopf, A. E. V.	12 for 170	March, 1908	W.C.
Hartkopf, A. E. V.	12 for 161	March, 1908	G.C.
Hartkopf, A. E. V.	13 for 143	March, 1909	G.G.S.
Hartkopf, A. E. V.	11 for 105	March, 1909	W.C.
McNeil, N. H.	10 for 116	November, 1911	M.G.S.
Rodgers, R. S.	10 for 99	November, 1913	W.C.
Rodgers, R. S.	10 for 244	November, 1913	M.G.S.
Rodgers, G. D.	12 for 84	November, 1915	G.C.
Freemantle, L. F.	12 for 113	March, 1916	W.C.
Freemantle, L. F.	16 for 92	March, 1917	W.C.
McInnes, I. D.	10 for 285	November, 1918	M.G.S.

Scotch College v. Geelong College

Prior to Geelong College becoming a Public School

<i>Date</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Result</i>
April, 1886	Scotch College	Won by 85 runs
March, 1887	Corio	Won by an innings and 99 runs
November, 1888	Scotch College	Won by 54 runs
December, 1889	Corio	Won by an innings and 101 runs
December, 1890	Scotch College	Won by an innings and 9 runs
November, 1891	Corio	Won by an innings and 111 runs
December, 1893	Scotch College	Won by 365 runs

<i>Date</i>		<i>Ground</i>	<i>Result</i>
November, 1894		Corio	Won by an innings and 137 runs
November, 1895		Scotch College	Won by 279 runs
October, 1896		G.C.	Won by 2 wickets and 87 runs
October, 1897		Scotch College	Won by 138 runs
November, 1898		G.C.	Lost by 62 runs
November, 1899		Scotch College	Drawn
March, 1900		G.C.	Won by 141 runs
March, 1901		Scotch College	Lost by 86 runs
March, 1902		G.C.	Won by an innings and 3 runs
March, 1903		Scotch College	Won by 82 runs
March, 1904		G.C.	Won by 9 wickets
March, 1905		Scotch College	Drawn
March, 1906		G.C.	Won by 144 runs
March, 1907		E.M.C.G.	Won by 159 runs
17 Won. 2 Drawn. 2 Lost.			

Hat Trick: A. C. J. Russell, 1897; A. H. Dean, 1904.

Centuries for Scotch College: D. Mailer, 1894, 125; B. Baxter, 1895, 148.

Centuries for G.C.: H. Jacobs. 1905, 106.

Members of the Eleven

1858—James Macpherson	Frazer	J. Johnson
D. Ogilvy	A. Campbell	W. Johnson
J. Ogilvy	Roycroft	S. Moodie
J. Conway	<i>Matches:</i>	(<i>Records Incomplete</i>)
D. Wilkie	Played—1	<i>Matches:</i>
Dalziel	Won—1	Played—2
Ainslie		Won—1
Hetherington	1864—Anderson	Lost—1
Elliott	Gay	
Punch	Stephens	1868—J. C. Field (C.)
Low	Burkinshaw	Wilkie
Carson	Wilkie	W. H. Leonard
<i>Matches:</i>	Sleight	F. Stevens
Played—3	Barfoot	J. McCracken
Won—2	Colles	McKinley
Drawn—1	Trickett	Johnstone
	Wilson	Pattison
1859—A. Fleming	McLaughlin	A. C. Wilson
D. Wilkie	<i>Matches:</i>	Fenton
D. Carson	Played—1	Inglis
G. Tait	Lost—1	<i>Matches:</i>
J. Macpherson		Played—1
J. Tait	1866—W. Johnson	Won—1
J. Ogilvy	S. Moody	
D. Ogilvy	Lyons	1869—W. H. Leonard (C.)
T. Elliott	A. Davis	C. R. Pattison
J. Murray	D. Campbell	Johnstone
E. Montgomery	J. Johnson	T. McKellar
<i>Matches:</i>	Garrard	P. McLean
Played—1	Fisher	J. Catto
Won—1	Robertson	F. E. Darchy
	Day	W. Lindsay
1863—Darchy	Stuckey	S. Nathan
Daly	<i>Matches:</i>	Crooke
Howitt	Played—1	W. Oliver
Duff	Lost—1	<i>Matches:</i>
Ballantyne		Played—2
N. Campbell	1867—Leonard	Won—1
McLaughlin	McKinley	Lost—1
Ogilvy	Gerrard	

1870—J. Catto (C.)

Campbell
F. E. Darchy
J. Garbutt
Johnstone
W. Lindsay
McCracken
T. McKellar
R. Pattison
J. Thomson
Woolf
Graham
Dickson
Swift

Matches:

Played—3
Won—3

1871—J. Catto (C.)

Woolf
R. Pattison
F. Darchy
Kennison
D. Skene
Klingender
Robertson
Montgomery
Cohen
Fieldman
G. Crooke
Garbutt
McCully
Harrison
Ireland

Matches:

Played—4
Won—3
Lost—1

1872—R. C. Patterson (C.)

Garbutt
Johnstone
Cohen
Skene
Friedman
Klingender
Ireland
Crooke
Thomas
McKay
Shew
Charsley

Matches:

Played—1
Lost—1

1873—M. Wilson (C.)

J. Levy
W. Sandilands
J. Curdie
H. Friedman
J. Miller
N. Rattray

C. Pattison

R. McKay
A. Oliver
J. Matheson

Matches:

Played—2
Lost—2

1875—C. J. Baker (C.)

Blair
Brideson
Gordon
Levy
Matheson
McCrimmon
Melville
Palmer
Smith
Steele

Matches:

Played—2
Won—2

1876—H. C. McCrimmon (C.)

J. W. Adamson
Downes
Evans
Gordon
Gray
Mackay
Melville
H. Syme
Smith
Swanson
Irwin
Montgomery
Showers
Anthony
Gillett

Matches:

Played—4
Won—1
Lost—3

1877—H. C. McCrimmon (C.)

W. H. Melville
W. McIntosh
G. Mackay
H. J. Downes
C. J. Baker
H. R. Anthony
R. D. Oswald
F. G. Syme
W. H. Taylor
D. Aitken
E. F. Bryan
J. Dawson
G. W. McKie
A. J. Gillett
F. Adams

Matches:

Played—3
Won—3

1878—H. C. McCrimmon (C.)

D. Mitchell
W. H. Melville
E. F. Bryan
H. J. Downes
F. Moore
J. Adams
F. G. Syme
W. H. Taylor
C. Robertson
G. Mackay
M. McCrae
H. Beckwith
D. Aitken

Matches:

Played—4
Won—3
Drawn—1

1879—W. H. Melville (C.)

Second Half
H. Downes
H. W. Shepherd
J. Adams
D. Aitken
F. Moore (C.)
First Half
A. Brodie
J. Taylor
G. V. Anderson
M. McGuigan
H. Jukes
Armstrong
Rutherford
H. J. Neave
W. T. Whan

Matches:

Played—4
Won—3
Lost—1

1880—W. Bruce

H. W. Shepherd
J. Adams
D. L. McLeod
M. J. McGuigan (C.)
Second Half
R. James
D. Aitken (C.)
First Half
J. G. Sutherland
R. J. Thomas
E. W. Kelso
P. T. Brodie
C. L. Moore
S. Armstrong
W. T. Whan
A. Levy

Matches:

Played—4
Won—3
Lost—1

1881—H. W. Shepherd
(C.), First Half

A. Levy
W. Bruce
T. S. Armstrong
J. G. Sutherland
(C.), Second
Half

C. K. Finlay
D. L. McLeod
G. L. Aitken
W. R. Fleming
J. A. Ross
W. T. Wright
W. E. Robertson
C. Y. Coulson

Matches:

Played—4
Won—2
Drawn—2

1882—J. G. Sutherland
(C.)

E. B. Levy
W. R. Fleming
C. K. Finlay
W. E. Robertson
R. Fullarton
F. J. Metherell
J. W. Glancy
G. L. Wilson
P. Stub
D. Boyd
F. J. Clarke
J. Steel
W. H. Martin

Matches:

Played—2
Won—1
Drawn—1

1883—J. G. Sutherland
(C.)

E. B. Levy
A. F. Brook
R. W. McLeod
F. S. Bond
J. A. White
W. J. Appleton
W. G. Greenwell
D. Wallace
D. McKenzie
W. A. Gosman
J. Steele

Matches:

Played—2
Won—2

1884—J. G. Sutherland
(C.) First Half

A. F. Brook
P. W. Elliot
R. W. McLeod
J. A. White
G. H. Morgan
C. E. McLeod
W. A. Gosman
S. Goldberg
A. Cameron
W. R. Vale
E. B. Levy (C.)
Second Half

Matches:

Played—2
Won—1
Drawn—1

1885—J. A. White (C.)

C. E. McLeod
P. W. Elliot
R. W. McLeod
S. Goldberg
E. C. Taylor
L. Money
S. B. Anthony
A. H. Sargood
A. E. Warburton
J. T. Monger
E. Brooks
P. S. Fairway
A. J. Byford
W. J. Allen
W. J. Armstrong

Matches:

Played—5
Won—3
Drawn—1
Lost—1

1886—C. E. McLeod (C.)

J. T. Monger
R. W. Ainslie
S. B. Anthony
D. H. McLeod
E. C. Taylor
R. J. Munro
S. Goldberg
P. T. Fairway
W. J. Allen
W. J. Armstrong
B. Green
V. Cooper
A. R. Hutchison
E. W. Taddell
J. R. Peterkin
C. P. L. Kreitmeyer

Matches:

Played—2
Drawn—1
Lost—1

1887—C. E. McLeod (C.)

D. H. McLeod
S. B. Anthony
R. A. Ramsay
E. A. Bond
A. W. Green
A. R. Hutchison
F. S. Raphael
R. W. Ainslie
W. H. Davies
B. Green
E. T. Toms
J. W. Morrison
J. Kelso
W. E. Firebrace
J. H. G. Connell
F. Musgrove

Matches:

Played—5
Won—3
Lost—2

1888—C. E. McLeod (C.)

First Half
D. H. McLeod (C.)
Second Half
E. A. Croft
E. A. Bond
A. W. Green
A. H. McKean
J. H. G. Connell
H. M. Sargood
A. Valentine
S. S. Reid
P. S. Utter
E. T. Toms
W. Firebrace
F. Musgrove
J. Kelso

Matches:

Played—5
Won—4
Lost—1

1889—D. H. McLeod (C.)

F. Musgrove
S. McFarland
E. A. Bond
W. E. Firebrace
T. E. Green
E. T. Toms
A. Valentine
J. Kelso
E. A. Croft
S. S. Reid
E. L. Ardlie
A. H. McKean
A. J. Philpott

Matches:

Played—5
Won—3
Lost—2

1890—D. H. McLeod (C.)

F. Musgrove
S. McFarland
E. A. Bond
J. Kelso
H. A. McLeod
A. Valantine
T. Y. Anderson
E. T. Toms
J. W. Leckie
A. H. McKean
S. S. Reid

Matches:

Played—5
Won—5

1891—D. H. McLeod (C.)

F. Musgrove
H. A. McLeod
J. Kelso
S. McFarland
T. Y. Anderson
D. Mailer
E. S. Chapman
J. H. McCracken
J. B. Cooper
W. L. Armstrong
H. E. Jackson
E. A. Bond
P. Ryan

Matches:

Played—6
Won—6

1892—F. Musgrove (C.)

H. A. McLeod
S. McFarland
E. A. Bond
T. Y. Anderson
J. A. Taylor
D. Mailer
E. S. Chapman
J. B. Cooper
J. H. McCracken
S. E. Grimwood
C. V. Staples
C. K. McLeod
J. T. Dodds

Matches:

Played—6
Won—6

1893—H. A. McLeod (C.)

F. G. McKean
J. B. Cooper
H. N. Young
D. Mailer
J. T. Dodds
E. S. Chapman
G. Lovell
C. V. Staples
G. A. Moir
A. R. Lewis

N. B. Jackson

J. T. English
W. A. Todd

Matches:

Played—6
Won—6

1894—H. A. McLeod (C.)

J. B. Cooper
G. A. Moir
D. Mailer
J. T. Dodds
W. A. Todd
C. V. Staples
N. B. Jackson
G. Lovell
E. S. Chapman
B. Baxter
W. J. Wilson
N. K. McLeod
W. T. Vickers
C. K. McLeod

Matches:

Played—6
Won—4
Lost—2

First loss in '94, after
29 wins.

1895—C. V. Staples (C.)

C. K. McLeod
W. A. Todd
B. Baxter
N. K. McLeod
N. H. Baillieu
A. C. J. Russell
A. W. Robinson
C. A. Paterson
R. Ingram
E. Murray
F. G. Clarke
W. H. Carson
C. R. Kirkby

Matches:

Played—6
Won—3
Lost—3

1896—B. Baxter (C.)

C. V. Staples
J. T. Graham
A. C. J. Russell
N. K. McLeod
N. H. Baillieu
C. R. Kirkby
S. O. Benjamin
A. W. Robinson
J. S. McLean
J. T. Anderson
C. F. Anderson
F. B. Collins

Matches:

Played—6
Won—2
Lost—3
Drawn—1

1897—J. T. Graham (C.)

A. C. J. Russell
N. K. McLeod
C. McKenzie
A. W. Robinson
C. F. Anderson
A. G. Laurie
F. B. Collins
A. E. Treeby
W. J. Waugh
C. R. Kirkby
W. H. Wallace
J. T. Anderson
P. H. Smith
J. C. Finlay

Matches:

Played—6
Won—1
Lost—1
Drawn—1

1898—J. T. Graham (C.)

A. C. J. Russell
C. McKenzie
P. H. Smith
C. H. Hodgkinson
A. E. Treeby
M. Hotchin
W. W. Lyon
G. Leonard
F. W. Mitchell
C. C. Marshall
W. E. Sunmons
A. G. Laurie
L. M. Anderson
H. L. Krause
H. M. Kidgell
M. K. Hardie

Matches:

Played—6
Won—5
Lost—1

1899—C. McKenzie (C.)

First Half
C. H. Hodgkinson
A. E. Treeby (C.)
Second Half
J. A. Seitz
P. H. Smith
A. W. Bowman
H. G. Jones
M. Hotchin
C. A. Bond
H. B. Irwin

J. McPhail	S. S. Strutt	1906—H. H. Bowden (C.)
J. J. G. Colclough	<i>Matches:</i>	A. E. Hartkopf
E. L. Buchanan	Played—4	G. H. Gair
F. O. Harper	Won—1	M. D. Hotchin
H. G. Jones	Lost—3	W. J. Patterson
L. M. Anderson	1903—A. H. Dean (C.)	H. C. Morrison
A. H. Weedon	C. S. Taylor	N. R. Richards
E. Jacobs	E. A. Box	J. C. Jones
<i>Matches:</i>	S. S. Strutt	J. Gray
Played—6	H. H. Bowden	H. McBean
Won—5	H. W. Harper	A. M. Wilson
Lost—1	J. H. May	<i>Matches:</i>
1900—A. E. Treeby (C.)	A. G. Hearne	Played—4
J. G. Colclough	A. E. Hartkopf	Won—2
J. A. Seitz	O. McA. Howden	Lost—2
E. Jacobs	C. H. McBean	1907—H. H. Bowden (C.)
M. Hotchin	N. E. Dutton	W. F. Stephens
L. M. Anderson	W. J. Patterson	H. C. Morrison
C. A. Bond	R. L. Walters	A. E. V. Hartkopf
J. T. Thomson	W. J. Knox	A. McCracken
A. H. Weedon	S. W. Coates	M. D. Hotchin
F. O. Harper	<i>Matches:</i>	G. H. Gair
G. Sangster	Played—4	W. J. Patterson
J. T. Morrison	Won—2	N. R. Richards
N. G. Job	Lost—2	W. A. Hailes
<i>Matches:</i>	1904—A. H. Dean (C.)	R. J. Ballenger
Played—6	J. H. May	<i>Matches:</i>
Won—5	W. J. Knox	Played—4
Lost—1	O. McA. Howden	Won—3
1901—L. M. Anderson (C.)	M. D. Hotchin	Lost—1
J. G. Colclough	L. J. Schutt	1908—A. E. V. Hartkopf
C. A. Bond	N. E. Dutton	(C.)
M. Jacobs	J. C. Jones	W. A. Hailes
A. H. Dean	H. H. Bowden	R. J. Ballenger
L. M. Anderson	T. A. Ogilvie	W. M. Russell
W. D. Marshall	V. Bowman	T. A. Wallace
B. Kaufman	W. J. Patterson	C. F. Nixon
J. T. Morrison	A. E. Hartkopf	R. A. Vines
J. R. Dickson	R. L. Walters	W. J. Patterson
E. P. Oldham	C. McBean	G. H. Gair
W. D. Shew	<i>Matches:</i>	R. McCracken
R. M. Hardie	Played—5	W. F. Stephens
H. D. Garland	Won—3	C. A. Ransford
O. McA. Howden	Lost—2	H. C. Morrison
<i>Matches:</i>	1905—H. H. Bowden (C.)	N. R. Richards
Played—4	W. J. Patterson	A. D. Cust
Won—4	A. E. V. Hartkopf	B. H. Grant
1902—L. M. Anderson (C.)	M. Ratz	<i>Matches:</i>
R. M. Hardie	M. D. Hotchin	Played—5
N. Jacobs	G. H. Gair	Won—1
W. D. Shew	R. L. Walters	Lost—4
A. H. Dean	J. C. Jones	1909—A. E. V. Hartkopf
C. S. Taylor	N. C. Harris	(C.)
H. W. Harper	A. Tickell	D. W. Kennedy
A. G. Hearne	G. Mackay	G. Collie
O. Kraefft	J. Gray	T. F. Borwick
O. McA. Howden	<i>Matches:</i>	N. H. MacNeil
T. M. Dickson	Played—5	J. B. Laing
W. D. Marshall	Won—1	G. F. Culley
E. A. Box	Lost—3	R. A. Vines
H. H. Bowden	Drawn—1	

R. McCracken
W. M. Russell
W. F. Stephens
S. W. Neale
G. H. Gair
B. H. Grant

Matches:

Played—5
Won—3
Lost—2

1910—R. A. Vines (C.)
C. M. Smith
W. Bee
L. G. May
N. H. MacNeil
A. E. Kelso
D. K. McIlwraith
D. W. Kennedy
J. B. Laing
W. F. Stephens
R. McCracken
S. W. Neale
W. H. Craig
L. T. Mullett

Matches:

Played—5
Won—1
Lost—4

1911—W. F. Stephens (C.)
D. W. Kennedy
L. T. Mullett
H. S. Trend
D. K. McIlwraith
J. B. Laing
S. W. Neale
S. Campbell
F. G. Stephens
N. H. MacNeil
F. N. Le Leu
W. Bee
C. M. Smith
D. Saltau

Matches:

Played—5
Won—4
Lost—1

1912—S. W. Neale (C.)
C. M. Smith
D. K. McIlwraith
G. S. Stewart
W. F. Sutherland
A. E. Kelso
W. Peters
G. E. Mackay
F. N. Le Leu
R. S. Rodgeron
G. L. Patterson
C. A. Fergie
H. S. Trend
F. G. Stephens

Matches:

Played—5
Won—3
Lost—1
Drawn—1, aban
doned

1913—G. L. Patterson (C.)

R. S. Rodgeron
W. D. Saltau
F. G. Stephens
C. A. Fergie
C. C. Craig
R. C. Heatley
G. D. Rodgeron
F. R. May
N. P. Price
G. E. Mackay
G. S. Stewart

Matches:

Played—5
Won—2
Lost—2
Drawn—1

1914—R. S. Rodgeron
(C.)

F. G. Stephens
A. Sutherland
H. B. Borwick
C. A. Fergie
V. H. L. Dunn
L. F. Freemantle
W. F. Sutherland
N. P. Price
C. C. Craig
F. R. May
G. D. Rodgeron
W. A. Fleming
G. S. Stewart

Matches:

Played—5
Won—4
Lost—1

1915—C. C. Craig (C.)

F. D. Chapman
V. H. L. Dunn
G. D. Rodgeron
G. S. Stewart
F. R. May
J. A. Macgill
C. R. S. MacLeod
W. A. Fleming
L. T. Ride
L. F. Freemantle
G. A. Maling

Matches:

Played—5
Won—4
Lost—1

1916—L. F. Freemantle
(C.)

V. H. L. Dunn
L. T. Ride
F. D. Chapman
M. E. Dunn
D. E. Trickett
W. V. Terry
D. L. G. Thomas
A. C. Gray
F. Broadhurst
J. L. Thwaites
R. J. Abercrombie
G. S. Stewart
W. A. Fleming
J. L. Blair

Matches:

Played—5
Won—3
Lost—2

1917—L. F. Freemantle
(C.)

F. D. Chapman
F. Broadhurst
A. F. Agnew
D. L. G. Thomas
C. E. Richardson
S. G. Taylor
E. F. Cock
A. E. Stephens
N. A. Stephens
C. H. Swanton
C. B. Cotes
J. R. Muntz
M. E. Dunn
A. C. Gray

Matches:

Played—5
Won—3
Lost—2

1918—C. E. Richardson
(C.)

S. G. Taylor
I. D. McInnes
J. R. N. Muntz
E. F. Cock
W. M. Borland
W. M. Wright
J. B. Aitken
H. S. Gray
A. E. Grant
R. M. Freemantle
F. D. Chapman
W. S. Ferguson
A. T. Mayers
J. Freer

Matches:

Played—5
Won—1
Lost—4

1919—J. R. N. Muntz (C.)	K. M. Campbell	F. A. Fleming
J. B. Aitken	O. A. Roberts	R. S. Crawford
R. M. Freemantle	F. R. Phillips	A. J. Fowler
E. F. Cock	<i>Matches:</i>	R. L. Meares
H. S. Gray	Played—5	C. H. Keon-Cohen
A. P. Melville	Won—1	L. W. Bennett
W. M. Melville	Lost—4	B. A. Ingram
F. A. Green		T. M. Ramsay
R. E. May	1922—K. M. Campbell	<i>Matches:</i>
N. G. H. Tranter	(C.)	Played—5
H. J. Francis	J. H. Petchell	Won—1
J. E. McCleery	M. C. Clayton	Lost—4
W. S. Ferguson	D. S. Thomson	
W. S. Mathieson	G. C. Meares	1925—L. W. Bennett (C.)
<i>Matches:</i>	O. A. Roberts	B. A. Barnett
Played—5	A. E. Schultz	J. S. Moss
Lost—4	G. H. Smith	R. L. McCracken
Drawn—1	R. H. Carter	O. C. White
	R. G. Baxter	F. A. Fleming
	F. R. Phillips	H. G. Seccombe
1920—E. F. Cock (C.)	<i>Matches:</i>	W. S. Normand
J. B. Aitken	Played—5	R. L. Meares
H. C. Philpott	Won—4	R. S. Crawford
K. M. Campbell	Lost—1	B. A. Ingram
J. C. Shaw		C. H. Keon-Cohen
G. H. Smith	1923—G. H. Smith (C.)	H. R. Ingram
R. H. Carter	J. H. Petchell	<i>Matches:</i>
H. J. Francis	M. C. Clayton	Played—5
J. E. McCleery	G. C. Meares	Won—3
F. A. Green	O. A. Roberts	Lost—2
F. T. Borland	R. G. Baxter	
W. H. Trethowan	F. R. Phillips	1926—First Half.
H. S. Gray	L. W. Bennett	L. W. Bennett (C.)
G. Annear	B. A. Ingram	R. L. Meares
T. Chandler	D. K. Dougall	J. S. Moss
<i>Matches:</i>	E. J. Mearns	O. C. White
Played—5	A. C. Moore	W. S. Normand
Won—1	R. N. Paling	F. M. McCracken
Lost—4	B. A. Green	C. F. Meares
	H. V. M. Beattie	E. McI. Davidson
1921—J. E. McCleery (C.)	<i>Matches:</i>	H. R. Ingram
F. A. Green	Played—5	L. D. Kemp
R. G. Baxter	Won—2	K. Fleming
H. McD. Hutchinson	Lost—3	J. Park
P. A. Reid		
J. G. Law	1924—O. A. Roberts (C.)	<i>Matches:</i>
A. E. Schultz	G. C. Meares	Played—3
R. H. Carter	B. A. Barnett	Won—2
G. H. Smith	H. G. Seccombe	Lost—1

APPENDIX VII

Football

Results of Matches, 1868-1926

<i>Date</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Result</i>
August, 1868	M.F.C.	M.G.S.	Drawn: 1 gl. each
June, 1869	M.F.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 1 gl. to 2
August, 1869	W.C.	W.C.	Won by 1 goal to 0
September, 1869	M.F.C.	W.C.	Lost by 0 gl. to 1
September, 1869	W.C.	W.C.	Drawn: no gls.
June, 1870	M.F.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 2 gls. to 0
August, 1870	M.F.C.	W.C.	Won by 2 gls. to 0
June, 1870	M.F.C.	M.G.S.	Drawn: no gls.
June, 1871	M.F.C.	M.G.S.	Drawn: 1 gl. each
June, 1871	M.F.C.	W.C.	Won by 2 gls. to 0
August, 1871	M.F.C.	M.G.S.	Drawn: no gls.
August, 1871	M.F.C.	W.C.	Won by 1 gl. to 0
August, 1872	M.F.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 2 gls. to 0
August, 1872	M.F.C.	W.C.	Won by 5 gls. to 0
September, 1872	M.F.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 0 gl. to 2
August, 1873	M.F.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 0 gl. to 1
August, 1873	Fawkner Park	W.C.	Lost by 1 gl. to 2
August, 1873	St. Kilda	M.G.S.	Lost by 0 gl to 3
September, 1873	M.F.C.	W.C.	Won by 3 gls. to 0
August, 1874	M.F.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 0 gl. to 3
August, 1874	M.F.C.	W.C.	Won by 2 gls. to 1
September, 1874	St. Kilda	M.G.S.	Drawn: 1 gl. each
August, 1875	Albert Park	W.C.	Won by 2 gls. to 0
August, 1875	M.F.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 0 gl. to 2
September, 1875	M.F.C.	W.C.	Won by 1 gl. to 0
May, 1876	St. Kilda	M.G.S.	Lost by 0 gl. to 1
June, 1876	St. Kilda	W.C.	Won by 3 gls. to 0
August, 1876	St. Kilda	W.C.	Drawn: no gls.
September, 1876	M.F.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 0 gl. to 3
June, 1877	M.F.C.	M.G.S.	Drawn: no gls.
June, 1877	M.F.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 4 gls. to 1
July, 1877	St. Kilda	W.C.	Drawn: no gls.
August, 1877	M.F.C.	W.C.	Won by 7 gls. to 0
September, 1877	Geelong	G.G.S.	Wor. by 1 gl. to 0
September, 1877	St. Kilda	M.G.S.	Won by 3 gls. to 1
June, 1878	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 1 gl. to 0
July, 1878	St. Kilda	W.C.	Won by 2 gls. to 0
August, 1878	St. Kilda	M.G.S.	Drawn: 2 gls. each
June, 1879	M.F.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 6 gls. to 1

<i>Date</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Result</i>
June, 1879	W.C.	W.C.	Won by 3 gls. to 0
August, 1879	St. Kilda	W.C.	Drawn: 2 gls. each
September, 1879	St. Kilda	M.G.S.	Won by 1 gl. to 0
June, 1880	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 2 gls. to 0
June, 1880	St. Kilda	W.C.	Won by 6 gls. to 0
August, 1880	Carlton	W.C.	Won by 5 gls. to 1
August, 1880	Carlton	M.G.S.	Drawn: 1 gl. each
June, 1881	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 1 gl. to 2
September, 1881	S.M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 3 gls. to 0
September, 1881	S.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 0 gl. to 1
June, 1882	E.M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 11 gls. to 0
June, 1882	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 0 gl. to 3
June, 1883	S.M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 3 gls. to 2
June, 1883	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 1 gl. to 5
June, 1884	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 0 gl. to 1
July, 1884	M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by 0 gl. to 1
August, 1884	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 1 gl. to 4
August, 1885	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 1 gl. to 7
June, 1885	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Lost by 0 gl. to 6
June, 1885	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 2 gl. to 1
August, 1885	S.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 0 gl. to 10
June, 1886	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 6 gls. to 0
June, 1886	Geelong	G.G.S.	Lost by 0 gl. to 7
June, 1886	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 1 gl. to 4
June, 1887	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 4 gls. to 8
June, 1887	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 17 gls. to 0
June, 1888	Geelong	G.G.S.	Lost by 2 gls. to 6
June, 1888	W.C.	W.C.	Won by 5 gls. to 2
June, 1888	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 4 gls. to 8
September, 1888	F.S. Gardens	M.G.S.	Won by 4 gls. to 1
June, 1889	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 10 gls. to 4
June, 1889	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 2 gls. to 1
June, 1889	E.M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Drawn: 4 gls. each
August, 1889	W.C.	W.C.	Won by 14 gls. to 1
September, 1889	F.S. Gardens	M.G.S.	Won by 5 gls. to 2
June, 1890	Geelong	G.G.S.	Drawn: 1 gl. each
June, 1890	Richmond	W.C.	Won by 25 gls. to 0
June, 1890	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 6 gls. to 0
August, 1890	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 12 gls. to 1
August, 1890	St. Kilda	W.C.	Won by 22 gls. to 0
June, 1891	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 16 gls. to 2
June, 1891	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 4 gls. to 1
June, 1891	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 3 gls. to 1
September, 1891	St. Kilda	W.C.	Won by 12 gls. to 4
September, 1891	Fitzroy	M.G.S.	Won by 3 gls. to 1
September, 1891	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by 4 gls. to 3
June, 1892	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 10 gls. to 2
June, 1892	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 6 gls. to 4
September, 1892	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Lost by 2 gls. to 4

<i>Date</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Result</i>
September, 1892	Fitzroy	M.G.S.	Won by 7 gls. to 4
September, 1892	St. Kilda	W.C.	Won by 10 gls. to 1
September, 1892	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by 8 gls. to 3
June, 1893	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 5 gls. to 3
June, 1893	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 3 gls. to 1
June, 1893	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 2 gls. to 3
August, 1893	Warehousemen's	W.C.	Lost by 1 gl. to 4
September, 1893	Geelong	G.G.S.	Lost by 4 gls. to 7
September, 1893	S.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 2 goals to 3
June, 1894	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 3 gls. to 0
June, 1894	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 8 gls. to 4
June, 1894	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 6 gls. to 0
August, 1894	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by 9 gls. to 2
August, 1894	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 4 gls. to 7
September, 1894	St. Kilda	W.C.	Won by 7 gls. to 2
June, 1895	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Drawn: 5 gls. each
June, 1895	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 6 gls. to 4
June, 1895	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 4 gls. to 1
August, 1895	St. Kilda	W.C.	Won by 9 gls. to 2
August, 1895	Geelong	G.G.S.	Lost by 0 gl. to 2
September, 1895	Fitzroy	M.G.S.	Won by 5 gls. to 3
June, 1896	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 6 gls. to 5
June, 1896	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 13 gls. to 0
July, 1896	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 4 gls. to 0
August, 1896	Fitzroy	M.G.S.	Won by 2 gls. to 0
September, 1896	St. Kilda	W.C.	Won by 6 gls. to 4
September, 1896	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by 9 gls. to 4
June, 1897	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 6-21 to 4-11
June, 1897	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 10-15 to 1-3
June, 1897	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 8-3 to 0-3
August, 1897	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by 4-11 to 2-6
August, 1897	Richmond	W.C.	Won by 10-23 to 2-5
September, 1897	Collingwood	M.G.S.	Won by 8-10 to 0-4
June, 1898	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 4-14 to 1-4
June, 1898	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 10-18 to 3-5
June, 1898	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 6-12 to 2-4
August, 1898	Richmond	W.C.	Won by 8-22 to 0-5
August, 1898	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 13-24 to 2-3
September, 1898	Geelong	G.G.S.	Drawn: S.C. 2-10, G.G.S. 3-4
June, 1899	M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by 3-8 to 5-11
June, 1899	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 1-1 to 5-13
June, 1899	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 11-17 to 2-3
August, 1899	Geelong	G.G.S.	Lost by 5-7 to 7-7
August, 1899	Fitzroy	M.G.S.	Lost by 5-8 to 10-9
August, 1899	St. Kilda	W.C.	Lost by 4-0 to 9-11
June, 1900	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 12-21 to 3-5
June, 1900	M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by 2-8 to 6-1
June, 1900	S.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 1-9 to 1-4
August, 1900	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by 3-9 to 1-0

<i>Date</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Result</i>
August, 1900	Fitzroy	M.G.S.	Won by 12-15 to 3-10
August, 1900	St. Kilda	W.C.	Won by 7-8 to 5-9
June, 1901	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 6-11 to 5-6
June, 1901	E.M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 8-23 to 2-3
August, 1901	S.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 5-6 to 10-11
August, 1901	E.M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 4-18 to 2-5
June, 1902	Geelong	G.G.S.	Lost by 5-4 to 13-18
June, 1902	M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 2-9 to 0-6
August, 1902	St. Kilda	W.C.	Lost by 2-7 to 5-13
August, 1902	Fitzroy	M.G.S.	Lost by 3-14 to 6-6
June, 1903	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Lost by 5-7 to 7-16
July, 1903	E.M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 9-13 to 1-6
August, 1903	Fitzroy	W.C.	Lost by 1-5 to 11-19
August, 1903	S.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 1-13 to 3-10
June, 1904	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 5-6 to 11-15
June, 1904	M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 6-4 to 5-4
August, 1904	St. Kilda	W.C.	Lost by 5-6 to 17-19
August, 1904	Geelong	G.G.S.	Lost by 7-6 to 7-17
June, 1905	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 2-5 to 10-13
June, 1905	M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by 3-7 to 3-13
August, 1905	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 8-6 to 0-6
August, 1905	E.M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 12-12 to 7-3
June, 1906	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by 10-15 to 3-8
June, 1906	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 6-11 to 4-9
August, 1906	St. Kilda	W.C.	Lost by 6-10 to 7-8
August, 1906	M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 18-22 to 3-3
June, 1907	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 6-19 to 3-5
June, 1907	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 7-11 to 6-8
August, 1907	M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by 3-12 to 6-10
August, 1907	E.M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 24-15 to 1-3
June, 1908	M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 6-14 to 2-3
June, 1908	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 11-13 to 10-3
June, 1908	M.C.C.	G.C.	Won by 11-10 to 2-14
August, 1908	St. Kilda	W.C.	Lost by 5-10 to 15-14
August, 1908	Geelong	G.G.S.	Won by 8-11 to 5-5
June, 1909	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 5-10 to 5-1
June, 1909	Geelong	G.C.	Won by 4-14 to 3-16
June, 1909	St. Kilda	W.C.	Lost by 4-8 to 6-15
August, 1909	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 13-13 to 6-6
August, 1909	E.M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 9-21 to 9-7
June, 1910	E.M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 8-21 to 3-16
June, 1910	M.C.C.	G.C.	Won by 11-9 to 8-13
June, 1910	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 9-6 to 7-9
August, 1910	Geelong	G.G.S.	Lost by 6-18 to 9-10
August, 1910	M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 4-7 to 3-12
August, 1910	S.M.C.C.	X.C.	Lost by 4-7 to 5-11
June, 1911	Geelong	G.C.	Won by 11-21 to 5-7
June, 1911	St. Kilda	W.C.	Won by 9-10 to 5-13
June, 1911	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 6-9 to 13-11

FOOTBALL

lxxxii

<i>Date</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Result</i>
August, 1911	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 19-21 to 2-10
August, 1911	E.M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 11-9 to 9-9
June, 1912	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 9-7 to 4-22
June, 1912	M.C.C.	G.C.	Won by 20-17 to 2-10
June, 1912	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 15-10 to 3-7
August, 1912	Corio Oval	G.G.S.	Won by 20-20 to 1-5
August, 1912	M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 11-22 to 4-8
July, 1913	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 8-13 to 6-14
July, 1913	Corio Oval	G.C.	Won by 13-10 to 4-7
July, 1913	St. Kilda C.G.	W.C.	Won by 8-11 to 5-4
August, 1913	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 18-21 to 4-4
August, 1913	M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 10-8 to 5-10
July, 1914	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 9-16 to 7-14
July, 1914	M.C.C.	G.C.	Won by 5-12 to 2-6
July, 1914	M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by 6-12 to 9-13
August, 1914	Corio Oval	G.G.S.	Won by 9-18 to 8-8
August, 1914	M.C.C.	X.C.	Lost by 6-18 to 10-3
July, 1915	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 3-13 to 7-4
July, 1915	Corio Oval	G.C.	Won by 12-8 to 4-4
July, 1915	M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by 7-10 to 7-15
August, 1915	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 12-10 to 7-6
August, 1915	M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 11-13 to 6-13
July, 1916	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 11-15 to 4-9
July, 1916	M.C.C.	G.C.	Won by 11-17 to 4-6
July, 1916	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 13-11 to 10-11
August, 1916	Corio Oval	G.G.S.	Won by 14-11 to 10-7
August, 1916	M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 11-20 to 9-11
July, 1917	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 9-17 to 7-9
July, 1917	Corio Oval	G.C.	Won by 5-7 to 4-10
July, 1917	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 9-9 to 6-18
August, 1917	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 7-14 to 4-13
August, 1917	M.C.C.	X.C.	Lost by 6-16 to 11-12
July, 1918	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 6-8 to 10-7
July, 1918	M.C.C.	G.C.	Won by 10-19 to 7-6
July, 1918	M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by 9-9 to 14-13
August, 1918	Corio Oval	G.G.S.	Won by 8-12 to 5-9
August, 1918	M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 8-14 to 8-9
July, 1919	M.C.C.	X.C.	Lost by 5-16 to 11-12
July, 1919	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 4-3 to 8-10
August, 1919	Corio Oval	G.C.	Won by 9-24 to 4-5
August, 1919	M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by 9-12 to 13-7
August, 1919	E.M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 12-16 to 2-9
July, 1920	Corio Oval	G.G.S.	Lost by 2-11 to 6-14
July, 1920	M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 12-13 to 9-14
July, 1920	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 11-8 to 7-10
August, 1920	M.C.C.	G.C.	Won by 13-16 to 2-2
August, 1920	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 10-10 to 8-8
August, 1920	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 6-11 to 11-15
July, 1921	M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by 13-12 to 15-9

<i>Date</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Result</i>
July, 1921	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 13-15 to 8-5
July, 1921	M.C.C.	X.C.	Lost by 12-10 to 12-11
August, 1921	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 5-7 to 12-16
August, 1921	Geelong Oval	G.C.	Won by 11-13 to 7-10
July, 1922	M.C.C.	G.C.	Won by 17-25 to 5-9
July, 1922	M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by 8-11 to 16-16
July, 1922	Geelong Oval	G.G.S.	Won by 15-13 to 9-13
July, 1922	M.C.C.	X.C.	Lost by 5-18 to 9-12
August, 1922	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Won by 14-11 to 10-12
July, 1923	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 8-5 to 12-12
July, 1923	Geelong Oval	G.C.	Won by 9-14 to 5-7
July, 1923	M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by 10-18 to 14-12
August, 1923	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 8-12 to 4-13
August, 1923	M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 7-8 to 6-8
July, 1924	M.C.C.	X.C.	Lost by 11-13 to 18-9
July, 1924	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 5-6 to 8-10
July, 1924	M.C.C.	G.C.	Lost by 11-17 to 12-13
August, 1924	M.C.C.	W.C.	Won by 8-13 to 8-12
August, 1924	Corio Oval	G.G.S.	Lost by 6-5 to 7-10
July, 1925	M.C.C.	G.G.S.	Won by 9-12 to 3-7
July, 1925	M.C.C.	X.C.	Won by 9-23 to 2-4
July, 1925	Kardinia	G.C.	Won by 13-12 to 10-16
August, 1925	M.C.C.	M.G.S.	Lost by 6-15 to 9-3
August, 1925	M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by 8-8 to 10-16
July, 1926	M.C.C.	W.C.	Lost by 5-8 to 12-10
July, 1926	Corio Oval	G.G.S.	Won by 9-17 to 9-11
July, 1926	M.C.C.	X.C.	Lost by 13-12 to 15-16
August, 1926	St. Kilda C.G.	M.G.S.	Lost by 12-8 to 14-14
August, 1926	M.C.C.	G.C.	Lost by 16-6 to 17-20

Scotch College v. Geelong College

Before Geelong College became a Public School

<i>Date</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Result</i>
September, 1877	Argyle (Geelong)	Drawn, 1 gl. each
June, 1885	Corio	Won, 2 gls. to 1 gl.
June, 1886	M.C.C.	Lost, 0 gls. to 4 gls.
June, 1887	Corio	Lost, 3 gls. to 5 gls.
May, 1888	F.S. Grounds	Lost, 4 gls. to 7 gls.
June, 1889	Corio	Lost, 2 gls. to 5 gls.
June, 1890	M.C.C.	Lost, 1 gl. to 6 gls.
June, 1891	Corio	Drawn, 3 gls. each
June, 1892	M.C.C.	Won, 8 gls. to 3 gls.
August, 1893	Corio	Lost, 1 gl. to 2 gls.
June, 1894	M.C.C.	Won, 10 gls. to 1 gl.
July, 1895	Corio	Lost, 2 gls. to 7 gls.
July, 1896	M.C.C.	Lost, 2 gls. to 3 gls.
June, 1897	Corio	Won by 5 gls. 12 bhds. to 2 gls. 4 bhds.
June, 1898	M.C.C.	Won, 10 gls. 17 bhds. to 3 gls. 6 bhds.
June, 1899	Corio	Lost, 1 gl. 9 bhds. to 3 gls. 2 bhds.
May, 1900	M.C.C.	Won, 4 gls. 6 bhds. to 1 gl. 5 bhds.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Result</i>
May, 1901	Corio	Lost, 3 gls. 9 bhds. to 5 gls. 5 bhds.
June, 1902	M.C.C.	Won, 5 gls. 12 bhds. to 5 gls. 6 bhds.
August, 1903	Corio	Lost, 5 gls. 8 bhds. to 12 gls. 15 bhds.
June, 1904	M.C.C.	Lost, 4 gls. 5 bhds. to 7 gls. 4 bhds.
June, 1905	Corio	Lost, 9 gls. 9 bhds. to 11 gls. 8 bhds.
June, 1906	M.C.C.	Lost, 6 gls. 14 bhds. to 9 gls. 10 bhds.
May, 1907	Corio	Won by 13 gls. 13 bhs. to 3 gls. 9 bhs.

The '85 game, won by Scotch College by two goals to one, was a rather lucky win. In the first few minutes Scotch College scored the two goals. The final result was Scotch College 2 goals 1 behind, Geelong 1 goal 19 behinds.

Members of Football Teams, 1860-1926

1860—Mr. T. F. Smith (C.)	Oliver	G. Dickson
Mr. R. Morrison	Robinson	J. Dickson
Armystage	W. Skene	Garbutt
Ayrey	Smith	Harrison
Barber	Stevens	Johnstone
C. Campbell	Emergencies:	Lindsay
D. Campbell	Lewis	Login
Dennis	James Dickson	McKellar
Fleming	George Dickson	McKellar
Foy	Matches:	Pattison
Gellian	Played—1	Robertson
Gibb	Drawn—1	Swift
Hurst		Taylor
Ireland		Taylor
Laidlaw	1869—Leonard (C.)	Thomson
McPherson	Catto	Ware
F. Murray	Crichton	Matches:
T. Murray	Curnow	Played—3
Murcott	Crooke	Won—2
Ogilvy	Davidson	Drawn—1
Power	Darchy	
Saunders	Dickson	1871—J. Catto (C.)
G. Tait	Ellerman	Anderson
J. Tait	Harrison	McKellar
Wilkie	Johnstone	J. Miller
Matches: No record.	Lindsay	M. Moore
The 1860 report says: "At	McArthur	R. Pattison
football we have won fresh	McDonald	J. Bennie
laurels."	McKellar	J. Buchanan
	McLean	G. Crooke
1868—Wilson (C.)	Nathan	Curnow
Bennie	Oliver	F. Darchy
Bostock	Pattison	Dickson
Brasher	Ware	Foy
Catto	Wilson	J. Garbutt
John Dickson	Matches:	Green
Harrison	Played—4	Harrison
John Inglis	Won—1	Johnstone
John Johnstone	Lost—2	N. Rattray
Kinnear	Drawn—1	Robertson
Leonard		Singleton
McCracken	1870—Catto (C.)	Matches:
McDonald	Campbell	Played—4
McKellar	Curnow	Won—2
McLean	Darchy	Drawn—2

1872—G. Crooke (C.)

Anderson
J. Bennie
J. Buchanan
E. Charsley
C. Ireland
Kennedy
Macdonald
M. McLeod
R. R. McPherson
J. Miller
M. Moore
Nicholas
A. Oliver
C. Pattison
R. C. Pattison
N. Rattray
G. Ross
W. A. Sandilands
D. A. Skene
J. C. Matheson

Matches:

Played—3
Won—2
Lost—1

1873—The only names ascertainable are:

N. Rattray (C.)
Robertson
Pattison
Miller
Nicholas
A. Oliver
W. Sandilands

Matches:

Played—4
Won—1
Lost—3

1874—Pattison (C.)

Adams
Adamson
Affleck
Baker
Duncan
Dwyer
Lord
McGuigan
J. Matheson
W. Matheson
Montgomery
Nicholas
Norcott
Oliver
Palmer
Sergeant
Sergeant
Sandilands
R. Simson
Watt
Lamrock

Matches:

Played—3
Won—1
Lost—1
Drawn—1

1875—C. Baker (C.)

H. Adams
J. W. Adamson
J. Allan
G. Baillie
H. Dunn
H. Downes
W. M. Gordon
C. Grey
J. Kennison
S. C. Lamrock
J. L. Levy
J. Montgomery
A. Macdonald
J. Macdonald
W. Matheson
R. Simson
F. Sergeant
J. K. O. Smith
C. Swanson

Emergencies:

J. Brideson
L. Griffith
R. C. Macpherson
A. Stewart

Matches:

Played—3
Won—2
Lost—1

1876—Lamrock (C.)

Adams
Affleck
Armstrong
Downes
Dougall
Gray
Gunning
Hurst
McDermott
McCalman
Melville
Montgomery
Moore
Oswald
Simson
Scott
Syme
Taylor
Thomson

Emergencies:

Gunst
James Robertson

Matches:

Played—4
Won—1

Lost—2

Drawn—1

1877—C. J. Baker (C.)

H. Adams
J. Adams
D. Aitken
J. J. Armstrong
T. S. Armstrong
W. J. Bayles
H. Benjamin
A. G. Brodie
F. J. Clendinnen
L. Darchy
G. Dixon
H. J. Downes
J. Gillet
S. C. Lamrock
N. L. Levy
A. MacDonald
W. H. Melville
R. D. Oswald
J. F. Pike
J. T. W. Scott
R. J. P. Simson
F. G. Syme

Matches:

Played—6
Won—4
Drawn—2

1878—W. H. Melville (C.)

J. Adams
D. Aitken
J. J. Armstrong
T. S. Armstrong
H. Austin
H. H. Balcombe
W. J. Bayles
A. G. Brodie
F. Bryan
F. J. Clendinnen
H. J. Downes
G. A. Ellerman
J. H. Finlay
J. N. McNicol
D. Mitchell
H. G. Montgomery
H. H. Morrison
E. W. Parry
F. G. Syme
I. Taylor
W. T. Whan

Matches:

Played—3
Won—2
Drawn—1

1879—F. J. Clendinnen (C.)

J. Adams
D. Aitken
T. S. Armstrong

H. Austin
H. H. Balcombe
A. G. Brodie
P. T. Brodie
W. B. Cumming
G. A. Ellerman
H. C. Elliot
A. Hornby
T. C. Juckes
J. R. McPherson
H. E. McNicol
H. G. Montgomery
H. H. Morrison
F. J. Neave
F. Robertson
J. Rutherford
I. Taylor
R. J. Thomas
W. T. Whan

Matches:

Played—4
Won—3
Drawn—1

1880—D. Aitken (C.)

J. Adams
G. L. Aitken
T. S. Armstrong
H. H. Balcombe
W. E. Bates
A. B. Bennie
P. T. Brodie
W. B. Cumming
H. C. Elliott
T. Hamilton
G. R. Hope
R. James
E. Jones
H. F. Lawrence
S. McCulloch
C. McCulloch
M. J. McGuigan
D. L. McLeod
H. E. McNicol
F. Robertson
H. W. Shepherd
R. J. Thomas
J. S. Thomson
W. T. Whan

Matches:

Played—4
Won—3
Drawn—1

1881—D. L. McLeod (C., First Half)

F. Robertson
F. D. Marshall (C., Second Half)
G. L. Aitken
T. S. Armstrong
N. Bayles

A. B. Bennie
W. Bruce
C. T. Coulson
W. Craig
C. K. Finlay
W. R. Fleming
T. Hamilton
H. F. Lawrence
A. Levy
G. Lorimer
C. C. McCulloch
S. McCulloch
W. E. Robertson
G. D. Robinson
P. Russell
G. Rutherford
A. S. Searle
H. W. Shepherd
J. G. Sutherland
J. S. Thomson

Matches:

Played—3
Won—1
Lost—2

1882—G. L. Aitken (C.)

C. K. Finlay
W. Allen
A. B. Anthony
S. J. Baird
W. Craig
A. D. Ellerman
W. R. Fleming
F. R. Fullarton
G. Lewis
W. H. Morton
C. C. McCulloch
W. A. McNicol
A. G. Permezel
E. A. Permezel
J. A. Peterson
E. Pirani
W. E. Robertson
P. Russell
H. S. Schollick
D. B. Smith
J. G. Sutherland
E. A. Strahan
J. M. B. Williamson

Matches:

Played—2
Won—1
Lost—1

1883—W. Craig (C.)

W. F. Appleton
A. E. Armstrong
J. F. C. Armstrong
S. J. Baird
J. L. Bell
F. S. Bond
H. A. Caughey

A. D. Ellerman
G. Fry
W. A. Gosman
J. D. Hope
E. B. Levy
D. McKenzie
K. McKenzie
M. A. McLeod
R. W. McLeod
W. J. McClelland
E. C. McPherson
G. H. Morgan
J. A. Peterson
A. R. Robertson
H. W. Stevenson
J. G. Sutherland
E. A. Strahan
J. W. Styles
W. R. Vale
W. Wallace

Matches:

Played—2
Won—1
Lost—1

1884—R. W. McLeod (C.)

E. A. Strahan
W. A. Gosman
J. F. C. Armstrong
J. L. Bell
A. Cameron
J. D. Hope
W. W. Hope
J. K. Jackson
E. B. Levy
M. A. McLeod
G. H. Morgan
J. T. Monger
W. A. Macvean
E. C. McPherson
D. C. McDougall
H. E. Mitchelmore
J. A. Peterson
A. R. Robertson
T. H. Robertson
F. T. Robinson
G. J. Smith
W. R. Vale
J. A. White
F. W. Woolrabe

Matches:

Played—3
Lost—3

1885—A. R. Robertson (C., First Half)

E. C. McPherson (C., Second Half)
A. G. Permezel
W. L. Aitken
S. B. Anthony
J. F. C. Armstrong

W. J. Armstrong
F. C. Ball
A. M. Begg
E. Brooks
T. L. Caldwell
W. B. Dodds
E. F. Gilchrist
J. K. Jackson
L. B. Jackson
C. P. L. Kreitmeyer
C. E. McLeod
D. C. McDougall
J. T. Monger
R. A. Ramsay
F. T. Robinson
T. H. Robertson
A. H. Sargood
H. M. Sargood
W. J. Schutt
J. A. White
A. E. Warburton
Alex. Wilson

Matches:

Played—1
Won—1
Lost—3

1886—J. T. Monger (C.)
R. A. Ramsay
W. L. Aitken
S. B. Anthony
R. W. Ainslie
W. J. Armstrong
C. Cahn
V. S. Cooper
J. K. Craig
W. B. Dodds
E. A. Dombain
J. H. Fairchild
R. A. Gillespie
S. Goldberg
H. A. C. Irving
J. K. Jackson
L. B. Jackson
C. P. L. Kreitmeyer
A. Laughton
H. M. Sargood
W. J. Schutt
E. W. Tadgell
J. T. Martin
C. E. McLeod
Andrew Wilson

Matches:

Played—3
Won—1
Lost—2

1887—R. A. Ramsay (C.)
A. E. Armstrong
H. M. Sargood
W. L. Aitken
S. B. Anthony

F. C. Ball
W. H. Davies
W. L. Dickens
W. B. Dodds
A. D. Ellerman
J. F. Fraser
C. R. Fleming
J. Good
I. J. Hall
A. G. Hagenauer
T. B. Huntsman
A. R. Hutchison
H. A. C. Irving
H. G. Kelly
J. Kelso
R. R. Lewis
M. M. Lyons
C. E. McLeod
F. E. McNab
U. Ramsay
F. L. Thompson
T. A. Wilson

Matches:

Played—2
Won—1
Lost—1

1888—W. N. Shields (C.)
U. Ramsay
W. L. Dickens
E. A. Bond
J. H. Connell
N. A. Cohen
E. A. F. Croft
W. Ferguson
W. E. Firebrace
W. O. Gillespie
J. Good
I. J. Hall
R. G. Harvey
H. A. C. Irving
L. Jenner
P. M. Kerrigan
J. Kelso
J. W. Leckie
F. C. Madden
A. H. McKean
D. H. McLeod
H. D. Morrison
R. A. Ramsay
E. J. Shaw
W. M. Shaw
D. Smith
P. S. Utber

Matches:

Played—4
Won—2
Lost—2

Champions
1889—I. J. Hall (C.)
U. Ramsay

E. A. Bond
N. A. Cohen
E. A. F. Croft
W. E. Firebrace
R. W. Gay
L. Jenner
J. Kelso
P. M. Kerrigan
J. W. Leckie
J. V. McEacharn
A. H. McKean
D. H. McLeod
H. D. Morrison
W. Murphy
F. Musgrove
A. G. Philpott
S. S. Reid
W. M. Shaw
E. T. Toms
J. A. Waugh
H. S. Whitelaw

Matches:

Played—5
Won—4
Drawn—1

Equal Premiers

1890—J. W. Leckie (C.)
E. T. Toms
T. Y. Anderson
W. L. Armstrong
E. A. Bond
N. A. Cohen
E. A. F. Croft
W. H. Donaldson
W. E. Firebrace
E. A. Firebrace
E. W. Hutchison
S. McFarland
A. H. McKean
A. H. McKenzie
D. H. McLeod
H. D. Morrison
W. Murphy
F. Musgrove
J. S. Peardon
S. S. Reid
P. Ryan
J. W. Smith
R. A. Speary
W. Turner
H. N. Young

Matches:

Played—5
Won—4
Drawn—1

Champions
1891—F. Musgrove (C.)
D. H. McLeod
H. D. Morrison
J. S. Aitken

T. Y. Anderson
H. H. Armstrong
J. E. L. Armstrong
W. L. Armstrong
W. H. Donaldson
S. E. Grimwood
J. A. Halden
H. E. Jackson
C. H. Johnson
D. Mailer
L. R. McFarland
S. McFarland
H. A. McLeod
G. Morgan
P. Ryan
F. C. Scott
D. Strahan
H. C. Winneke
H. N. Young

Matches:

Played—6
Won—6

Premiers

1892—F. Musgrove (C.)

P. Ryan
J. S. Aitken
T. Y. Anderson
H. H. Armstrong
E. A. Bond
A. A. Brake
E. S. Chapman
J. B. Cooper
W. H. Davidson
H. W. Gamble
S. E. Grimwood
A. G. Johnson
G. D. Leckie
A. R. Lewis
D. Mailer
W. J. McEwen
H. A. McLeod
G. A. Moir
C. V. Staples
D. Strahan
H. C. Winneke
H. N. Young

Matches:

Played—6
Won—5
Lost—1

1893—D. Mailer (C.)

E. S. Chapman
C. W. Clarke
J. B. Cooper
J. T. Dodds
J. F. English
H. W. Gamble
R. N. H. Hope
A. G. Johnson
C. Lewis

G. Lovell
C. McCathie
C. K. McLeod
G. A. Moir
L. Ogilvie
J. C. Reid
A. F. Selle
C. H. Singleton
C. V. Staples
S. G. Strahan
W. A. Todd
W. T. Vickers
F. G. Whitelaw
L. G. Wilcher
W. J. Wilson
H. C. Winneke

Matches:

Played—6
Won—2
Lost—4

Premiers

1894—H. A. McLeod (C.)

J. T. Dodds
B. Baxter
F. C. Blencowe
F. C. Brake
C. W. Clarke
W. L. R. Clarke
J. B. Cooper
E. J. Hemming
A. G. Johnson
G. Lovell
D. Mailer
C. McCathie
A. H. McKenzie
N. K. McLeod
G. A. Moir
A. F. Selle
C. H. Singleton
C. V. Staples
S. G. Strahan
W. A. Todd
W. T. Vickers
F. G. Whitelaw
W. J. Wilson
J. H. Yule

Matches:

Played—6
Won—5
Lost—1

Premiers

1895—B. Baxter (C.)

H. J. Bell
W. H. Carson
F. G. Clarke
C. H. Clowes
R. Ingram
A. G. Johnson
F. O. Krone
A. G. Marshall

J. S. McLean
J. U. McLean
R. A. McLennan
C. K. McLeod
N. K. McLeod
R. Nicol
A. W. Robinson
F. W. Rolland
A. C. J. Russell
F. A. Shields
J. W. Shields
C. H. Singleton
C. V. Staples
W. C. Steele
W. A. Todd
F. J. Wood
G. W. Wood

Matches:

Played—6
Won—4
Lost—1
Drawn—1

Champions

1896—B. Baxter (C.)

C. F. Anderson
J. T. Anderson
S. O. Benjamin
H. J. Clucas
H. Guild
J. T. Graham
A. G. Johnson
F. O. Krone
W. W. Lyon
C. C. Marshall
J. N. Matheson
J. U. McLean
R. A. McLennan
N. K. McLeod
C. K. McLeod
A. W. Robinson
A. C. J. Russell
H. Ryan
F. A. Shields
J. W. Shields
C. V. Staples
W. C. Steele
A. E. Treeby

Matches:

Played—6
Won—6

Champions

1897—A. W. Robinson (C.)

N. K. McLeod
C. F. Anderson
J. T. Anderson
C. A. S. Bond
V. F. Cole
T. B. Crawford
G. H. Davidson
T. L. M. Duncan

J. T. Graham	G. G. Jackson	G. C. Ogilvie
G. Howat	B. Kaufman	E. P. Oldham
J. A. Kennedy	A. J. Lees	H. H. Simmons
C. R. Kirkby	A. G. Linblade	B. J. Thompson
H. L. Krause	R. J. Love	<i>Matches:</i>
F. O. Krone	E. C. Markwald	Played—4
W. W. Lyon	J. McPhail	Won—3
C. C. Marshall	G. P. Ogilvie	Lost—1
F. W. Mitchell	C. F. Orr	
J. P. McDougall	G. Sangster	1902—L. M. Anderson
C. McKenzie	C. S. Skinner	(C.)
M. McKenzie	S. W. Smith	W. D. Marshall
C. F. Orr	<i>Matches:</i>	T. I. Austin
A. C. J. Russell	Played—6	J. C. Christopher
O. K. Steele	Won—1	P. S. Clement
A. E. Treeby	Lost—5	A. H. Dean
<i>Matches:</i>	<i>Equal Premiers</i>	A. C. Fraser
Played—6	1901—L. M. Anderson	W. A. Fraser
Won—6	(C.)	R. McK. Hardie
<i>Premiers</i>	J. G. Colclough	A. G. Hearne
1898—W. W. Lyon (C.)	B. J. Bennie	O. McA. Howden
A. C. J. Russell	C. A. S. Bond	M. Jacobs
C. H. Allen	H. R. Duncan	W. J. Knox
A. F. Anderson	J. A. Fraser	N. G. Maiden
L. M. Anderson	F. O. Harper	T. S. Morrison
C. A. S. Bond	S. L. Hayman	L. G. McKechnie
N. F. Burrows	G. G. Jackson	A. McNiven
J. C. Finlay	M. Jacobs	M. McQueen
J. T. Graham	B. Kaufman	A. Y. Nankivell
C. H. Hodgkinson	R. R. Krause	T. A. Ogilvie
G. Howat	A. J. Lees	H. H. Simmons
H. M. Kidgell	W. D. Marshall	B. J. Thompson
H. L. Krause	W. Matheson	<i>Matches:</i>
M. N. Lees	D. J. McRae	Played—4
G. Lees	G. P. Ogilvie	Won—1
J. G. Leonard	C. F. Orr	Lost—3
C. C. Marshall	W. J. Simmons	
C. McKenzie	S. W. Smith	1903—A. G. Hearne (C.)
F. W. Mitchell	L. J. Thorpe	D. C. Armstrong
E. H. Muir	A. E. Treeby	E. A. Box
C. F. Orr	<i>Matches:</i>	F. P. Brown
O. K. Steele	Played—6	J. C. Christopher
W. E. Summons	Won—5	W. H. Clowes
A. E. Treeby	Lost—1	A. H. Dean
<i>Matches:</i>	<i>Equal Premiers</i>	F. E. Down
Played—6	1901—L. M. Anderson (C.)	R. A. Fitzalan
Won—5	J. G. Colclough	D. D. Gray
Drawn—1	C. A. Bond	H. W. Harper
1899—W. W. Lyon (C.)	I. C. Bowman	O. McA. Howden
A. E. Treeby	L. R. Colclough	B. Jones
L. M. Anderson	A. C. Fraser	W. J. Knox
B. J. Bennie	H. D. Garland	J. A. Laing
C. A. S. Bond	M. Jacobs	C. M. McBean
A. W. Bowman	B. Kaufman	L. G. McKechnie
E. L. Buchanan	R. R. Krause	L. R. Morgan
J. G. Colclough	A. J. Lees	T. A. Ogilvie
D. J. Fraser	W. H. Magennis	R. E. Olsen
M. Hotchin	W. D. Marshall	M. W. Ratz
J. A. Fraser	A. McNiven	N. C. Rae
H. B. Irwin	D. J. McRae	H. H. Simmons
		P. W. Snodgrass

Matches:

Played—4
Won—1
Lost—3

1904—T. A. Ogilvie (C.)

W. J. Knox
R. C. Wilson
M. W. Ratz
L. R. Morgan
G. A. Tickell
A. W. Hartkopf
G. G. Anderson
F. P. Brown
W. J. Patterson
H. G. Hurrey
E. S. Robertson
A. E. V. Hartkopf
A. D. Thomas
J. O. Robertson
N. C. Harris
D. D. Gray
D. A. Buchanan
V. L. Bowman

Matches:

Played—4
Won—1
Lost—3

1905—M. W. Ratz (C.)

L. R. Morgan
G. G. Anderson
F. P. Brown
J. O. Robertson
J. C. Jones
W. J. Patterson
A. E. Hartkopf
N. C. Harris
R. C. Wilson
H. G. Hurrey
A. D. Thomas
W. J. Sawers
K. McAlister
H. H. Bowden
H. C. Ferguson
J. Gray
G. A. Tickell
E. Robertson
A. M. Wilson

Matches:

Played—4
Won—2
Lost—2

Equal Premiers

1906—H. H. Bowden (C.)

L. R. Morgan
J. O. Robertson
C. G. Morrison
J. Gray
G. G. Anderson
A. E. V. Hartkopf

W. J. Patterson

J. C. Jones
H. C. Ferguson
G. H. Gair
J. Sinclair
N. R. Richards
F. S. Souter
W. H. McBean
A. M. Wilson
H. G. Hurrey
J. McK. Hay
S. P. Lyttle

Matches:

Played—4
Won—3
Lost—1

1907—H. H. Bowden (C.)

L. R. Morgan
H. C. Morrison
J. O. Robertson
N. R. Richards
J. Gray
R. McCracken
A. Perlstein
R. A. Vines
W. J. Patterson
H. C. Ferguson
M. D. Hotchin
G. H. Gair
A. McCracken
A. E. V. Hartkopf
H. Evans
C. G. Morrison
A. H. Melville
A. M. Robertson

Matches:

Played—4
Won—3
Lost—1

1908—W. J. Patterson (C.)

A. J. Rae
J. D. Brown
C. S. Barber
T. A. Wallace
T. J. Hastie
L. G. Wilson
A. M. Aitchison
C. F. Nixon
R. J. Ballenger
N. R. Richards
A. E. V. Hartkopf
R. McCracken
H. C. Morrison
G. H. Gair
R. A. Vines
D. Kennedy
A. Cross
W. F. Stephens
W. B. White

Matches:

Played—4
Won—3
Lost—1

1909—A. E. V. Hartkopf (C.)

S. J. Coates
G. F. Culley
A. R. Grist
S. W. Neale
J. B. Laing
J. R. D. Brown
R. W. Hogg
R. A. Vines
C. J. McLean
W. A. Andrews
A. R. Cross
L. W. Elliot
R. D. Aitchison
R. McCracken
D. Kennedy
W. F. Stephens
R. F. Hyett
A. M. Aitchison

Matches:

Played—5
Won—4
Lost—1

1910—R. McCracken (C.)

D. R. Tregonning
D. E. Trumphy
S. J. Coates
J. R. Morrison
G. L. Hudson
B. F. Pitt
R. D. Aitchison
A. M. Aitchison
W. Bee
L. W. Elliot
A. McColl
D. K. McIlwraith
A. R. Cross
N. A. J. Kelly
S. W. Neale
J. B. Laing
R. A. Vines
D. W. Kennedy
W. F. Stephens
G. P. Freeman
H. S. Trend

Matches:

Played—6
Won—4
Lost—2

Equal Premiers

1911—D. W. Kennedy (C.)

J. B. Laing
J. Bee

<p>A. McColl S. Campbell S. W. Neale J. W. Ellerman W. F. Stephens A. R. Macneil G. P. Freeman A. G. W. Campbell D. E. Trumpy J. R. Morrison W. Bee D. K. McIlwraith R. J. Brownell L. M. Kilpatrick R. S. Erwin A. R. Cross R. D. Aitchison G. L. Hudson G. R. Cox H. S. Trend E. G. Schlapp</p> <p><i>Matches:</i> Played—5 Won—4 Lost—1</p> <p>1912—S. W. Neale (C.) L. F. Edmunds G. L. Patterson J. Greenwood R. S. Rodgerston J. R. Morrison E. G. Schlapp R. H. Tyas I. Salmanow J. A. Morrison R. G. Caldecott H. McLorinan N. H. Kelly H. S. Trend H. R. Schlapp G. P. Freeman D. K. McIlwraith F. R. McIntosh G. R. Cox R. C. Heatley C. A. Fergie</p> <p><i>Matches:</i> Played—5 Won—5</p> <p><i>Champions</i> 1913—R. C. Heatley (C.) L. J. Buchanan J. R. Morrison R. S. Rodgerston G. L. Patterson R. C. Kemp L. R. Spencer T. J. Watt I. Salmanow H. McLorinan</p>	<p>J. G. Hall C. R. Martin H. R. Schlapp H. B. Borwick D. G. Rodgerston F. G. Stephens L. F. Edmunds C. Fergie E. G. Muntz V. H. L. Dunn</p> <p><i>Matches:</i> Played—5 Won—5</p> <p>1914—C. A. Fergie (C.) C. C. W. Harrison J. T. Trim R. Southby W. F. Sutherland L. F. Edmunds W. A. Fleming L. T. Ride L. J. Buchanan W. H. Warnock R. E. Richards R. Doull D. G. Rodgerston T. J. Watt C. W. Shaw C. Craig A. W. Booth S. Williams H. B. Borwick V. H. Dunn L. R. V. Spencer F. G. Stephens</p> <p><i>Matches:</i> Played—5 Won—2 Lost—3</p> <p>1915—D. G. Rodgerston (C.) L. L. Adams R. J. Wright-Smith A. E. E. Grounds W. B. Shaw J. S. Shilliday D. L. Thomas L. F. Edmunds W. F. Joynt L. T. Ride C. McPherson A. W. H. Booth S. Williams J. T. Trim W. A. Fleming C. Craig V. H. L. Dunn L. R. V. Spencer</p>	<p><i>Matches:</i> Played—5 Won—4 Lost—1</p> <p><i>Champions</i> 1916—L. F. Edmunds (C.) A. H. Green S. G. Taylor N. H. Hay D. L. G. Thomas R. C. Saxton D. S. Ritchie N. G. Tranter R. J. Wright-Smith J. B. Alexander C. McPherson A. W. H. Booth V. H. L. Dunn L. T. Ride L. L. Adams A. E. Grounds N. A. Stephens A. E. Grant M. E. Dunn</p> <p><i>Matches:</i> Played—5 Won—5</p> <p>1917—D. L. G. Thomas (C.) (resigned injured) N. A. Stephens (C.) R. L. Almond I. D. McInnes G. N. Cross L. F. Freemantle A. P. Melville F. D. Chapman F. S. Simpson F. Broadhurst J. Stuart S. S. Morrison M. E. Dunn A. E. Grant N. G. H. Tranter S. G. Taylor W. M. Wright K. A. Morrison C. H. Swanton</p> <p><i>Matches:</i> Played—5 Won—4 Lost 1</p> <p>1918—A. E. Grant (C.) D. C. B. Lorimer W. M. Wright J. H. McRoberts C. W. Teague</p>
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W. M. Melville
W. S. Ferguson
T. C. Hine
H. J. Francis
E. F. Cock
C. E. Richardson
R. L. Almond
A. W. Staley
A. A. Altmann
K. A. Morrison
H. A. Smith
H. H. Holmes
I. D. McInnes
S. G. Taylor
N. G. H. Tranter
F. S. Simpson
A. P. Melville

Matches:

Played—5
Won—3
Lost—2

1919—N. G. H. Tranter (C.)

E. F. Cock
W. H. Trethowan
F. W. D. Lester
D. O. Southby
I. E. Graham
H. H. Grounds
F. N. Balfe
H. J. Francis
C. B. Melville
C. C. Hazelwood
A. C. Shankland
H. C. Maling
M. H. Grounds
A. W. Staley
A. P. Melville
R. L. Almond
W. S. Ferguson
W. M. Melville

Matches:

Played—5
Won—2
Lost—3

1920—H. J. Francis (C.)

W. H. Trethowan
P. A. Davidson
S. F. Sutherland
J. B. Osboldstone
J. G. Law
D. O. Southby
R. T. Howard
A. M. Dobson
C. T. Chapman
H. C. Dick
J. C. Shaw
J. B. Aitken
K. M. Campbell

C. B. Melville
H. M. Tasker
A. W. Staley
F. D. Lester
R. G. Baxter

Matches:

Played—6
Won—4
Lost—2

1921—D. O. Southby (C.)

A. E. McIntyre
R. Empey
G. Liddle
J. E. McCleery
R. H. Carter
R. N. Hill
G. W. Paterson
L. F. Hunter
G. W. Young
A. J. McTaggart
I. C. Davies
W. J. Hutchinson
R. G. Baxter
J. C. Shaw
C. B. Melville
C. T. Chapman
K. M. Campbell
A. D. Gilbert
R. T. Howard

Matches:

Played—5
Won—2
Lost—3

1922—K. M. Campbell (C.)

J. H. Petchell
S. A. Morrison
L. M. Walter
B. W. Scharp
J. Paul
J. D. Jones
A. F. Sloan
J. A. McLorinan
R. H. Carter
V. H. Beament
G. H. Smith
F. R. Phillips
R. N. Hill
L. F. K. Hunter
R. Empey
R. G. Baxter
C. T. Chapman
A. E. McIntyre
G. W. Paterson

Matches:

Played—5
Won—3
Lost—2

1923—J. McLorinan (C.)

F. R. Nelson
O. A. Roberts
P. J. Thomas
S. W. Williams
G. H. Smith
G. Shaw
G. C. Meares
B. A. Ingram
E. T. T. McColl
L. W. Bennett
E. D. Cameron
F. R. Ward
R. M. Drummond
A. M. Corr
A. Moore
N. D. Law
A. Fisher
J. H. Petchell
R. G. Baxter
F. R. Phillips
A. F. Sloan
M. C. Clayton

Matches:

Played—5
Won—3
Lost—2

1924—A. F. Sloan (C.)

F. R. Nelson
B. A. Ingram
R. L. Meares
E. G. Clayton
B. A. Barnett
L. W. Bennett
G. Fairley
V. Wrigglesworth
B. Weaver
P. J. Thomas
W. L. Mactier
W. I. Telford
K. E. Cameron
M. O. Moran
R. N. Peverill
E. D. Cameron
G. C. Meares
R. M. Drummond
O. A. Roberts
F. R. Ward
T. M. Ramsay

Matches:

Played—5
Won—1
Lost—4

1925—R. M. Drummond (C.)

M. O. Moran
V. Wrigglesworth
C. Wrigglesworth

B. M. Carson
 F. A. Fleming
 R. L. Meares
 J. McDonald
 K. Fleming
 L. W. Bennett
 R. S. Crawford
 W. T. McKendrick
 H. R. Ingram
 R. Barkway
 R. N. Peverill
 G. V. Cowan
 B. A. Barnett
 F. R. Ward
 E. D. Cameron
 W. I. Telford
 G. McC. Fairley
 K. E. Cameron

Matches:

Played—5

Won—3

Lost—2

1926—R. L. Meares (C.)

G. V. Cowan

L. W. Bennett

A. le P. Darvall

H. M. Dawson

E. M. Davidson

H. M. English

K. Fleming

P. Gin

E. G. Hamilton-

Moore

O. Helms

G. V. Leckie

E. Madden

J. McDonald

J. S. Moss

J. A. Pearson

J. C. Peterson

B. H. Taylor

K. McK. Wilson

W. J. Wilson

K. Younger

J. B. Moore

Matches:

Played—5

Won—1

Lost—4

APPENDIX VIII

Rowing

Members of Crews

1868—*Head of the River*
A. C. Wilson (bow)
A. Smith (2)
J. C. Field (3)
J. A. Brady (stroke)
F. G. White (cox)

No weights given
Beat M.G.S. by 2 lengths

1869—*Head of the River*
A. McArthur (bow)
W. Oliver (2)
M. McDonald (3)
J. Catto (stroke)
J. Nathan (cox)

No weights given.
Beat M.G.S. by 4 or 5 ft.

1870—*Second*
G. Ware (bow), 9 st. 4 lb.
J. A. Campbell (2), 10 st. 5 lb.
A. W. Login (3), 9 st. 9 lb.
J. Catto (stroke), 9 st. 13 lb.
C. Edwards (cox)

Average weight, 9 st. 11½ lb.
Beaten by M.G.S. by 4 lengths.

1871—*Second*
G. Dickson (bow), 10 st.
H. Prendergast (2), 10 st.
J. Brock (3), 11 st. 4 lb.
J. Catto (stroke), 10 st. 4 lb.
S. Edwards (cox)

Average weight, 10 st. 5½ lb.
Beaten by M.G.S. by 4 or 5 lengths.

1872—*Head of the River*
M. C. Moore (bow), 10 st.
R. R. Macpherson (2), 10 st. 2 lb.
R. B. Duncan (3), 12 st.
M. McLeod (stroke), 11 st. 3 lb.
S. Edwards (cox)

Average weight, 10 st. 11½ lb.
Beat M.G.S. by 2 lengths.
Beat W.C. by 4 lengths.

1873—*Head of the River*
N. A. Rattray (bow)
J. McKellar (2)
R. J. Thompson (3)

A. Winter (stroke)
S. Edwards (cox)
No weights given.
Average weight, 11 st. 7 lb.
Beat W.C. by 3 lengths.

1874—*Second*
E. B. Pender (bow), 10 st. 5 lb.
W. Oliver (2), 11 st. 9 lb.
S. C. Lamrock (3), 12 st. 2 lb.
C. W. Lord (stroke), 10 st. 9 lb.
F. Barry (cox)
Average weight, 11 st. 2½ lb.
Beaten by Wesley by 6 lengths.

1875—*Head of the River*
T. Affleck (bow), 10 st. 12 lb.
T. G. Evans (2), 10 st.
S. C. Lamrock (3), 11 st. 12 lb.
E. B. Pender (stroke), 10 st. 8 lb.
F. Edwards (cox)
Average weight, 10 st. 11½ lb.
Beat G.G.S. by 120 yds.
Beat W.C. by 1 length.

1876—*Head of the River*
R. A. Baillie (bow), 10 st. 8 lb.
R. J. P. Simson (2), 12 st. 2 lb.
S. C. Lamrock (3), 12 st. 8 lb.
T. G. Evans (stroke), 10 st. 3 lb.
F. Edwards (cox)
Average weight, 11 st. 5½ lb.
Beat M.G.S. by 7 lengths.
Beat G.G.S. by 3 lengths

1877—*Second*
C. J. Baker (bow) 10 st. 10 lb.
J. G. Robertson (2), 11 st. 6 lb.
R. A. Baillie (3), 11 st. 2 lb.
R. J. P. Simson (stroke), 12 st.
2 lb.
F. Edwards (cox)
Average weight, 11 st. 5 lb.
Beaten by M.G.S. by 5 lengths.

1878—
H. G. Montgomery (bow), 10 st.
2 lb.
W. J. Bayles (2), 9 st. 13 lb.
H. C. Elliot (3), 10 st. 1 lb.

- J. G. Robertson (stroke), 11 st. 6 lb.
 F. Edwards (cox)
 Average weight, 10 st. 5½ lb.
 Beaten by M.G.S. by 2 lengths.
- 1879—*Head of the River*
 W. T. Whan (bow), 10 st. 7 lb.
 D. Aitken (2), 10 st. 3 lb.
 S. J. Greville (3), 11 st. 2 lb.
 H. C. Elliot (stroke), 10 st. 3 lb.
 F. Edwards (cox)
 Average weight, 10 st. 7¼ lb.
 Beat W.C. by 3 lengths.
 Beat G.G.S. by 5 or 6 lengths.
- 1880—
 W. T. Whan (bow), 10 st. 11 lb.
 D. Aitken (2), 10 st. 8 lb.
 W. B. Cumming (3), 12 st. 6 lb.
 H. C. Elliot (stroke), 11 st. 4 lb.
 F. Edwards (cox)
 Average weight, 11 st. 3¾ lb.
 Beaten by G.G.S. by 4 lengths.
- 1881—*Head of the River*
 G. Rutherford (bow), 9 st. 10 lb.
 S. J. McCulloch (2), 10 st. 9 lb.
 C. K. Finlay (3), 11 st. 13 lb.
 H. F. Lawrence (stroke), 11 st. 9 lb.
 G. Lorimer (cox)
 Average weight, 10 st. 13¾ lb.
 Beat M.G.S. by 3 lengths.
 Beat W.C. by 3 lengths.
- 1882—*Second*
 G. Lewis (bow), 10 st. 3 lb.
 G. L. Aitken (2), 10 st. 9 lb.
 C. C. McCulloch (3), 11 st. 9 lb.
 C. K. Finlay (stroke), 12 st. 4 lb.
 F. Jacomb (cox)
 Average weight, 11 st. 2¾ lb.
 Beat M.G.S. by 4 lengths.
 Beaten by G.G.S. by 3 ft.
- 1883—*Second*
 J. A. Peterson (bow), 10 st.
 S. J. Baird (2), 11 st.
 W. B. House (3), 10 st. 1 lb.
 D. E. O'Neill (stroke), 10 st. 3 lb.
 F. Jacomb (cox)
 Average weight, 10 st. 4½ lb.
 Beat G.G.S. easily.
 Beaten by M.G.S. by over a length.
- 1884—*Head of the River*
 E. C. McPherson (bow), 9 st. 13 lb.
 A. R. Robertson (2), 10 st. 6 lb.
 J. L. Bell (3), 11 st. 8 lb.
 J. A. Peterson (stroke), 11 st. 11 lb.
 H. N. Young (cox)
 Average weight, 10 st. 13 lb.
 Beat G.G.S. by 3 lengths.
 Beat M.G.S. by 3 lengths.
- 1885—
 W. Aitken (bow), 10 st. 2 lb.
 E. C. McPherson (2), 10 st. 3 lb.
 A. M. Begg (3), 12 st.
 A. R. Robertson (stroke), 11 st. 12 lb.
 H. N. Young (cox)
 Average weight, 10 st. 12¼ lb.
 Beaten by M.G.S. by 3 lengths.
- 1886—
 R. S. Matheson (bow), 10 st. 4 lb.
 R. W. Ainslie (2), 11 st. 4 lb.
 W. D. Gilfillan (3), 12 st. 5 lb.
 C. P. L. Kreitmeyer (stroke), 9 st. 3 lb.
 H. N. Young (cox)
 Average weight, 10 st. 11 lb.
 Beaten by M.G.S. by over 2 lengths.
- 1887—
 A. G. Hagenauer (bow), 11 st. 3 lb.
 R. W. Ainslie (2), 11 st. 7 lb.
 T. A. Wilson (3), 11 st. 10 lb.
 A. R. Hutchison (stroke), 10 st. 10 lb.
 D. T. Harvie (cox)
 Average weight, 11 st. 4 lb.
 Beaten by W.C. easily.
- 1888—*Second*
 J. S. Harvey (bow), 10 st. 6 lb.
 L. J. Magennis (2), 11 st. 6 lb.
 S. Atcheson (3), 11 st. 8 lb.
 R. G. Harvey (stroke), 10 st. 9 lb.
 D. T. Harvie (cox)
 Average weight, 11 st. 0¼ lb.
 Beaten by G.G.S. by 6 lengths.
- 1889—*Third*
 A. R. Lewis (bow), 10 st. 10 lb.
 J. V. McEacharn (2), 10 st. 8 lb.
 L. Jenner (3), 12 st. 8 lb.
 H. D. Morrison (stroke), 10 st. 4 lb.
 R. Ross (cox)
 Average weight, 11 st. 0½ lb.
 Beaten by G.G.S. and M.G.S.
 Beat W.C.
 One length, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.
- 1890—*Second*
 W. Murphy (bow), 9 st.
 H. D. Morrison (2), 10 st. 4 lb.
 E. W. Hutchison (3), 10 st. 8 lb.
 A. R. Lewis (stroke), 11 st. 2 lb.
 R. Ross (cox)
 Average weight, 10 st. 3½ lb.
 Beat M.G.S. by 4 lengths.
 Beaten by G.G.S. by nearly 3 lengths.

1891—*Head of the River*

H. N. Young (bow), 10 st. 5 lb.
H. D. Morrison (2), 10 st. 3 lb.
W. G. Edgar (3), 11 st.
A. R. Lewis (stroke), 11 st. 6 lb.
C. S. Galbraith (cox)

Average weight, 10 st. 10½ lb.

Beat W.C., G.G.S., and M.G.S.
3 ft., 2 ft., 3 lengths,

1892—*Head of the River*

H. N. Young (bow), 10 st. 10 lb.
H. C. Winneke (2), 11 st. 6 lb.
S. E. Grimwood (3), 12 st. 10 lb.
A. R. Lewis (stroke), 11 st. 8 lb.
C. H. Singleton (cox)

Average weight, 11 st. 8½ lb.

Beat M.G.S., G.G.S., W.C.

Two lengths, 2 lengths, out-distanced.

1893—*Third*

J. B. Armstrong (bow), 10 st. 8 lb.
A. G. Johnson (2), 11 st. 10 lb.
J. B. McLean (3), 11 st. 9 lb.
H. C. Winneke (stroke), 11 st. 8 lb.
S. M. Bignell (cox)

Average weight, 11 st. 5½ lb.

Beaten by G.G.S., M.G.S. beat W.C.

Two lengths, 2 lengths, 4 lengths.

1894—

C. V. Staples (bow), 10 st.
A. F. Selle (2), 11 st. 10 lb.
S. G. Strahan (3), 12 st.
A. G. Johnson (stroke), 12 st. 4 lb.
J. Kirk (cox)

Average weight, 11 st. 7 lb.

Beaten by M.G.S. by 3 lengths.

1895—*Second*

A. G. Marshall (bow), 10 st. 10 lb.
R. Ingram (2), 10 st. 8 lb.
C. H. Clowes (3), 12 st. 8 lb.
A. G. Johnson (stroke), 12 st. 10 lb.
J. Kirk (cox)

Average weight, 11 st. 9 lb.

Beaten by G.G.S., beat M.G.S. and W.C.

Three lengths, 6 lengths, 3 lengths.

1896—

F. A. Shields (bow), 10 st.
F. G. Clarke (2), 10 st. 10 lb.
J. T. Graham (3), 11 st. 12 lb.
J. T. Anderson (stroke), 10 st. 4 lb.
K. A. Forbes (cox)

Average weight, 10 st. 10 lb.

Beaten by G.G.S. by 3 lengths.

1897—*Third*

E. H. Muir (bow), 10 st. 1 lb.
H. H. Gillet (2), 10 st. 13 lb.
J. T. Graham (3), 12 st.

J. T. Anderson (stroke), 10 st. 4 lb.

K. A. Forbes (cox)

Average weight, 10 st. 11½ lb.

Beaten by M.G.S. and G.G.S. Beat W.C.

Half length, 3 lengths, 1 length.

1898—

E. H. Muir (bow), 10 st. 10 lb.
J. A. Fraser (2), 11 st. 12 lb.
C. McKenzie (3), 12 st. 4 lb.
J. T. Graham (stroke), 12 st. 12 lb.
J. S. Smith (cox)

Average weight, 11 st. 10½ lb.

Beaten by G.G.S. by 1½ lengths.

1899—*Head of the River*

A. G. Lindblade (bow), 9 st. 10 lb.
H. Shaw (2), 9 st. 9 lb.
S. W. Smith (3), 12 st. 4 lb.
J. A. Fraser (stroke), 12 st. 2 lb.
H. McDonald (cox)

Average weight, 10 st. 13½ lb.

Beat M.G.S., W.C. and G.G.S.

One and a half lengths, 1 length.

1900—*Head of the River*

G. G. Jackson (bow), 9 st. 9 lb.
H. Shaw (2), 9 st. 8 lb.
S. W. Smith (3), 12 st.
J. A. Fraser (stroke), 11 st. 10 lb.
H. McDonald (cox)

Average weight, 10 st. 10½ lb.

Beat W.C., M.G.S., G.G.S.

Four lengths, 1 length, 1 length.

1901—*Second*

C. G. Shaw (bow), 9 st.
A. J. Lees (2), 9 st. 13 lb.
J. Love (3), 9 st. 7 lb.
E. P. Oldham (4), 10 st.
C. H. Magennis (5), 13 st. 1 lb.
G. C. Ogilvie (6), 11 st. 2 lb.
W. C. Knight (7), 10 st. 5 lb.
H. Shaw (stroke), 10 st.
H. W. F. Mitchell (cox)

Average weight, 10 st. 5½ lb.

Beaten by W.C., 1½ lengths.

G.G.S., 2 lengths away.

M.G.S., 2 ft., last.

1902—

B. T. Wright (bow), 9 st. 8 lb.
W. P. Thomas (2), 9 st. 9 lb.
J. A. Laing (3), 11 st. 3 lb.
W. H. Clowes (4), 11 st.
N. R. Maiden (5), 11 st. 7 lb.
W. C. Knight (6), 10 st. 8 lb.
R. S. Anderson (7), 11 st. 3 lb.
C. G. Shaw (stroke), 9 st. 9 lb.
H. W. F. Mitchell (cox)

Average weight, 10 st. 7½ lb.

Beaten by M.G.S. by 2 lengths.

1903—*Second*

L. G. McKechnie (bow), 9 st. 12 lb.
 T. A. Ogilvie (2), 10 st. 11 lb.
 F. P. Brown (3), 11 st.
 D. D. Gray (4), 11 st.
 J. A. Laing (5), 11 st. 8 lb.
 W. J. Knox (6), 12 st. 10 lb.
 R. S. Anderson (7), 11 st. 8 lb.
 W. H. Clowes (stroke), 11 st. 6 lb.
 H. W. F. Mitchell (cox).

Average weight, 11 st. 2 lb.
 Beat M.G.S. by 2 lengths.
 Easily beaten by W.C.

1904—

G. A. Tickell (bow), 9 st. 12 lb.
 L. R. Morgan (2), 10 st. 4 lb.
 A. D. Thomas (3), 10 st. 1 lb.
 N. C. Harris (4), 10 st.
 C. W. B. Littlejohn (5), 11 st. 3 lb.
 W. J. Knox (6), 13 st. 13 lb.
 F. P. Brown (7), 11 st. 4 lb.
 T. A. Ogilvie (stroke), 10 st.
 H. W. Mitchell (cox).

Average weight, 10 st. 11½ lb.
 Beaten by G.G.S. by a few feet.

1905—

G. A. Tickell (bow), 10 st. 1 lb.
 L. R. Morgan (2), 10 st. 11 lb.
 A. D. Thomas (3), 10 st. 5 lb.
 W. G. Davies (4), 10 st. 9 lb.
 G. G. Anderson (5), 10 st. 10 lb.
 F. P. Brown (6), 11 st. 10 lb.
 C. W. B. Littlejohn (7), 11 st. 7 lb.
 N. C. Harris (stroke), 10 st. 6 lb.
 A. Wickham (cox).

Average weight, 10 st. 10 lb.
 Beaten by W.C. by 1½ lengths.

1906—*Second*

J. Gray (bow)
 H. C. Morrison (2)
 G. G. Anderson (3)
 S. P. Lytle (4)
 A. D. Robertson (5)
 A. M. Robertson (6)
 C. W. B. Littlejohn (7)
 W. G. Davies (stroke)
 A. E. Morrison (cox)

No weights given.
 Beat G.G.S. by 1 ft.
 Beaten by W.C. by 1½ lengths.

1907—*Head of the River*

J. Gray (bow), 10 st. 4 lb.
 A. R. Grist (2), 11 st. 9 lb.
 J. O. Robertson (3), 11 st. 2 lb.
 O. F. de Lacy (4), 11 st. 9 lb.
 F. O. Robertson (5), 12 st.
 A. M. Robertson (6), 12 st.
 A. D. Robertson (7), 13 st. 9 lb.

H. C. Morrison (stroke), 11 st. 7 lb.
 A. E. Morrison (cox)

Average weight, 11 st. 10½ lb.
 Beat X.C. by 2 lengths.
 Beat G.G.S. by 2 lengths.

1908—*Head of the River*

H. P. Brownell (bow), 11 st. 9 lb.
 C. S. Steele (2), 10 st. 12 lb.
 A. R. Grist (3), 11 st. 13 lb.
 J. Harding (4), 11 st. 10 lb.
 A. E. V. Hartkopf (5), 12 st. 10 lb.
 K. Edmunds (6), 12 st. 7 lb.
 F. O. Robertson (7), 12 st. 5 lb.
 H. C. Morrison (stroke), 11 st. 10 lb.
 A. W. Totton (cox).

Average weight, 11 st. 13 lb.
 Beat G.G.S. by 2½ lengths.
 Beat G.C. and X.C. by 2 lengths.

1909—

F. W. Fay (bow), 10 st. 2 lb.
 C. A. Thomson (2), 11 st. 12 lb.
 C. S. Steele (3), 11 st.
 G. Stobie (4), 12 st.
 A. E. V. Hartkopf (5), 13 st.
 O. F. de Lacy (6), 12 st. 2 lb.
 A. R. Grist (7), 11 st. 13 lb.
 A. J. Harding (stroke), 12 st. 2 lb.
 L. Mullett (cox)

Average weight, 11 st. 11 lb.
 Beaten by W.C. by 1 length.

1910—*Second*

F. W. Fay (bow), 10 st. 6 lb.
 W. A. Edmunds (2), 10 st. 6 lb.
 G. O. Robertson (3), 11 st. 2 lb.
 H. C. Disher (4), 11 st. 1 lb.
 J. H. Kelso (5), 13 st. 4 lb.
 J. R. Morrison (6), 11 st. 13 lb.
 R. McCracken (7), 10 st. 13 lb.
 C. S. Steele (stroke), 11 st. 1 lb.
 L. Mullett (cox)

Average weight, 11 st. 3½ lb.
 Beat X.C. by ¾ length.
 Beaten by W.C., M.G.S.
 One length, 1½ lengths.

1911—

E. I. Littlejohn (bow), 10 st. 4 lb.
 N. H. MacNeil (2), 11 st. 1 lb.
 G. O. Robertson (3), 11 st. 8 lb.
 H. C. Disher (4), 11 st. 3 lb.
 C. W. Candy (5), 11 st. 11 lb.
 G. L. Hudson (6), 12 st. 1 lb.
 J. R. Morrison (7), 12 st. 4 lb.
 H. W. Harper (stroke), 11 st.
 F. P. Smith (cox)

Average weight, 11 st. 6 lb.
 Beaten by G.G.S. by 4 ft.

1912—

J. R. Davies (bow), 11 st.
J. G. Morrison (2), 11 st. 1 lb.
G. O. Robertson (3), 11 st. 8 lb.
F. R. McIntosh (4), 11 st. 4 lb.
J. St. G. Sproule (5), 11 st. 12 lb.
A. E. Kelso (6), 11 st. 6 lb.
J. R. Morrison (7), 12 st. 6 lb.
F. E. Dakin (stroke), 10 st. 3 lb.
H. Kane (cox)

Average weight, 11 st. 2 lb.
Beaten by W.C. by 1 length.

1913—*Second*

J. G. Morrison (bow), 11 st.
R. G. Anderson (2), 11 st. 3 lb.
J. St. G. Sproule (3), 12 st.
L. F. Edmunds (4), 11 st. 5 lb.
W. K. Blair (5), 12 st. 2 lb.
C. de B. Hogg (6), 10 st. 10 lb.
J. R. Morrison (7), 12 st. 4 lb.
G. O. Robertson (stroke), 11 st. 8 lb.

H. Kane (cox)

Average weight, 11 st. 7½ lb.
Beaten by W.C. by ½ length, but beat M.G.S. by ¼ lengths.

1914—*Second*

D. E. MacTaggart (bow), 9 st. 4 lb.
T. F. Warburton (2), 10 st. 13 lb.
J. D. Burns (3), 10 st. 6 lb.
H. Bishop (4), 12 st. 2 lb.
W. B. Shaw (5), 11 st. 3 lb.
G. F. Warburton (6), 11 st. 2 lb.
L. F. Edmunds (7), 11 st. 7 lb.
J. G. Morrison (stroke), 11 st. 6 lb.
A. E. McDonald (cox)

Average weight, 11 st. 1¼ lb.
Beat M.G.S. by ¾ length.
Beaten by G.G.S. by 1½ lengths.
Beat G.C.

1915—*Second*

D. E. MacTaggart (bow), 9 st. 8 lb.
R. Simpson (2), 10 st.
A. Grieve (3), 10 st.
J. C. Best (4), 11 st. 4 lb.
W. B. Shaw (5), 11 st. 7 lb.
T. F. Warburton (6), 10 st. 13 lb.
L. F. Edmunds (7), 11 st. 9 lb.
J. G. Morrison (stroke), 11 st. 11 lb.

H. V. Walker (cox)

Average weight, 10 st. 11¼ lb.
Beat X.C. by ¼ length.
Beaten by W.C. by short ½ length, but beat G.G.S. by ½ length.

1916—

J. E. Shilliday (bow), 10 st. 11 lb.

CG

J. R. Shaw (2), 10 st. 13 lb.
N. L. Edwards (3), 10 st. 8 lb.
A. W. H. Booth (4), 10 st. 8 lb.
A. Grieve (5), 10 st. 3 lb.
W. B. Shaw (6), 11 st. 10 lb.
L. F. Edmunds (7), 11 st. 10 lb.
J. G. Morrison (stroke), 11 st. 10 lb.

K. Bailhache (cox)

Average weight, 10 st. 11½ lb.
Beaten by M.G.S. by ¾ length.

1917—

C. C. Login (bow), 10 st. 1 lb.
G. W. Whatmore (2), 10 st. 10 lb.
J. D. Cruickshank (3), 11 st. 2 lb.
C. N. McKay (4), 10 st. 10 lb.
F. L. Edmunds (5), 13 st. 2 lb.
G. M. Dallimore (6), 10 st. 3 lb.
J. R. Shaw (7), 11 st. 6 lb.
W. N. Scott (stroke), 11 st. 4 lb.
K. A. Morrison (cox)

Average weight, 11 st. 1¼ lb.
Beaten by G.G.S. by 3 lengths.

1918—

C. C. Login (bow), 10 st. 7 lb.
J. M. Buchanan (2), 10 st. 7 lb.
F. S. Simpson (3), 10 st. 11 lb.
R. L. Almond (4), 10 st. 12 lb.
J. Cobain (5), 12 st. ¾ lb.
G. W. Whatmore (6), 11 st.
G. M. Dallimore (7), 10 st. 6 lb.
C. N. McKay (stroke), 11 st. 1 lb.
J. N. Manders (cox)

Average weight, 10 st. 13¼ lb.
Beaten by M.G.S. by over a length.

1919—*Head of the River*

J. H. Cowling (bow), 10 st. 9 lb.
J. M. Buchanan (2), 11 st. 2 lb.
H. C. Maling (3), 10 st. 10 lb.
J. G. Paton (4), 11 st. 3 lb.
B. H. Cole (5), 11 st. 13 lb.
R. H. Keon-Cohen (6), 11 st. 3 lb.
G. M. Dallimore (7), 11 st. 3 lb.
C. N. McKay (stroke), 11 st. 2 lb.
H. H. Best (cox)

Average weight, 11 st. 2 lb.
Beat W.C. by ½ canvas.
Dead heat with X.C., G.G.S. third.
Row-off beat X.C. by a canvas.

1920—*Second*

B. T. Keon-Cohen (bow), 10 st. 1 lb.
D. A. Carter (2), 10 st. 2 lb.
C. H. Hutton (3), 10 st. 2 lb.
J. G. Paton (4), 11 st. 3 lb.
A. W. Staley (5), 12 st. 6 lb.
H. C. Dick (6), 12 st. 2 lb.
B. H. Cole (7), 12 st. 2 lb.

- D. J. W. Stone (stroke), 10 st. 4 lb. Beat X.C. by $\frac{1}{2}$ length.
 W. M. Shaw (cox) Beaten by M.G.S. and G.G.S. by $\frac{1}{2}$ length and 2 lengths.
- Average weight, 11 st. 1 lb.
 Beat W.C. by $\frac{1}{4}$ length.
 Beaten by G.G.S. by a canvas; X.C. well back.
- 1921—*Head of the River*
 B. T. Keon-Cohen (bow), 10 st. 3 lb.
 D. A. Carter (2), 10 st.
 G. B. McKenzie (3), 12 st. 2 lb.
 N. D. Millar (4), 11 st.
 J. H. Henderson (5), 12 st. 9 lb.
 H. C. Dick (6), 12 st. 12 lb.
 C. T. Chapman (7), 11 st. 9 lb.
 D. J. W. Stone (stroke), 10 st. 7 lb.
 W. M. Shaw (cox)
 Average weight, 11 st. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
 Beat G.G.S. by 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lengths.
 Beat M.G.S. and W.C. by $\frac{1}{2}$ length and 2 lengths.
- 1922—
 R. M. Marquard (bow) 9 st 9 lb.
 S. G. Hawthorne (2), 11 st. 2 lb.
 R. E. Chisholm (3), 11 st. 4 lb.
 V. H. Beament (4), 11 st. 12 lb.
 G. B. McKenzie (5), 12 st. 7 lb.
 D. C. Swanson (6), 12 st. 2 lb.
 C. T. Chapman (7), 11 st. 13 lb.
 A. T. Park (stroke), 11 st. 2 lb.
 W. J. McGregor (cox)
 Average weight, 11 st. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
 Dead heat with X.C. Neither competed in the final.
- 1923—*Third*
 P. A. Learmonth (bow), 11 st. 2 lb.
 S. G. Hawthorne (2), 11 st. 5 lb.
 S. W. Williams (3), 11 st. 8 lb.
 G. Shaw (4), 11 st. 12 lb.
 J. McLorinan (5), 12 st. 9 lb.
 S. D. Millar (6), 12 st. 4 lb.
 V. H. Beament (7), 12 st. 12 lb.
 A. F. Sloan (stroke), 10 st. 11 lb.
 B. McA. Foster (cox)
 Average weight, 11 st. 11 lb.
- 1924—*Third*
 J. C. Sloan (bow), 9 st. 8 lb.
 A. W. Hunt (2), 10 st. 12 lb.
 J. S. Beattie (3), 10 st. 8 lb.
 W. I. Telford (4), 11 st. 3 lb.
 T. C. Dunstan (5), 11 st. 11 lb.
 G. Shaw (6), 12 st. 6 lb.
 R. D. Mawhood (7), 12 st. 2 lb.
 A. F. Sloan (stroke), 10 st. 12 lb.
 B. McA. Foster (cox)
 Average weight, 11 st. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
 Beat X.C. by a length.
 Beaten by G.G.S. and M.G.S., 1 ft. and 1 length.
- 1925—*Head of the River*
 W. T. McKendrick (bow), 10 st. 4 lb.
 T. M. Chisholm (2), 11 st. 6 lb.
 G. McC. Fairley (3), 11 st. 7 lb.
 E. D. Cameron (4), 11 st. 4 lb.
 K. J. McKenzie (5), 11 st. 9 lb.
 W. I. Telford (6), 11 st. 5 lb.
 R. M. Drummond (7), 11 st. 6 lb.
 K. E. Cameron (stroke), 11 st. 1 lb.
 W. V. M. Bailey (cox)
 Average weight, 11 st. 3 lb.
 Beat W.C. by $\frac{1}{2}$ length.
 G.G.S. a canvas back.
- 1926—*Head of the River*
 E. H. Learmonth (bow), 10 st. 6 lb.
 W. J. Wilson (2), 10 st. 12 lb.
 H. G. Jeffries (3), 11 st.
 W. G. Ross (4), 12 st. 1 lb.
 A. L. Scott (5), 12 st. 1 lb.
 N. V. Nixon (6), 11 st. 3 lb.
 L. R. Scharp (7), 11 st. 2 lb.
 T. M. Chisholm (stroke), 11 st. 4 lb.
 W. V. M. Bailey (cox)
 Average weight, 11 st. 3 lb.
 Beat W.C. by 1 length.
 Beat G.G.S. by a canvas; M.G.S. a canvas farther back.

APPENDIX IX

War Record, 1914-18

Commissions, Decorations and Distinctions

The abbreviations employed are explained at the end of this list.

Abercrombie, Percy John	Lieut. 22nd Bn.	M.C.
Adam, John Paterson	Sgt. A.A.M.C.	M. Desp.
Agnew, William Andrew Landels	Lieut. 21st Bn.	
Aird, John Allan	Lieut. E.S.	
Aitchison, Robert Douglas . . .	Capt. A.A.M.C.	
Allen, Horace William	Hon. Capt. E.S.	
Altson, David	Lieut. A.F.C.	
Anderson, Archibald Simpson . .	Capt. R.A.M.C.	
Anderson, Bruce	Lieut. 58th Bn.	M.C., M. Desp.
Anderson, George Grantham . .	Major R.A.M.C.	
Anderson, David Vallance Kerr	Pte. A.A.M.C.	M.M.
Anderson, James Albert . . .	Capt. 5th Bn.	M.C., M. Desp.
Anderson, Joseph Ringland . .	Capt. A.A.M.C.	M.C.
Anderson, Roy George	Lieut. A.F.A.	
Anderson, Thomas Lindwolde . .	Major A.A.M.C.	O.B.E., M. Desp.
Anderson, Wilbur Struan . . .	Lieut. A.F.A.	C. de G. (Belg.)
Andrews, Harold L.	Lieut. R.F.A.	
Archer, Richard Frederick . . .	Lieut. A.F.C.	
Armstrong, Charles	2nd Lieut. A.A.S.C.	
Armstrong, Donald Goldsmith . .	2nd Lieut. 21st Bn.	
Armstrong, Norman Garnet . .	Major 9th Bn.	
Armstrong, Stephen John Wright	Major 4th L.H.	
Austin, Ronald Albert	Capt. A.F.C.	M.C.
Austin, Thomas Sidney	Capt. 8th L.H.	
Baillieu, M. H. L.	Capt. R.A.S.C.	M. Desp.
Barnes, Albert Edwin Bennett .	Capt. A.A.D.C.	
Balderson, Eric	Lieut. R.F.A.	
Baldock, William Noel Carey . .	Capt. 14th Bn.	
Barber, Charles Stanley	Capt. A.E.	M.C.
Beaver, Wilfred Norman	Lieut. 60th Bn.	M. Army Orders
Bell, John Blacklock	Lieut. R.A.G.A.	
Bell, William Maxwell	Lieut. A.F.A.	
Bennett, Gershon Berendit . . .	Capt. A.A.D.C.	
Bennett, Wilfred Ferguson . . .	Lieut. 38th Bn.	
Bennie, Alexander Bruce	Capt. A.M.C.	
Bidstrup, Wilfred Vivian Hubert		
Luther	Lieut. 50th Bn.	

Bird, Dougan	Capt. R.A.M.C.	M. Desp.
Bird, Frederick Dougan	Col. R.A.M.C.	C.B., M. Desp.
Black, James Jamison	Lt.-Col. A.M.C.	D.S.O., M. Desp. thrice
Blackett, William Arthur Mordey	Lieut. E.S.	
Blair, Keith Wyatt	2nd Lieut. A.F.C.	
Blenkarn, Frederick John	Lieut. 2nd M.G. Bn.	M.C.
Bond, Francis Spencer	Capt. A.M.C.	
Borrie, Edwin Fullarton	Lieut. R.E.	M.C.
Borwick, Henry Barton	Capt.	M.C.
Borwick, Thomas Faulkner	Lt.-Col. 6th Bn. & Staff	D.S.O., twice M. Desp.
Bouvier, Frederic Albert	Capt. A.A.M.C.	
Bowden, Henry Herbert	Lieut. 38th Bn.	
Bowman, Amos Walter	Capt. A.M.C.	
Bowman, William Arthur	Capt. R.A.M.C.	
Boyd, Eric Ewart Gladstone	Lieut. 5th L.H.	
Brahe, C.	Lieut.	
Brake, James	Capt. A.F.C.	
Breidahl, Harold Daniel George	Capt.	
Brewer, Leslie John	Lieut. 39th Bn.	
Broadbent, George Massey	Cpl. 21st Bn.	M.M.
Broome, Norman John Pounds	Lieut. 2nd Aust. Tunn. Co.	
Broome, Roland Hamilton	Lieut. A.F.A.	
Brown, John Orr	Lieut. 58th Bn.	
Brown, John R. Danks	Lieut.	
Brownell, Herbert Percival	Major A.A.M.C.	D.S.O., M. Desp.
Brownell, Lauriston	Lieut. 27th Bn.	
Brownell, Raymond James	Lieut. R.F.C.	M.M.
Bruce, W. D.		
Bruche, Julius Henry	Col. Gen. Staff	C.B., C.M.G., four times M. Desp.
Buchanan, Donald Duncan	Major 13th L.H.	C. de G. (Belg.)
Buchanan, Herbert Sydney	Lieut. A.E.	C. de G. (Belg.)
Buchanan, Leny James Anslean	Lieut. 21st Bn.	
Buchanan, Robert	Sgt. A.F.A.	M.M.
Caldecott, R. G.	Capt. Royal Sussex Regt.	
Calder, Stuart Palmer	Lieut. A.F.C.	
Cameron, Neil Wilson	Bdr. A.F.A.	M.M.
Campbell, Albert George William	Lieut. 31st Bn.	
Campbell, John Charles	Major A.M.C.	D.S.O., M. Desp.
Campbell, James Douglas	Capt. A.S.C.	M. Desp.
Campbell, James Lewis Maitland	Lieut. 58th Bn.	
Campbell, Percival James	Capt. A.M.C.	
Candy, Norman Edgar	Lieut. 60th Bn.	
Cherry, Thomas	Major A.A.M.C.	
Chilvers, Oscar Mackechnie	2nd Lieut. 51st Bn.	

Cholmeley, Roger J.	Capt. Cheshire Regt.	M.C.
Clark, Leslie Norman	L. Cpl. 59th Bn.	M.M. and Bar
Clarke, Cyril Wilberforce St. John	Major 4th L.H.	
Clarke, Raleigh	Capt. A.A.V.C.	
Clarke, William Lionel Russell .	Lieut. A.F.A.	
Cockfield, Neil	W.O. 4th Div. H.Q.	M.S.M.
Colclough, John James Graham	Lieut. 58th Bn.	D.C.M., C. de G. (Belg.)
Cole, Charles Russell	Lieut. 58th Bn.	
Collins, Frederic Bisset	Lieut. 21st Bn.	
Coutts, Allan	Lieut. 6th Fld. Amb.	
Cox, Harold	Lieut. 31st Bn.	
Coy, John William	Lieut. A.F.C.	
Craig, Robert Fulton	Major A.M.C.	D.S.O., M. Desp.
Crocker, Robert Clive	Capt. A.F.A.	
Crooke, Cyril Ednott	Lieut. A.F.C.	
Crowley, Arthur Herbert	Capt. A.M.C.	
Cruikshank, William	Pte. 3rd Div. Sig. Co.	M.S.M.
Cullen, Frederick Henry McCahon	Lieut. A.F.A.	
Dakin, Francis Edward	Sgt. 3rd Div. H.Q.	M.S.M.
Dalton, Robert Martin	2nd Lieut. A.F.C.	
Darling, James Woodville	Lieut. 2nd L.T.M.B.	M.C., M. Desp.
Davies, Basil Rayner	Sgt. 39th Bn.	M.M.
Davies, Cecil Harwood Locke . .	C.Q.M.S. 5th Div. H.Q.	M. Desp.
Davies, Eden Lloyd	Capt. 18th Bn.	M.C. and Bar
Davies, John R.	Lieut. Northumberland Fusiliers	
Davies, William Gould	2nd Lieut. A.S.C.	
Dawes, E. J.	Lieut. R.N.V.R.	D.S.C.
Dawes, R. R.	Lieut. R.E.	
Dawson, R. Spencer	Capt. B.E.F.	
Dean, Arthur	Lieut. 7th Bn.	
De Lacy, Olaf Francis	Capt. A.M.C.	
Derham, Alfred Plumley	Capt. 5th Bn.	M.C., M. Desp.
Dew, Harold Robert	Capt. R.A.M.C.	Medaille d'Honneur
Dickson, Selwyn Ray	Lieut. 21st Bn.	
Disher, Harold Clive	Capt. A.M.C.	
Dodgshun, Ralph	Lieut. 6th M.G. Co.	
Donaldson, Hedley Thomas Stan- ford	Capt. A.M.C.	
Dow, Wilson	Sgt. 57th Bn.	M.M.
Down, John Egbert	Major A.M.C.	O.B.E.
Downing, Walter Hubert	Sgt. 57th Bn.	M.M.
Duncan, James Ramsay	Lieut. General List	
Durston, Sidney Walter	W.O. A.I.F. H.Q.	M. Desp.
Edgar, Walter Edward Swan . .	Lieut. 57th Bn.	M.C.
Elliott, Leslie William	Capt. 57th Bn.	D.S.O.
Ellis, Alfred William Leslie . .	Major A.F.C.	M.C., M. Desp.
Elvins, Henry Francis Herbert . .	Capt. A.M.C.	

Fairley, Neil Hamilton	Lt.-Col. A.M.C.	O.B.E., M. Desp.
Fay, Frank William	Capt. A.M.C.	M.C. & Bar, M. Desp.
Fenton, Geoffrey	Major A.M.C.	
Fenton, John Wentworth	Lieut. 59th Bn.	
Fergie, Clive Alfred	Lieut. 3rd M.G. Bn.	
Findlay, Ernest Robert	Lieut. R.F.A.	
Flockart, Alan Pearce	Lieut. 4th A.F.A. Bde.	
Flockart, Derwent Pearce	Capt. A.F.C.	
Flockart, Robert Pearce	Major 5th Bn.	M. Desp.
Fox, Thomas Laurance	Major R.A.S.C.	O.B.E., Order of St. Anne of Russia, twice M. Desp.
Forster, Robert Causton	Chaplain Capt.	
Fraser, Alexander Clow	Major A.M.C.	M. Desp.
Fraser, A. N.	Lt.-Col.	
Fraser, William	Chaplain Capt.	
Fraser, William Angus	Lt.-Col. A.M.C.	D.S.O., M. Desp.
Fussell, Robert Douglas	Lieut. 22nd Bn.	
Gadsden, Norman Cottam	Lieut. A.F.C.	
Gallagher, Godfrey David Albert	Sgt. 22nd Bn.	M.M.
Gibson, Arthur Horace	Lt.-Col. A.M.C.	Twice M. Desp.
Gibson, G. H.	Capt. 2nd Dragoon Guards	
Goldson, William	Sgt. 4th L.H.	M.M.
Goodson, Arthur Godfrey	Lieut. 24th Bn.	
Gould-Taylor, John	Lieut. A.F.C.	D.F.C.
Graham, Howard Boyd	Major R.A.M.C.	D.S.O., M.C., twice M. Desp.
Graham, William	Lieut. 24th Bn.	M.C.
Gray, Clark Maxwell	2nd Lieut. 58th Bn.	
Gray, John	Capt. A.M.C.	
Gray, Joseph Alexander	Capt. R.E.	O.B.E., M. Desp.
Gray, William Gordon	Lieut. A.F.C.	
Greaves, Sydney Alexander	Lieut. 5th A.F.A. Bde.	
Green, John Sydney	Capt. A.M.C.	
Greig, Norman James	2nd Lieut. 7th Bn.	
Grimwood, Samuel Edward Byrne	Lt.-Col. 10th L.H.	
Guest, John Victor Hume	Major A.M.C.	C. de G. (Belg.)
Hailes, William Allan	Major A.M.C.	D.S.O., twice M. Desp.
Hall, James Geoffrey	Lieut. 5th Bn.	
Hamilton, Patrick McFarlane	Sgt. 3rd L.H. F. Amb.	M. Desp.
Hanrick, J. A. H.	Major R.F.A.	
Hanrick, W. A.	Capt. R.F.A.	M.C.
Hardie, Andrew Oswald	Chaplain R.A.N.	
Harkness, Edward	Capt. A.M.C.	
Harper, Harold White	Major 4th L.H.M.G. Sqn.	M. Desp.
Harper, Harold William	2nd Lieut. 21st Bn.	
Harris, Norman Charles	Major 6th F.C.E.	D.S.O., M.C., M. Desp. (thrice)

Hazlewood, Frederick Henry ..	Lieut. 45th Bn.	M.M.
Heatley, Robert Clive	Gnr. 7th A.F.A. Bde.	M. Desp.
Hemphill, James Eric	L. Cpl. 10th F. Amb.	M.M.
Hendry, Thomas Muir	Capt. A.M.C.	
Hennessey, George McIlwraith ..	Lieut. R.F.A.	
Hepburn, Edward Andrew	Lieut. 31st Bn.	
Herd, Rupert Holton	Lieut. A.F.C.	
Hoddinott, Rupert Uriah	Lieut. R.F.C.	
Hogg, C.	Capt.	
Hogg, James Peter Wallace ..	Capt. 6th L.T.M.B.	M.C., twice M. Desp.
Hogg, Robert Welton	Capt. R.A.M.C.	M.C. & Bar
Horner, Foulder Watson	Lieut. A.A.P.C.	
Horsfall, Alfred Herbert	Major R.A.M.C.	M. Desp.
Howlett, A.	Lieut.	
Hughston, Johnston D. H. . . .	Major R.A.M.C.	
Hunter, Robert William	2nd Lieut. 37th Bn.	
Hurrey, Herbert Grindell	Surgeon Lieut. R.A.N.	
Hurrey, James Steadman	Capt. 8th Bn.	M. Desp.
Hurrey, Percival Toomey	Capt. 21st Bn.	
Hyett, Reginald Frederick	2nd Lieut. R.F.C.	
Irving, Harold Alfred Cardale ..	Major A.M.C.	M. Desp.
Israel, Morris Samuel	Sgt. 2nd Sig. Sqn.	M.M., M. Desp.
Jackson, Harold Edgar Atheling	Capt. A.M.C.	M. Desp.
Jacobs, Alfred Nailer	Pte. A.M.C.	M.M.
Jamieson, Stanley Connibere ..	Capt. A.M.C.	
Jarvie, Kenneth Richard	Lieut. 7th Bn.	
Johnson, C. H.	Major	
Jones, Loftus Edward Percival ..	Capt. Yorkshire Regt.	
Kelso, Alexander Edward	Lieut. 10th F.C.E.	M.M.
Kendall, Ernest Arthur	Col. A.A.V.C.	C.M.G.
Kennedy, Arthur Alexander .. .	R.F.C.	
Kennedy, Donald Webb	Lieut. 8th Bn.	
Kerr, Alan James	Lieut. 24th Bn.	
Kerr, William Buchanan	Lieut. 16th Bn.	
Knight, Glen Alburn William	Lt.-Col. A.M.C.	O.B.E.
James		
Knox, George Hodges	Lt.-Col. 23rd Bn.	C.M.G., twice M. Desp.
Knox, William Johnstone	Major A.F.A.	M.C., M. Desp.
Kozminsky, Maurice Edward .. .	2nd Lieut. 7th Bn.	
Kyd, Alan George	Sgt. A.F.A.	M.M. and C. de G. (Belg.)
Laing, Alexander Bruce Cooper	Lieut. A.F.A.	
Laing, John Bruce	Capt. 57th Bn.	M.C.
Lamble, George Edwin	Chaplain-Capt.	
Langlands, Francis Henry	Lt.-Col. A.M.C.	
Latham, John Greig	Lt.-Comdr. R.A.N.	C.M.G.
Latham, Leslie Scott	Major A.M.C.	
Lawrence, Arthur Poole	Capt. A.M.C.	M.C.

Lawrence, G. A.	Capt. A.M.C.	M.C.
Lecky, William Mervyn	Gnr. 4th A.F.A. Bde.	M.M.
Leslie, Walter Aland	Lieut. 3rd A.F.A. Bde.	M. Desp.
Liddelow, Aubrey	Capt. 59th Bn.	
Lilley, David McMurtrie	Capt. 3rd M.G. Bn.	
Lillie, Cyril McEachern	Capt. 5th Bn.	D.S.O., twice M. Desp.
Little, Robert Alexander	Flight-Commander R.N.A.S.	D.S.O. & Bar, D.S.C. and two Bars, C. de G. (Belg.)
Little, Leo Paul	Lieut. 37th Bn.	M.C.
Littlejohn, Charles William Berry	Capt. R.A.M.C.	M.C. and C. de G. (Belg.)
Littlejohn, Euan Ironside . . .	Capt. A.M.C.	M. Desp.
Long, Leonard	Lt.-Col. 4th L.H.	
Lorimer, John Archer	Lieut. 23rd Bn.	
Love, Alan Joseph	Major 10th L.H.	
Love, Joseph	Capt. A.M.C.	
Love, Stuart Gilkison	Major R.E.	D.S.O. (and Bar), M.C., C. de G. (Fr.), M. Desp. five times
Lyon, John Alva Sturges . . .	L. Sgt. 21st Bn.	M.M.
Lyttle, Arthur John	Gnr. 12th A.F.A. Bde.	M.M.
Lyttle, Samuel Percival	Capt. A.M.C.	
Macdermid, Donald Roy	Capt. 14th Bn.	
Mackay, Joseph	Capt. 14th Bn.	
Mackay, Norman John	Capt. A.M.C.	M.C.
Macneil, Alexander Rowan . . .	Major 21st Bn.	M.C. and Bar
MacNeil, Neil Harcourt	Capt. H.L.I.	M.C., M. Desp.
MacRoberts, Andrew Hamilton .	Lieut. 60th Bn.	
MacTaggart, Dan Eric	2nd Lieut. A.F.C.	
Marshall, Crawford Cleland . .	Capt. A.M.C.	
Marshall, Louis Buvelot	Lieut. 4th A.F.	M.C.
Marshall, Norman	Lt.-Col. 60th Bn.	D.S.O. and two Bars, M.C., M. Desp. five times
Marshall, Robert Watson . . .	Lieut. 59th Bn.	M.M.
Martin, Charles Fred Roper . .	Lieut. 1st M.G. Bn.	M. Desp.
Martin, Ernest Milton	Lieut. 24th Bn.	
Mathew, John Mortimer	Lieut. 6th Bn.	
Mathieson, D.	Lieut.	
Mathieson, J.	Capt.	
Mathieson, William Harold . . .	Lieut. 3rd M.G. Bn.	C. de G. (Belg.), twice M. Desp.
Maughan, David Landale . . .	2nd Lieut. 14th M.G. Co.	
McBean, Charles Mortimer . . .	Lieut. 6th A.F.A. Bde.	
McBryde, Frederick Balfour . .	Lieut. 50th Bn.	

WAR SERVICES

cv

McCallum, James Gordon . . .	Lieut. 57th Bn.	
McCay, James Whiteside . . .	Maj.-General	K.C.M.G., C.B., Com- mander Legion of Honour, four times M. Desp.
McCay, Ross Cairns	Major 12th A.F.A. Bde.	D.S.O., M. Desp.
McCleery, Allen Alexander . . .	Cpl. 4th Div. Sigs.	M.M. and Bar
McCracken, Robert Allen . . .	Lieut. 15th M.G. Co.	
McFadyen, Charles Hector . . .	Hon. Capt. 8th F. Amb.	
McGeachy, Robert	L. Cpl. 1st Div. Sig. Co.	M. Desp.
McIntosh, Frederick Richard . .	Lieut. 59th Bn.	
McKay, Oscar	Lieut. 3rd M.T. Co.	
McKellar, John Fraser	Cpl. 2nd F. Amb.	M.M.
McKenzie, Kenneth James David	Lieut. 7th Bn.	
McKenzie, Morrison	Capt. 14th D.L.I.	
McLaren, Charles Inglis . . .	Capt. R.A.M.C.	
McLaren, Samuel Bruce	Lieut. R.E.	
McLaren, William Walter . . .	Lt.-Col. A.M.C.	
McLean, John Barr	Colonel A.M.C.	D.S.O., M. Desp.
McLean, John Samuel	Capt. A.M.C.	
McLean, Kenneth Arthur . . .	Major A.M.C.	M.C. and Bar
McLean, Robert Walker	Chaplain-Capt.	
McLennan, George Cameron . .	Capt. A.A.V.C.	
McLorinan, Henry	Capt. A.M.C.	
McMillan, Ronald Malcolm . . .	2nd Lieut. 6th Bn.	
McQueen, Frederick John . . .	2nd Lieut. 5th Bn.	
McQueen, Malcolm	Chaplain-Capt.	
McVea, Edward Tronson . . .	Lieut. 5th Bn.	
McWhae, J. W.	Lieut. R.F.A.	
McWilliam, Stirling Alexander	Lieut. 9th L.H.	
Melville, Alexander Hugh . . .	Lieut. R.A.M.C.	
Milne, George Eric	Capt. 46th Bn.	M.C.
Miskin, Herbert	Sgt. 2nd M.G. Co.	M.M., M. Desp.
Mitchell, George Anderson . . .	Lieut. R.F.C.	
Mitchell, Hugh William Fancourt	Major A.M.C.	M.C.
Mollison, Stanley	Lieut. 2nd A.F.A. Bde.	M.M.
Monash, John	Lieut.-General comdg. Australian Corps	C.B., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Grand Officer Legion d'Honneur, Grand Officier Ordre de la Couronne, C. de G. (Fr.), C. de G. (Belg.), D.S.M. America, M. Desp. eight times
Morpeth, Douglas Moore . . .	Spr. 3rd Div. Sig. Co.	M.M.
Morris, Charles Tempest George	Gnr. 4th F.A. Bde.	M. Desp.
Morrison, Douglass George . . .	2nd Lieut. A.F.C.	

Morrison, Howard Clive	Lieut. 5th Bn.	
Morrison, James Alexander . . .	Sgt. 23rd Bn.	M.M.
Morrison, Herbert Fraser . . .	Lieut. 5th Bn.	M.C.
Muir, Stanley Keith	Capt. R.F.C.	M.C.
Munro, D. D.	Capt.	
Muntz, Alexander Jamieson . .	Lieut. 3rd Pnrs.	
Murdoch, Alan May	Lieut. 37th Bn.	M.C.
Murdoch, Alexander Weir . . .	Major 29th Bn.	
Murdoch, Ivon George	Lieut. 8th Bn.	M.C. and Bar
Murray, A.	Capt. R.A.M.C.	
Neale, Stanley Walter	Capt. 59th Bn.	M.C.
Neild, Edwin	L. Cpl. 55th Bn.	M.M.
Nell, Theon Ernest Oscar . . .	Lieut. 5th A.F.A. Bde.	
Neville, Clarence Reginald . . .	Lieut. A.A.O.C.	D.C.M.
Nicholls, John Ernest	Chaplain-Capt.	
Nicholson, Percival Frank . . .	2nd Lieut. 57th Bn.	
Nye, Percival Bartlett	Lieut. 1st Tunn. Co.	
Ogilvie, Thomas Alexander . . .	2nd Lieut. 12th Bn.	
Olive, William Major	2nd Lieut. 5th F.C.E.	
Oliver, Richard Mill	Lieut. 24th Bn.	
Paton, Frank Hume Lyall . . .	Chaplain-Capt.	
Paton, Frederick James	Chaplain-Capt.	
Patten, Murray Gladstone . . .	Capt. 9th N.F.	M.C.
Patterson, Gerald L.	Lieut. R.F.A.	M.C.
Patterson, Sydney Wentworth . .	Major R.A.M.C.	
Patterson, William John . . .	Capt. Dental Corps	
Pennefather, Hugh Frank . . .	Lieut. 56th Bn.	M.C., M. Desp.
Permezel, Cedric Holroyd . . .	Capt. 7th Bn.	
Phelan, Frank Richmond . . .	Lieut. 2nd M.G. Co.	
Philip, William Shearer	Lieut. 37th Bn.	M.C.
Phillips, Frank Hardy	Capt. 4th L.H.	M.C., M. Desp.
Piercey, Roy Lyndon	Capt. 7th Bn.	M.C.
Pritchard, Leslie Byrt	2nd Lieut. 22nd Bn.	
Pryde, Alan	Lieut. R.A.M.C.	
Pryde, Noel	Spr. 4th Div. Sig. Co.	M.M.
Rae, Norman Gordon	Capt. 4th L.H.	M.C.
Rail, Robert Robertson	Lieut. 24th Bn.	
Ramsay, Robert Andrew	Major Gen. List	
Reeve, Charles Frederick . . .	Lieut. R.F.C.	
Reid, J. B.	Lieut.	
Reid, John Cecil Drury	Lieut. 4th Pnrs.	M.C.
Reid, W. B.	Capt.	
Richards, Cecil Roy	Flt. Lieut. R.F.C.	M.C.
Roark, Allen John	2nd Lieut. 21st Bn.	
Robertson, Arthur Dight	Lieut. 29th Bn.	
Robertson, Alexander Maxwell .	Capt. 29th Bn.	M.C.
Robertson, Geoffrey Ochiltree .	2nd Lieut. 9th L.H.	
Robertson, Gordon Ochiltree . .	Capt. A.M.C.	
Robertson, Jack Rail	Capt. A.M.C.	

Rogers, James Stanley	Capt. 14th Bn.	M.C.
Rogerson, Edward	Capt. R.A.M.C.	M.C.
Rogerson, William	Capt. R.A.M.C.	M. Desp.
Rolland, Francis William	Chaplain-Lt.-Col.	M.C., M. Desp.
Rolland, Robert Monteith	Lieut. 60th Bn.	
Rose, Walter John	Capt. 3rd Pnrs.	M.C.
Rosenthal, Jacob	Lieut. R.A.M.C.	
Rosenthal, S.	Lieut.	
Ross, George Percy	Lieut. A.T. Co. Engrs.	
Ross, John Lindsay	Lieut. 27th Bn.	
Russell, George Benson	Lieut. 7th Bn.	
Sanders, Algernon Benjamin	Pte. 6th F. Amb.	M.M.
Sandral, Donald Murchison	Lieut. 46th Bn.	
Sawers, John Buchanan	Lieut. 59th Bn.	
Sawers, William Campbell	Lt.-Col. A.M.C.	D.S.O., M. Desp.
Schultz, Frederick William	Lieut. A.F.C.	
Scott, David James	C.Q.M.S. 3rd Pnrs.	M.S.M.
Serle, Walter Henry	Sgt. 60th Bn.	M.M.
Seton-Stewart, Forbes Galbraith . .	L. Sgt. 12th F. Amb.	M.M. and Bar
Shaw, Charles Gordon	Lt.-Col. A.M.C.	D.S.O., M. Desp.
Shaw, James Stanley	Lieut. A.S.C. (M.T.)	
Shaw, Patrick	Capt. A.M.C.	
Shew, William Dunbar	Capt. A.V.C.	
Shields, Douglas Andrew	Major R.A.M.C.	K.B.
Shields, O.	Major R.A.M.C.	M.B.E.
Shilliday, John Stanley	Lieut. 38th Bn.	D.C.M.
Simonson, Eric Landon	Capt. A.F.C.	
Simonson, Paul William	Capt. Corps H.Q.	O.B.E., M. Desp.
Simpson, James Alexander	Lieut. 37th Bn.	
Simpson, Thomas Leigh	Flt. Comdr. A.F.C.	D.F.C.
Sleeman, James Grant	Capt. R.A.M.C.	
Smedley, Francis John	Lieut. 7th Bn.	M.C.
Smith, Arthur Percival	Lieut. Tunn. Co.	
Smith, Campbell Mills	Capt. A.N. & M.E.F.	
Smith, Ernest Ralph	Sgt. 4th A.F.A. Bde.	M.M.
Smith, George Leslie	Capt. Tunn. Co.	M.C., twice M. Desp.
Smith, George Stewart	Major 59th Bn.	M.C.
Smith, Lancelot Cropley	Pte. 10th F. Amb.	M.M.
Smith, Robert	Brig.-Gen. 5th Inf. Bde.	C.M.G., D.S.O. & Bar, C. de G. (Belg.), thrice M. Desp.
Smith, William Kennedy	Lieut. 57th Bn.	
Smyth, John Gladstone	Lieut. I.C.C.	
Snodgrass, Peter Webster Clarke . .	Lieut. 11th Bn.	
Snowball, John Iley	Capt. 57th Bn.	
Southwick, Michael Harold	Capt. R.A.M.C.	
Spencer, Lionel Richard Vivian . .	2nd Lieut A.F.C.	
Sproule, James St. George	Capt. R.F.A.	M.C.
Stahle, Leon Rossiter Dalgleish . .	Lieut. 34th Bn.	

Staley, Andrew Gray	Lieut. 57th Bn.	
Staley, James Edward	Capt. 2nd A.F.A. Bde.	M.C.
Stark, Frank Benzeville	Capt. 3rd Pnrs.	
Steel, John Hart	Capt. 60th Bn.	M. Desp.
Steele, Clive Selwyn	Major 1st F.C.E.	M.C.
Stephens, Westmore Frank	Capt. A.M.C.	
Stevenson, Allan Flores	Lieut. A.F.C.	
Stevenson, Douglas Simpson	Sgt. 10th F.C. Engrs.	M.S.M., C. de G. (Fr.) with Star
Stewart, Cedric Alwyn	Capt. A.M.C.	
Stewart, Mervyn Athol	Capt. A.M.C.	
Stewart, William	Lieut. 4th L.H.	
Still, Charles Haselden		M.M.
Stobie, Graeme	Capt. 6th Bn.	M.C.
Storey, Elsdon	Capt. Dental Corps	
Stuart, John Ernest Athol	Lieut. 17th Bn.	
Summons, Walter Ernest	Colonel A.M.C.	O.B.E., M. Desp.
Sutherland, John Miller	Lieut. 22nd Bn.	
Tadgell, Alfred Victor	2nd Lieut. 59th Bn.	
Talbot, Norman Charles	Capt. R.A.M.C.	M.C.
Taylor, Harold Francis	2nd Lieut. A.F.C.	
Thompson, Alexander Charles	Cpl. A.F.C.	M. Desp.
Thompson, Bryce John	Lieut. Dental Corps	
Thompson, Hector G. L.	Dvr. 2nd L.H. F. Amb.	M.M., M. Desp.
Thomson, Robert Eglington	Bdr. 2nd A.F.A. Bde.	M.M.
Thorne, Albert Robert	Capt. A.M.C.	
Treeby, Albert Edward	2nd Lieut. 46th Bn.	M.M.
Tulloch, Alexander	Senior Chaplain R.A.N.	
Turner, William Alfred	Lieut. A.F.C.	
Vial, Lorimer James	Lieut. 8th Bn.	
Vincent, Dudley	Lieut. 30th Bn.	
Vincent, Garnet	2nd Lieut. M.G. Rfts.	
Vincent, Oscar	2nd Lieut. A.F.C.	
Walker, Harold James	Lieut. 39th Bn.	
Walters, Robert Love	Capt. Dental Corps	
Ward, Hugh Keith	Capt. R.A.M.C.	M.C. and 2 Bars
Warnock, William Henry	Lieut. 8th A.F.A. Bde.	
Warren, Gerald Brough	Lieut. R.F.A.	
Waters, Arthur James	Lieut. 7th Bn.	M. Desp.
Weir, Norman Robertson	Lieut. 46th Bn.	
Weddell, Robert Hunter	Major 7th Bn.	
Whitaker, John Grieve	Capt. A.M.C.	
White, James Murdock	Lieut. R.E.	M.C.
Whiting, Leopold	Sgt. 4th F. Amb.	M.M. and Bar
Wilson, Alfred	Lt.-Col. R.F.A.	D.S.O.
Wilson, Arthur Mitchell	Lt.-Col. A.M.C.	D.S.O., M. Desp.
Wilson, Eliot Gratton	2nd Lieut. 8th L.H.	M. Desp.
Wilson, Percy James	Sgt. 8th Bn.	M.S.M., M. Desp.
Wilson, Robert	Staff Sgt.	M. Desp.

Wilson, Reginald Charles	Capt. R.E.	
Wilson, Stanley William	Q.M.S. 22nd Bn.	M.S.M.
Wilton, Eric Arundle	Major Gen. Staff	D.S.O., twice M. Desp.
Wood, George	Lieut. 58th Bn.	
Woods, Eric William Beresford	Capt. A.M.C.	M.C.
Woods, Robert Grieve	Major A.M.C.	
Young, Harry Norman	Hon. Major 14th Bn.	
Yuille, Max	Major A.M.C.	M. Desp.
Yule, John Sandison	Major A.M.C.	
Yule, John Smythe	Capt. A.M.C.	M.C.

Abbreviations

C.B.	Commander of the Bath
C.B.E.	Commander of the British Empire
C. de G. (Fr.)	Croix de Guerre (French)
C. de G. (Belg.)	Croix de Guerre (Belgian)
C.M.G.	Commander of St. Michael and St. George
D.C.M.	Distinguished Conduct Medal
D.F.C.	Distinguished Flying Cross
D.S.C.	Distinguished Service Cross
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order
G.C.M.G.	Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George
K.B.E.	Knight Commander of the British Empire
K.C.B.	Knight Commander of the Bath
K.C.M.G.	Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George
M.C.	Military Cross
M.M.	Military Medal
M.S.M.	Meritorious Service Medal
O.B.E.	Order of the British Empire

Details of Service

- ABERCROMBIE, PERCY JOHN—Enl 15-1-16; Age 32; Emb 28-7-16; Pte 22nd Bn Rfts; with 22nd Bn France 4-12-16; 2nd Lieut 3-8-17; Lieut 8-2-18; Awarded M.C. 16-9-18; Demob 6-2-20.
- ADAM, JOHN PATERSON—Enl 28-3-16; Age 21; Emb 19-8-16; Pte A.A.M.C.; Cpl 21-7-18; Sergt 23-7-18; Demob 7-7-19; Despatches.
- ADAM, A. T.
- ADAM, G. J.
- ADAMS, FREDERICK REGINALD—Enl 2-3-15; Age 23; Emb 4-6-15; Pte A.A.M.C., 3rd D.H.Q.; Demob 1-10-19.
- ADAMS, LANCE LIONEL—Enl 23-2-17; Age 18; Emb 9-11-17; Gunner 8th F.A.B.; Cpl 15-9-19; Demob 21-5-20.
- ADAMS, LINDSAY THOMAS—Enl 3-3-15; Age 19; Emb 4-6-15; Pte 2nd Div H.Q.; Drowned at Sea 2-9-15, *Southland*.
- AGAR, FREDERICK GEORGE—Enl 14-6-18; Age 43; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- AGNEW, JAMES WHITSON AINSLIE—Enl 30-7-15; Age 21; Emb 7-3-16; Pte A.A.M.C.; Killed in action, Belgium, 29-9-17.

- AGNEW, WILLIAM ANDREW LANDELS**—Enl 16-7-15; Age 34; Pte 15/21st Bn; 2nd Lieut 6-3-16; Emb 25-9-16; 21st Bn 8-2-17; W 20-3-17; Lieut 17-5-17; RU 23-5-17; Instructor Central Training School, France, 1-6-17 to 4-8-17; Sub Area Commandant, France, 7-3-18 to 6-4-18; Demob 18-1-19.
- AIRD, JOHN ALLAN**—Enl 11-10-16; Age 23; Emb 9-11-17; Gunner 1st D.A.C. Rfts; 2nd Lieut 30-10-18, and posted to Education Service; Lieut 1-2-19; Demob 13-3-20.
- AITCHISON, ALEXANDER MAILER**—Enl 18-2-16; Age 24; Emb 5-6-16; Pte A.A.M.C.; W 8-6-17, France; Inv Aust Sick 1-11-17; Demob 2-12-18.
- AITCHISON, ROBERT DOUGLAS**—Enl 13-5-18; Age 25; Emb 30-11-18; Capt A.A.M.C.; Demob 24-5-19.
- AITCHISON, RODERICK MAILER**—Enl 16-12-15; Age 20; Emb 5-6-16; Pte A.A.M.C.; Demob 20-10-19.
- AITKEN, WILLIAM**—Enl 19-2-15; Age 20; Emb 25-2-15; Sergt A.A. Pay Corps; Demob 2-6-19.
- ALEXANDER, ALAN**.
- ALEXANDER, ARCHIBALD FRANCIS**—Enl 12-6-15; Age 18; Emb 18-11-15; Dvr 4th F.A.B.; Disch 4-7-16.
- ALLAN, D. W.**
- ALLAN, DOUGLAS CULMA HUBERT**—Enl 8-7-15; Age 24; Emb 22-11-15; Gunner 6th F.A.B.; W 19-6-17, France; Remained on duty; Bdr 16-3-18; A/Sergt 18-3-19; Demob 2-8-19.
- ALLAN, FRANK POWELL**—Enl 11-6-18; Age 20; Emb 31-8-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; 14th Bn 1-2-19; Demob 17-9-19.
- ALLARDICE, DAVID**—Enl 3-5-16; Age 32; Emb 9-10-16; Pte 16th Bn; 28th Bn 27-1-17; Demob 31-8-19.
- ALLEN, FRED. CADWALLADER**—Enl 20-9-16; Age 22; Emb 19-2-17; Pte 7th Bn; 37th Bn 28-4-18; Killed in action, France, 25-8-18.
- ALLEN, GEORGE KEITH**—Enl 11-3-18; Age 20; Emb 5-10-18; 2nd A.M.; A.F.C.; Demob 30-12-19.
- ALLEN, HORACE WILLIAM**—Enl 25-4-17; Age 42; Emb 4-8-17; Pte 7th Bn, 2/A.M., A.F.C., 8-2-18; 2nd Lieut 9-9-18; Educn Service; Lieut 23-1-19; Hon Capt 11-2-19; Demob 20-1-20.
- ALTSON, DAVID**—Enl 30-11-15; Age 22; Emb 3-6-16; Pte 3rd Div Trn, 2/A.M.; A.F.C. 15-12-17; 2nd Lieut 4-8-18; Lieut 4-11-18; Demob 19-9-19.
- ANDERSON, A. F.**
- ANDERSON, ANDREW KEITH**—Enl 31-1-17; Age 19; Emb 9-11-17; Gnr F.A. 27th Rfts 1st D.A.C. 16-8-18; 2nd F.A.B. 2-10-18; Demob 13-12-19.
- ANDERSON, ARCHIBALD SIMPSON**—Enl 6-4-15; Lieut R.A.M.C.; Capt 6-4-16; France 6th G.H.; Mesopotamia 19th F Amb with Kut Relief Force; Returned August, 1917.
- ANDERSON, BRUCE**—Enl 18-1-15; Age 19; Emb 28-5-15; Tpr 13th L.H.; Sergt 5th Div Cav 13-3-16; 2nd Lieut 9-8-16; 58th Bn 15-8-16; Lieut 14-2-17; W 12-5-17; M.C. 12-5-17; Despatches 1-6-17; RU 1-10-17; W 11-10-17; France and Inv Aust; Dis 20-6-18.
- ANDERSON, GEORGE GRANTHAM**—Lieut R.A.M.C., Aug '14; Age 26; R.M.O. 37th Bde R.F.A., promoted Capt and Major; subsequently on hospital work, Havre and Etaples; Died suddenly, 51st G.H., Etaples, 4-11-18.

- ANDERSON, DAVID VALLANCE KERR—Enl 31-7-15; Age 22; Emb 7-3-16; Pte A.A.M.C.; M.M. 28-9-17 for rescuing men in Gas Attack; W 29-9-17, Menin Rd; DW 1-10-17.
- ANDERSON, JAMES ALBERT—Enl 17-8-14; Age 22; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; L Cpl 9-5-15; 2nd Lieut 4-8-15; Attd to 9th Warwicks 15-8-15; Inv Aust Sick 4-11-15; Re Emb 11-4-16, 5th Bn Rfts; 5th Bn 26-7-16; Lieut 9-9-16; W 20-9-17; RU 24-1-18; Despatches 26-2-17 to 20-9-17; M.C. 23-8-18 for conspicuous bravery at St. Martin's Wood; T Capt 13-9-18; Capt 21-10-18; Demob 15-7-19.
- ANDERSON, JOSEPH RINGLAND—Enl 2-1-17; Age 22; Emb 9-5-17; Capt A.A.M.C.; R.M.O. 45th Bn 16-11-18; M.C. 18-9-18, Bellenglise; Demob 27-11-19.
- ANDERSON, NAIRNE ELDER—Enl 2-5-16; Age 23; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 21st Bn; 7th Bn 18-3-17; A.A.M.C. 16-11-18; Demob 16-7-19.
- ANDERSON, ROY GEORGE—Enl 5-10-15; Age 18; Emb 22-11-15; Gunr 6th F.A.B.; 5th F.A.B. 27-1-17; 2nd D.A.C. 5-2-17; 4th F.A.B. 4-7-17; Bdr 17-8-17; T/Cpl 20/9/17; W 30/10/17, France; RU 21-2-18; 8nd Lieut 5-12-18; 5th F.A.B. 5-1-19; Lieut 5-3-19; Demob 17-10-19.
- ANDERSON, ROBERT STIRLING.
- ANDERSON, THOMAS LINDWOLDE—Enl 1-5-15; Age 42; Emb 24-5-15; Capt A.A.M.C.; Major 24-7-17; M Desp 28-8-18; O.B.E. 3-6-19; Demob 19-1-20.
- ANDERSON, WILBUR STRUAN—Enl 25-9-16; Age 24; Emb 22-12-16; Lieut 12th F.A.B.; C. de G., Belgium, 16-2-18; Demob 17-5-19.
- ANDREWS, HAROLD L.—Rejected Western Australia; Enl England, May, '16; 2nd Lieut R.F.A., Sept., '16; France 23-10-16; with 20th Div B.E.F., Delville Wood, Bullecourt, and Passchendaele; W near Passchendaele 10-10-17; Inv Aust and App Ter 29-9-18.
- ANDREWS, WILLIAM—Enl 31-8-14; Age 23; Emb 19-10-14; Pte 4th L.H.; Dis 29-5-16.
- ANGUS, HENRY FYFE—Enl 17-8-14; Age 22; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; Cpl 18-8-15; Sergt 20-11-15; Killed in action 25-7-16, Pozieres.
- ARCHER, ALFRED BURNETT—Enl 27-1-17; Age 20; Emb 9-11-17; Gunr 27th Art and Rfts; 6th F.A.B. 1-5-18; Gassed 6-8-18, France; Inv Aust 18-12-18; Demob 20-2-19.
- ARCHER, RICHARD FREDERICK—Enl 6-3-16; Age 21; Emb 6-6-16; T Sergt (Sig) 3rd Pioneer Bn; A.F.C. 25-1-18; 2nd Lieut 27-7-18; Lieut 27-10-18; Demob 19-12-19.
- ARMSTRONG, CHARLES—Enl 22-10-14; Age 30; Emb 22-12-14; Pte A.A.S.C.; Cpl 12-5-15; L Sgt 22-11-15; S Sgt 9-4-16; S.Q.M.S. 23-7-17; 2nd Lieut 1-5-18; Demob 23-3-19.
- ARMSTRONG, DONALD GOLDSMITH—Enl 22-6-15; Age 21; Emb 10-9-15; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; 5th Bn 7-1-16; Lewis Gun Secn 17-5-16; L Cpl 1-8-16; 21st Bn 10-2-17; 2nd Lieut 3-8-17; Killed in action 9-10-17, near Passchendaele.
- ARMSTRONG, DONALD KEITH—Enl 18-1-16; Age 19; Emb 20-5-16; Gunr 8th F.A.B.; Bdr 27-12-16; Cpl 12-5-17; Killed in action 6-8-17, France.
- ARMSTRONG, GEOFFREY HINE—Enl 26-5-15; Age 23; Emb 17-9-15; Pte 11th L.H.; 2nd L.H. 13-11-15; 11th L.H. 5-5-18; Demob 23-5-19.
- ARMSTRONG, JAMES ERNEST LORRAINE—Enl 16-10-15; Age 42; Emb 23-10-15; Pte 11th L.H.; 7th L.H. 28-12-15; Dis 26-4-18.

- ARMSTRONG, NORMAN GARNET—Enl 12-6-15; Age 29; Emb 20-8-15; 2nd Lieut 2nd Bn; 9th Bn 28-2-16; T Capt 27-7-16; Capt 3-11-16; T Major 28-10-18; Major 7-1-19; Demob 14-3-20.
- ARMSTRONG, STEPHEN JOHN WRIGHT—Enl 20-8-14; Age 31; Emb 19-10-14; Capt 4th L.H.; T Major 1-7-15; Major 22-10-15; 1st A.M. Reg 13-5-16; 2nd A.M. Reg 7-7-16; Demob 27-1-19.
- ARUNDEL, JOE—Enl 15-7-15; Age 23; Emb 9-11-15; Gunr 12/2 F.A.B.; 21st How Bde 13-3-16; 1st D.A.C. 15-5-16; M.T.M.B. 30-9-16; Bdr 20-9-17; Cpl 25-1-18; W (gassed) 31-3-18; RU 9-5-18; Demob 28-7-19.
- AUSTIN, R.
- AUSTIN, T.
- BACKHOUSE, GEOFFREY DE TALWORTH—Enl 30-6-16; Age 26; Emb 23-12-16; Gunr 9th Rfts 23rd F.A.B.; 36th H.A.G. 21-7-17; Killed in action 4-10-17, Belgium.
- BACKHOUSE, HERBERT ARTHUR BINDER—Enl 20-8-14; Age 23; Emb 20-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; Served on Gallipoli; 57th Bn 17-2-16; Gunr 13th F.A.B. 23-6-16; Dis 9-8-17.
- BAILHACHE, ERIC—Enl 17-2-16; Age 18; Emb 19-8-16; Pte 3rd L.H.F.A., with 14th A.G.H.; 3rd L.H.F.A. 3-3-18; Served in Palestine; Dis 4-6-19.
- BAILLIEU, M. H. L.—Capt R.A.S.C.; M Desp 1917.
- BAIN, DOUGLAS GORDON—Enl 10-6-18; Age 20; Pte G.S. Rfts; Transf R.A.G.A. 30-8-18.
- BAIN, EDWARD HENRY HALFORD—Enl 15-2-16; Age 23; Emb 25-9-16; Pte 15th Rfts 23rd Bn; A Sergt 12-11-16; Pte 15-12-16; 23rd Bn 18-12-16; K 3-5-17, Bullecourt.
- BALDERSON, ERIC—2nd Lieut R.F.A., 1914; Lieut 1915; K Marne, March, 1916.
- BALDOCK, WILLIAM NOEL CAREY—Enl 9-10-14; Age 24; Emb 22-12-14; Capt 14th Bn; Inv Aust and appt terminated 6-6-16.
- BARBER, CHARLES STANLEY—Enl 29-8-14; Age 26; Emb 22-9-14; 2nd Lieut 3rd F.C.E.; Lieut 1-2-15; Capt 26-7-15; M.C. 6-11-15, Lone Pine; Inv Aust 1-12-15; Afterwards Assistant to Director of Engrs, Victoria Barracks.
- BARCLAY, R. T.
- BARNARD, CHARLES ALSTON—Enl 1-7-18; Age 19; Emb 22-10-18; Pte 14th G.S. Rfts; Troopship recalled; Demob 28-1-19.
- BARNARD, CHARLES GEOFFREY—Enl 9-7-18; Age 19; Emb 22-10-18; Pte 14th G.S.R.; Troopship recalled; Demob 28-1-19.
- BARNES, ALBERT EDWIN BENNETT—Enl 29-10-17; Age 29; Emb 22-12-17; Lieut A.M.C.; Capt 23-1-19; Demob 22-7-19.
- BARNET, N.
- BEACONSFIELD, ANGEL—Enl 15-9-16; Age 25; Pte A.M.C. Hospital Ship "Kanowna;" Disch 17-6-18.
- BEATTIE, WILLIAM SAMUEL—Enl 8-9-15; Age 18; Emb 30-12-15; Pte 7th Rfts, 26th Bn; 12th Bn 20-3-16; 52nd Bn 2-4-16; Dis 15-11-17.
- BEAUMONT, SIDNEY NEWPORT—Enl 16-6-15; Age 25; Emb 14-9-15; Pte 16th Bn Rfts; 16th Bn, Gallipoli, 13-11-15; W 10-8-16; RU 15-8-16; Demob 29-7-19.
- BEAVER, WALTER BENJAMIN—Enl 5-7-15; Died Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, 25-8-15.
- BEAVER, WILFRED NORMAN—Enl 27-12-15; Age 33; Emb 1-8-16; 2nd Lieut 60th Bn; Lieut 1-3-17; W 26-9-17, Polygon Wood; DW 26-9-17.

- BEE, JAMES—Enl 25-10-15; Age 24; Emb 11-5-16; Gunr 7th F.A.B.; 10th F Amb 10-2-17; 7th F.A.B. 28-2-18; W 31-8-18, France; DW 31-8-18.
- BEGG, JULES GASCARD—Enl 8-3-16; Age 19; Emb 20-6-16; Spr 10th F.C.E.; W 4-10-17; RU 9-6-18; Demob 12-12-19.
- BEGG, RONALD MORTON—Enl 14-5-18; Age 19; Emb 14-9-18; Pte 15th L.H.R.; Demob 9-9-19.
- BELCHER, CHARLES MONK—Enl 2-3-16; Age 29; Emb 16-8-16; Pte 4th Rfts, 46th Bn; A.M.C. 19-3-17; S Sergt 1-2-18; Demob 22-10-19.
- BELL, ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG THOMPSON—Enl 14-4-15; Age 28; Emb 28-6-15; Pte 21st Bn; Served on Gallipoli; Cpl 17-8-16; K Mouquet Farm 26-8-16.
- BELL, CHARLES GLADSTONE—Enl 27-10-16; Age 34; Emb 10-2-17; Pte 24th Rfts, 12th Bn; 12th Bn, France, 19-8-18; Demob 31-10-19.
- BELL, JOHN BLACKLOCK—Enl England, Feb, '16; 2nd Lieut R.A.G.A.; W France, 1917; Demob Jan, '19; D 11-12-22 of illness contracted on active service.
- BELL, WILLIAM MAXWELL—Enl 1-2-16; Age 42; Gunr Arty Rfts; 2nd Lieut 1-9-16; Emb 25-10-16; 12th F.A.B., Belgium, 20-6-17; Lieut 1-8-17; Demob 25-12-18.
- BENJAMIN, C. J.
- BENJAMIN, ERIC ESMOND—Enl 7-3-17; Age 21; Emb 2-8-17; Gunr Dtls; 6th A.F.A.B., France, 23-1-18; W 18-3-18; RU 5-6-18; Demob 21-2-20.
- BENJAMIN, OSWALD DERONDA—Enl 20-9-15; Age 31; Emb 22-11-15; Gunr 6th A.F.A.B.; A Bdr 14-11-16, France; W 19-6-17; Bdr 1-1-18; Cpl 16-3-18; T Sergt 16-3-18; Sergt 3-5-18; W 8-5-18; RU 11-10-18; Demob 23-7-19.
- BENJAMIN, STANLEY OCTAVIUS—Enl 18-2-15; Age 34; Emb 10-4-15; Gunr 1st D.A.C.; Served Gallipoli; Bdr 18-3-16; DW 23-11-16, Montauban.
- BENNETT, GERSHON BERENDT—Enl 30-11-15; Emb 30-11-15; Lieut A.M.C.; H Capt 13-12-16, France; Capt 6-4-17; Demob 3-1-20.
- BENNETT, WILFRED FERGUSON—Enl 1-7-16; Age 20; Emb 20-10-16; 2nd Lieut 38th Bn; 38th Bn, France, 4-7-17; Lieut 29-7-17; W 26-8-18; RU 3-12-18; Demob 14-6-19.
- BENNETT, THOMAS—Enl 30-1-18; Age 21; Emb 30-4-18; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 4th D.A.C., France, 29-10-18; Demob 11-10-19.
- BENNIE, ALEXANDER BRUCE—Enl 2-8-15; Age 51; Emb 2-8-15; Capt A.M.C.; Inv Aust 11-11-16; Dis 29-1-17; Died subsequently; Served in Egypt and France.
- BENSON, EDWARD AUBREY—Enl 28-9-14; Age 19; Emb 22-12-14; L Sergt 14th Bn; Died 1st G.H., Heliopolis, 10-6-15.
- BERRY, GUY MARTEN—Enl 16-10-16; Age 21; Emb 16-12-16; Sapper 2nd D.S.C. Rfts; 2nd D.S. Coy, France, 15-9-17; DW 4-10-17, near Passchendaele.
- BERRY, WILLIAM—Enl 6-9-15; Age 21; Emb 31-1-16; Pte 14th Rfts, 15th Bn; 47th Bn 8-4-16; K 7-8-16, Pozieres.
- BEST, JOHN CLEVELAND—Enl 20-4-16; Age 19; Emb 20-5-16; Pte A.M.C.; 16th F Amb 19-3-17; 12th F Amb 21-4-17; 2nd A.G.H. 21-11-17; 12th F Amb 27-8-18; Demob 12-9-19.
- BIDSTRUP, WILFRED VIVIAN HUBERT LUTHER—Enl 1-5-16; Age 26; Emb 14-8-16; 2nd Lieut, 2nd Rfts, 42nd Bn; 50th Bn, France, 9-11-16; Lieut 19-2-17; K 3-4-17, France.

- BIRD, DOUGAN—Appt Lieut R.A.M.C., Septr, 1914; Hospital Ship, Mediterranean E.F., 1915-16; Capt Feb, 1916; Salonica, 1916; Italy, 1917; France, 1918; Germany, 1919; Demob 13-12-19; Despatches, Salonica, 1917.
- BIRD, FREDERICK DOUGAN—Appt Major A.A.M.C., August, 1914; Lieut-Col R.A.M.C., Egypt; C.B., 1915; Consulting Surgeon, Mediterranean E.F., 1915; Colonel 1916; Salonica, 1916; England, 1917; Mentioned Despatches three times.
- BISHOP, ALAN STEPHEN—Enl 14-1-15; Age 19; Emb 17-4-15; Cpl 5th Rfts, 8th Bn; 8th Bn, Gallipoli, 17-7-15; 60th Bn 24-2-16; W 19-7-16, Fleurbaix; DW 9-12-16, England.
- BLACK, JAMES JAMISON—Appt Capt 20-8-14; Age 26; Emb 19-10-14; R.M.O., 6th Bn; W Gallipoli 15-5-15; RU 18-7-15; Special mention for conspicuous gallantry, May 5th to June 26th, 1915, Gallipoli; Major 6-9-15; 14th F Amb 16-9-16; Lt-Col 16-9-16; 7th F Amb and to command 10-12-16; M Desp 10-4-16 and 1-7-18; D.S.O., 1-7-18.
- BLACKETT, WILLIAM ARTHUR MORDEY—Enl 13-2-17; Age 43; Emb 1-5-18; Pte A.S.C. Rfts; 2nd Lieut Educn Services 30-10-18; Lieut 1-2-19; Demob 19-1-20.
- BLAIR, JOHN MURRAY—Enl 22-7-18; Age 20; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- BLAIR, WILLIAM ALLISON—Enl 15-6-16; Age 26; Emb 20-6-16; Sergt 38th Bn; K 16-2-17, France.
- BLAIR, KEITH WYATT—Enl 28-12-17; Age 21; Emb 28-2-18; Pte A.F.C. Rfts; 2nd Lieut 1-4-19; Demob 14-7-19.
- BLENKARN, FREDERICK JOHN—Enl ; Age 27; Emb 8-5-15; Pte M.G. Sec, 24th Bn; T Cpl, Anzac, 14-11-15; T Sergt 24-12-15; Sergt 10-1-16; Lieut 10-8-16; 6th M.G. Coy 20-5-17; W 14-10-17, France; M.C. 20-11-17; RU 2-2-18; Demob 30-5-19.
- BLYTH, SYDNEY DAVID—Enl 25-1-15; Age 40; Emb 8-5-15; Pte 22nd Bn; L Cpl 27-10-15, Gallipoli; T Cpl 14-8-16, France; Cpl 2-10-16; Demob 8-3-19.
- BOLGER, L. V.
- BOND, ESSEX A—Y.M.C.A.
- BOND, FRANCIS SPENCER—Enl 1-2-15; Age 51; Emb 4-6-15; Capt 6th F Amb; Served on Gallipoli; Inv Aust and Died 1-4-16, at A.G.H., Melbourne.
- BORLAND, JOHN RUDGE—Enl 1-8-18; Age 19; Emb 22-10-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; Troopship recalled and Dis 6-2-19.
- BORRIE, EDWIN FULLARTON—Lieut R.E.; Emb 29-12-15; 229th Field Coy R.E., Aug, '16, France; W 13-4-18; M.C., June, '18; Later S.O. to Asst Director of Works, Egypt; Demob 15-7-19.
- BORTHWICK, RONALD MURRAY—Enl 1-10-15; Age 19; Emb 18-11-15; Gunr 4th F.A.B.; 8th L.H. 25-4-16; L Cpl, Palestine, 24-5-18; T Cpl 26-6-18; L Cpl 6-8-19; Demob 22-3-19.
- BORTHWICK, W. A.
- BORWICK, HENRY BARTON—Enl 1-5-15; Age 20; Emb 2-8-15; 2nd Lieut 2nd F.A.B. Rfts; 1st Div Art 3-9-15; Lieut 8-12-15, Egypt; 15th F.A.B. 2-4-16; 14th F.A.B. 9-4-17; M.C., 15-4-17, Lagnicourt; W 21-5-17; Capt 1-9-17; Inv Aust 18-10-17; Appt term 23-3-18.

- BORWICK, THOMAS FAULKNER**—Enl 19-8-14; Age 24; Emb 19-10-14; Capt 6th Bn; W 8-5-15, Gallipoli; Major 14-5-15; Bde Major, 2nd Inf Bde, 21-2-16; W 24-7-16, Pozieres; Bde Major, 9th Inf Bde, 20-10-16; M Desp 9-4-17; D.S.O. 3-6-17; Aust Corps H.Q. 20-1-18; G.S.O. II. 2nd Aust Div 6-2-18; G.S.O. I. A.I.F. Depots in U.K. 24-10-18; Despatches 31-12-18; Lt-Col 24-10-18; Demob 5-11-19.
- BOTTOMLEY, EDWARD ERIC**—Enl 30-8-15; Age 22; Emb 7-3-16; Pte 15th Rfts, 7th Bn; 7th Bn 7-7-16; W 22/25-7-16, France; RU 5-10-16; Inv Aust 25-8-17; Dis 28-11-17.
- BOURCHIER, D. R.**
- BOURCHIER, EVELYN DENISON**—Enl 22-3-16; Age 19; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 22nd Bn Rfts; 22nd Bn 23-3-17; DW 3-5-17, Bullecourt.
- BOUVIER, FREDERIC ALBERT**—Enl 5-9-18; Age 28; Emb 30-11-18; Capt A.M.C.; Demob 12-7-20.
- BOWDEN, HENRY HERBERT**—Enl 1-6-15; Age 28; Emb 20-10-16; 2nd Lieut 38th Bn Rfts; 38th Bn 17-7-17; Lieut 29-7-17; Demob 8-5-19.
- BOWMAN, AMOS WALTER**—Enl 17-5-17; Age 36; Emb 21-11-17; Capt A.M.C.; Egypt 15-12-17; England 2-2-18; Demob 10-12-18.
- BOWMAN, WILLIAM ARTHUR**—Lieut R.A.M.C., Aug, 1915; Capt, April, 1916; 69th F Amb; Gassed Passchendaele; Served in France, Italy and Troopships to Mediterranean; Demob April, 1918.
- BOYD, ERIC EWART GLADSTONE**—Enl 23-12-14; Age 20; Emb 9-2-15; 2nd Lieut 5th L.H.R.; W 13-5-15, Gallipoli; Amputn R Arm; Lieut 20-9-16; A.D.C. to G.O.C. A.I.F. Depots, Eng; Appt termd 13-12-17.
- BOYNE, W. J.**
- BRAHE, C.**
- BRAKE, JAMES**—Enl 10-7-16; Age 30; Emb 25-10-16; Lieut A.F.C.; Capt 1-6-18; Demob 24-7-19.
- BRANDT, CLEMENT ALPHONSO**—Enl 8-10-15; Age 36; Disch 15-6-16 medically unfit; Re-enl 28-2-17; Emb 11-5-17; Pte 23rd Bn Rfts; Disch 5-4-18.
- BREIDAH, FREDERICK AXEL**—Enl 6-3-16; Age 19; Emb 10-5-17; Pte A.A.M.C.; Dental Services, Aust Camel F Amb; Served in Palestine; Demob 17-5-19.
- BREIDAH, HAROLD DANIEL GEORGE.**
- BREWER, LESLIE JOHN**—Enl 6-3-16; Age 26; Emb 3-6-16; 2nd Lieut 39th Bn; Lieut 8-8-16; W 5-12-16, France; RU 14-5-17; W 2nd occasion 4-10-17, France; RU 5-8-18; 39th Bn 12-10-18; Demob 15-6-19.
- BRISBANE, FREDERICK ERNEST**—Enl 9-7-15; Age 21; Emb 23-11-15; Pte 8th Bn; Dis 27-8-16.
- BROADBENT, GEORGE MASSEY**—Enl 7-1-15; Age 18; Emb 28-6-15; Pte 21st Bn; Served on Gallipoli; L Cpl 1-4-16, France; M.M. 18-9-16, Belgium; T Cpl 11-12-16; Cpl 15-4-17; W 3-5-17, France; 6th Bn 4-10-18; Demob 11-4-19.
- BROOME, NORMAN JOHN POUNDS**—Enl 5-4-16; Age 24; Emb 25-5-16; 2nd Lieut 5th Tun Coy, France, 19-6-17; Lieut 13-8-17; 2nd Tun Coy 26-8-17; Demob 27-2-20.
- BROOME, ROLAND HAMILTON**—Enl 1-9-16; Age 23; Emb 25-10-16; 2nd Lieut A.F.A. Rfts; Lieut 1-11-17; 1st D.A.C., France, 7-2-18; 1st F.A.B. 20-9-18; Demob 29-1-20.

- BROTHERTON, JAMES ARTHUR—Enl 25-9-16; Age 44; Emb 3-11-16; Pte 60th Bn Rfts; A Cpl 8-11-16; Pte 10-1-17, France; A Sergt 1-7-18; Pte 18-11-18; Demob 14-5-19.
- BROWN, ALEXANDER MALCOLM—Enl 20-7-15; Age 24; Emb 27-10-15; A Cpl 22nd Bn Rfts; Pte 24-2-16; 59th Bn 20-4-16; L Cpl 26-5-16; K 19-7-16, Fleurbaix.
- BROWN, DUNCAN McFARLANE—Enl 21-1-16; Age 23; Emb 20-6-16; Sapper 10th F.C. Engrs; L Cpl 17-1-17; Pay Corps 20-2-19; T Sergt 2-6-19; Demob 27-9-19.
- BROWN, EDWARD McINTOSH—Enl 11-1-16; Age 23; Emb 6-6-16; Pte 3rd Pioneer Bn, France, 1916; W 7-5-17; Gassed 26-5-18, France; Demob 9-3-19.
- BROWN, FRANCIS PEACOCK.
- BROWN, JOHN EWART—Enl 13-6-16; Age 18; Emb 23-11-16; Gunr 12th F.A.B. Rfts; 2nd L.T.M.B., France, 30-7-17; 1st D.A.C. 10-11-17; Demob 3-9-19.
- BROWN, JOHN ORR—Enl 1-10-16; Age 29; Emb 22-12-17; 2nd Lieut 37th Bn Rfts; 58th Bn, France, 14-4-18; Lieut 8-6-18; Resigned appt in England 26-3-20.
- BROWN, JOHN DANKS—Enl 1915; Emb 1916; Lieut 24th Bn Rfts; Inv Aust and App Ter 1917.
- BROWN, ROBERT PATERSON—Enl 13-4-17; Age 21; Emb 22-12-17; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; France 14-9-18; Demob 28-9-19.
- BROWNE, CHARLES JOHN DAVID—Enl 18-4-18; Age 21; Emb 7-11-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; Troopship recalled and Demob 23-2-19.
- BROWNE, MAX GARDNER VALENTINE—Enl 18-8-14; Age 25; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 1st D.A.C.; France 1916; Pay Corps 30-9-18; T Cpl 1-2-19; Cpl 17-6-19; A Sergt 16-10-19; Disch England 12-2-20.
- BROWNELL, HERBERT PERCIVAL—Enl 1-5-15; Age 25; Emb 30-6-15; Capt 7th F Amb; W 4-11-15, Gallipoli; RU 12-11-15; 27th Bn, France, 28-5-16; Major 27-4-17; D.S.O., Bullecourt; M Desp; Appt term 31-3-18; Reappt Major A.A.M.C. 1-8-18; Emb 14-10-18; Appt term 5-2-19.
- BROWNELL, LAURISTON—Enl 20-1-16; Age 22; Emb 8-8-16; 2nd Lieut 12th Bn Rfts; 27th Bn 18-11-16; Lieut, France, 24-2-17; A.D.C. to G.O.C. 2nd Aust Div, France, 12-5-17; 27th Bn 1-7-17; DW 3-10-17, Belgium.
- BROWNELL, REGINALD CLIVE—Enl 17-8-14; Age 21; Emb 20-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; K, Gallipoli, 25-4-14.
- BROWNELL, RAYMOND JAMES—Enl 12-9-14; Age 20; Emb 25-9-14; Gunr 3rd A.F.A.B.; Bdr 12-11-15, Gallipoli; Sergt 24-2-16; M.M. 21/22-7-16, Pozieres; Disch in England 16-3-17, on receiving commission in R.F.C.
- BRUCE, W. D.
- BRUCHE, JULIUS HENRY—Col 10-6-16; Age 43; Emb 19-6-16 General Staff; A./G.O.C. A.I.F. Depots. Tidworth, 18-9-16; A.A. and Q.M.G., 5th Div H.Q., France, 10-12-16; W 12-1-17; Remained on duty; M Desp 9-4-17; C.M.G. 1917; M Desp 7-11-17, 7-4-18; C.B. 1-1-19; M Desp 16-3-19; Brought to notice of Minister for War for meritorious services rendered during period of demobilisation abroad; Appt term 28-3-20.
- BUCHANAN, DAVID ANDREW—Enl 11-9-16; Age 29; Emb 23-11-16; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; 5th Bn, France, 12-5-17; L Cpl 21-3-18; W 2-5-18, France; RU 2-12-18; Demob 9-8-19.

- BUCHANAN, DONALD DUNCAN—Enl 1-5-15; Age 40; Lieut and Adj 13th L.H. 1-5-15; Capt 16-5-15; Emb 28-5-15; 1st A. and N.Z. Mtd Regt, France, 13-5-16; 1st Anzac Army Corps 7-7-16; 13th L.H.R. 26-5-17; Major 1-10-17; C. de G. (Belg) 5-4-19; Appt term 10-5-20.
- BUCHANAN, GEORGE COLLIN—Enl 25-6-15; Age 19; Emb 10-8-15; Pte 14th Bn Rfts; 14th Bn 23-10-15; 46th Bn 3-3-16; France 1916; K 11-4-17, Bullecourt.
- BUCHANAN, HERBERT SIDNEY—Enl 30-8-15; Age 23; Emb 23-11-15; Sapper 5th F.C.E.; 14th F.C.E. 6-3-16; 2nd Lieut 26-3-16; Lieut, France, 20-7-16; Attd to 1st Anzac Topographical Sec, France, 26-1-17; 5th F Survey Coy, R.E., 15-2-17; C. de G. (Belg) 7-8-18.
- BUCHANAN, LENY JAMES ANSLEAN—Enl 27-7-16; Age 21; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 22nd Bn; A Sergt 17-11-16; Pte 9-2-17; 2nd Lieut 2-6-17; 21st Bn, France, 29-10-17; Lieut 4-2-18; Demob 22-5-20.
- BUCHANAN, ROBERT—Enl 10-6-15; Age 22; Emb 18-11-15; Gunr 4th F.A.B.; Cpl, France, 20-11-16; Sergt 19-12-16; W in action 1-11-17; M.M., Passchendaele operations; T CSM 11-7-18; Sergt 13-9-18; Demob 6-4-19.
- BURCHILL, GILBERT ANDERSON—Enl 3-5-16; Age 23; Emb 25-9-16; Pte 21st Bn Rfts; 21st Bn, France, 1-4-17; W 3-5-17; RU 20-10-17; W 5-10-18; Demob 28-8-19.
- BURKE, MAURICE ALFRED—Enl 24-9-17; Age 18; Emb 2-2-18; Pte 39th Bn Rfts; 46th Bn, France, 25-7-18; W (gas) 26-8-18, France; RU 29-8-18; W (gas) 4-9-18; Demob 25-3-19.
- BURKITT, FRANK DOUGLAS—Enl 19-1-16; Age 27; Emb 20-6-16; Sapr 10th F.C.E.; L Cpl 10-1-17, France; T Cpl 4-10-17; Cpl 15-1-18; W 25-10-18; Demob 30-5-21.
- BURNS, HUGH MATHESON—Enl 14-5-18; Age 19; Emb 31-8-18; Pte 11th G.S. Rfts; Pay Corps 17-12-18; Demob 19-12-19.
- BURNS, JAMES DRUMMOND—Enl 16-4-15; Age 19; Emb 8-5-15; Cpl 21st Bn; K Gallipoli 18-9-15.
- BURNS, LOUIS LAWRENCE—Enl 2-2-17; Age 21; Emb 21-11-17; Sapr Engr Rfts; 5th F.C.E., France, 19-8-18; A Cpl 21-12-18; A Sergt 1-7-19; Demob 27-10-19.
- BURROWES, NORMAN FORRESTER—Enl 27-11-16; Age 36; Emb 9-11-17; Gunr F.A.B. Rfts; 4th F.A.B., France, 23-3-18; Demob 12-9-19.
- BUTCHART, RUSSELL EXON—Enl 15-6-18; Age 19; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 5-12-18.
- CALDECOTT, HAROLD LEONARD—Enl 15-11-15; Age 22; Emb 28-1-16; Gunr 1st D.A.C. Rfts; 1st D.A.C., Egypt, 29-2-16; Served in France; Dis 19-1-18.
- CALDECOTT, R. G.—In England with Cadets from Duntroon. Capt Royal Sussex Regt; W May, 1916, France.
- CALDER, STUART PALMER—Enl 15-9-15; Age 22; Emb 23-11-15; Sapr 5th F.C.E.; A.F.C. 15-6-17; 2nd Lieut 16-11-17; Lieut 16-2-18; Demob 8-8-19.
- CALDWELL, ALAN BISSETT—Enl 12-12-17; Age 19; Emb 10-6-18 with G.S. Rfts; 8th L.H. 4-9-18; L Cpl 23-3-19; Sergt 11-5-19; Demob 22-8-19.
- CAMERON, ALASTAIR—Enl 18-1-16; Age 24; Emb 16-8-16; Pte 46th Bn Rfts; 46th Bn 20-11-16; Gunr 4th F.A.B. 23-12-16; Demob 14-6-19.
- CAMERON, COLIN HENRY—Enl 12-9-14; Age 22; Emb 25-2-15 as Sergt 8th L.H.; Sq SM 26-7-15; K Gallipoli 7-8-15.

- CAMERON, CHARLES HAMILTON—Enl 16-5-18; age 20; Emb 11-8-18; Pte 11th Rfts; A.A. Pay Corps 17-12-18; Demob 27-2-20.
- CAMERON, EDWARD—Enl 17-2-17; Age 22; Emb 14-6-17; Pte 42nd Bn Rfts; 42nd Bn 12-3-18; 9th Bn 9-11-18; Demob 26-9-19.
- CAMERON, EWEN GORDON—Enl 26-7-15; Age 24; Emb 23-11-15; Pte 14th Bn Rfts; 46th Bn 6-3-16; W 1-10-17, France; RU 13-11-17; W 3-4-18, France; Inv Aust 21-9-18; Demob 22-3-20.
- CAMERON, EUAN HUGH—Enl 19-2-15; Age 19; Emb 8-5-15; Pte 23rd Bn; L Cpl 14-7-15; Gallipoli; Gnr 4th F.A.B. 13-3-16; Demob 20-6-19.
- CAMERON, NEIL WILSON—Enl 24-6-15; Age 21; Emb 18-11-15; Gunr 4th F.A.B.; 5th F.A.B. 17-6-18; Bdr 20-6-18; M.M. 31-8-18, Peronne; Demob 2-8-19.
- CAMERON, R. J.
- CAMERON, ROY LESLIE—Enl 18-1-15; Age 20; Emb 28-5-15; 13th L.H.R.; Sergt 1-2-16; T SSM 6-6-17; Demob 9-8-19.
- CAMPBELL, ALBERT GEORGE WILLIAM—Enl 16-7-15; Age 22; Emb 11-10-15; Pte 29th Bn; Sergt 12-3-16; 31st Bn 14-12-16; 2nd Lieut 20-12-16; Lieut 2-5-17; Dis 15-10-17.
- CAMPBELL, CHARLES EWING—Enl 29-10-14; Age 24; Emb 22-12-14; Pte 8th Bn; W 25-4-15, Gallipoli; Inv Aust 11-3-16; Dis 23-8-16.
- CAMPBELL, DOUGAL.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN CHARLES—Enl 17-12-14; Age 27; Emb 22-12-14; Capt A.M.C.; R.M.O., 7th Bn, 20-7-15; W 24-7-16, Pozieres; Joined 2nd A.G.H. 25-10-16; Major 14-11-16; D.S.O. 8/12-8-18; Despatches 11-7-19; Demob 22-2-19.
- CAMPBELL, JAMES DOUGLAS—Enl 26-9-14; Age 28; Emb 22-12-14; S Sergt A.S.C.; CSM 28-8-15; WO 1/4-7-16; 2nd Lieut 27-7-16; Lieut 27-10-16; Despatches 7-11-17; Capt 11-9-18; Demob 12-3-20.
- CAMPBELL, JAMES LEWIS MAITLAND—Enl 15-7-15; Age 26; Emb 16-12-16; Pte 58th Bn Rfts; 58th Bn 26-8-17; L Cpl 4-10-17; 2nd Lieut 1-8-18; Lieut 1-11-18; Demob 15-12-19.
- CAMPBELL, MURDOCH—Enl 30-12-15; Age 26; Emb 4-5-16; Dvr 1st D.A.C.; 3rd F.A.B. 24-1-17; W 20-3-18; Demob 28-6-19.
- CAMPBELL, PERCTVAL JAMES—Enl 15-9-16; Age 22; Emb 16-12-16; Capt A.A.M.C.; R.M.O., 5th F.A.B., 15-11-17; Demob 18-2-20.
- CAMPBELL, STANLEY GEORGE MATHIESON—Enl 16-7-15; Age 22; Emb 10-11-15; L Cpl 29th Bn; Cpl 10-3-16; Sergt 18-8-16; W 24-9-16, France; DW 3-10-16.
- CANDY, NORMAN EDGAR—Enl 6-3-16; Age 28; Emb 25-9-16; Pte 60th Bn Rfts; 60th Bn, France, 8-6-17; 2nd Lieut 12-8-17; W 26-9-17; Lieut 23-11-17; Inv Aust; Demob 20-6-18.
- CARBARN, LESLIE—Enl 30-6-15; Age 24; Emb 9-9-15; Pte 8th L.H. Rfts; 8th L.H. 18-12-15; L Cpl 19-3-16; Cpl 22-8-17; L Sergt 8-5-18; Sergt 21-11-18; Demob 8-1-20.
- CARRICK, COLIN BERNARD—Enl 1-3-16; Age 19; Emb 1-8-16; Pte 29th Bn Rfts; 29th Bn 25-11-16; 32nd Bn 12-10-18; Demob 25-5-19.
- CARSON, ALAN DAVID—Enl 17-3-15; Age 27; Emb 8-5-15; Pte 22nd Bn; L Cpl 30-8-15; Dis 24-8-16.

- CARSON, GEORGE ROBERT—Enl 17-8-14; Age 22; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; W 8-5-15, Gallipoli; RU 18-11-15; 7th Bn 18-1-16; L Cpl 2-3-16; W 22-7-16, France; Inv Aust 3-2-17; Dis 22-6-17.
- CARSON, JAMES EDWARD—Enl 5-1-15; Age 23; Emb 22-2-15; Pte 11th Bn Rfts; 11th Bn 1-7-15; W 1-8-15, Gallipoli; Inv Aust 17-9-15; Dis 13-7-16; Re-enl 9-7-17; Emb 1-5-18; Pte A.S.C. Rfts; 2 Cpl 1-5-19; Cpl 22-8-19; Demob 1-1-20.
- CARSON, LOUIS WILLIAM—Enl 12-2-16; Age 21; Emb 25-9-16; Pte 57th Bn Rfts; A.A.M.C. 15-5-17; Dis 16-11-18.
- CARSON, W. R.
- CARSON, WILLIAM VICTOR—Enl 12-1-16; Age 18; Emb 16-12-16; Pte 57th Bn Rfts; 57th Bn 28-5-17; W 30-9-18, France; Dis 8-3-19.
- CARTER, ERNEST—Enl 23-2-16; Age 24; Emb 23-12-16; Dvr 1st D.S.C.; France 16-6-17; Demob 29-1-20.
- CARTER, F. R.
- CERRUTY, WILLIAM EDWARD—Enl 22-5-18; Age 18; A Cpl 8-10-18; A Sergt 22-10-18; Dis 24-12-18, a/c Armistice.
- CHANDLER, GEORGE EDWARD—Enl 19-6-16; Age 18; Emb 19-9-16; Pte M.G. Rfts; 21st M.G. Coy 15-1-17 (1st M.G. Bn later); L Cpl 23-5-17; Cpl 1-9-18; Dis 25-3-19.
- CHAFFEY, GEORGE F.—Enlisted Artists' Rifles, England; probably gained commission; K near Ypres 25-4-17.
- CHAPMAN, DAVID JOHN BLAKEMORE—Enl 3-5-16; Age 19; Emb 22-8-16; Dvr Wireless Sqn Rfts; 1st A.W.S.S. 28-1-17; Demob 27-5-19.
- CHAPPELL, THOMAS HERBERT—Enl 18-2-16; Age 23; Pte 39th Bn; Emb CQMS 27-5-16; W 10-4-17, France; RU 8-2-18; Demob 21-11-19.
- CHERRY, JOHN HOWARD—Enl 17-4-16; Age 20; Emb 1-8-16; Pte 58th Bn Rfts; 59th Bn 29-12-16; L Cpl 5-3-17; Cpl 5-8-17; K 4-7-18, near Morlancourt.
- CHERRY, T.
- CHILVERS, OSCAR MACKECHNIE—Enl 10-9-14; Age 23; Emb 2-11-14; CQMS 11th Bn; W 25-4-15, Gallipoli; RU 1-7-15; 51st Bn 1-3-16; 2nd Lieut 12-3-16; K 15-8-16, near Mouquet Farm.
- CHOLMELEY, ROGER J.—Capt Cheshire Regt; M.C.; Killed on Baltic Sea towards end of war.
- CHRISTIE, FRANK HENDERSON—Enl 3-5-15; Age 32; Emb 6-6-15; Pte 11th Bn Rfts; 11th Bn 4-8-15; L Cpl 28-1-16; Cpl 4-8-16; W 9-11-16, France; DW 22-11-16.
- CHUGG, RONALD CHRISTOPHER—Enl 6-3-16; Age 20; Emb 30-5-16; Spr 1st A.W.S.S.; Dis 22-10-18.
- CLARK, LESLIE NORMAN—Enl ; Age 29; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 60th Bn Rfts; 60th Bn 8-2-17; L Cpl 4-10-17; W 27-4-18, France; M.M.; RU 7-7-18; Bar to M.M. 29-9-18; W 29-9-18; DW 5-10-18.
- CLARKE, CYRIL WILBERFORCE ST. JOHN—Enl 20-8-14; Age 38; Emb 19-10-14; Major 4th L.H.; 29th Bn 28-2-17, France; Appt Term 6-11-17; Served also in Egypt and Gallipoli.
- CLARKE, HORATIO ST. JOHN—Enl 1-7-15; Age 35; Emb 21-8-15; Pte 4th L.H. Rfts; 4th L.H. 13-11-15; Cyc Bn 12-5-16; Demob 7-11-19.

- CLARKE, RALEIGH—Enl 16-4-17; Age 20; Emb 12-5-17; Capt A.A.V.C.; Aust Vet Hosp 12-8-17, France; with 13th A.F.A. Bde, July, '18; Gassed Nov, '18; Demob 18-4-20.
- CLARKE, WILLIAM LIONEL RUSSELL—App 2nd Lieut A.F.A. Rfts 1-9-16; Emb 14-2-17; France 16-7-17; Lieut 1-8-17; W 23-8-17; App Ter 30-4-19.
- CLARKE, R. F.
- CLARKSON, HUGH CURTIS—Enl 30-1-17; Age 19; Emb 9-11-17; Gunr Arty Rfts; 6th F.A.B. 2-4-18; D Influenza 4-11-18, Rouen.
- CLEMENT, P. S.
- COCKFIELD, NEIL—Enl 4-1-15; Age 41; Emb 17-4-15; Sergt 5th Bn Rfts; A.I.F. H.Q. 4-9-15; 4th Div H.Q. 10-3-16; S Sergt 10-4-16; WO1 24-3-16; M.S.M. 29-12-16; Demob 13-6-19.
- COFFEE, J.
- COLCLOUGH, HERBERT GEORGE HOWE—Enl 28-1-16; Age 28; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 58th Bn 28-6-17; L Cpl 30-8-17; W 25-9-17, France; RU 28-10-17; Cpl 15-9-18; Demob 30-5-19.
- COLCLOUGH, JOHN JAMES GRAHAM—Enl 11-11-15; Age 32; Emb 1-4-16; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; Sergt 13-5-16; 58th Bn 11-8-17; W 25-9-17; RU 28-10-17; D.C.M. 26-9-17, Polygon Wood; C. de G. 16-2-18, Belgium; 2nd Lieut 4-11-18; Lieut 4-2-19; Demob 27-7-19.
- COLCLOUGH, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD GORDON—Enl 28-7-16; Age 26; Emb 21-6-17; Pte 57th Bn Rfts; L Cpl 27-8-17; Dis 24-7-18.
- COLCLOUGH, WILFRED LORIMER THOMAS—Enl 23-2-16; Age 21; Emb 25-9-16; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 24th Bn 27-1-17; W 3-5-17; RU 14-8-17; W 17-8-18; Remained on duty; L Cpl 22-8-18; W 28-8-18; DW 29-8-18.
- COLE, CHARLES RUSSELL—Enl 17-8-14; Age 29; Emb 21-10-14; Cpl 6th Bn; W 8-5-15, Gallipoli; RU 15-8-15; Sergt 15-1-16; 58th Bn 17-2-16; 2nd Lieut 9-8-16; Lieut 14-2-17; Demob 30-5-19.
- COLLINS, FREDERICK BISSET—Enl 20-8-15; Age 34; Emb 21-3-16; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 24th Bn 21-9-16; Cpl 27-9-16; 2nd Lieut 21st Bn 18-10-16; Lieut 25-1-17; K 4-10-17, Broodseinde.
- COTES, CHARLES BALMAIN—Enl 15-2-18; Age 18; Emb 31-8-18; Pte 11th Vic Rfts; A.A. Pay Corps 15-1-19; Demob 1-2-20.
- COURTNEY, CHARLES WILSON—Enl 13-12-17; Age 21; Emb 23-7-18; Pte 7th Vic G.S. Rfts; 5th Bn, France, 29-1-19; Demob 13-11-19.
- COUTTS, ALLAN—Enl 10-9-15; Age 20; Emb 1-4-16; Pte 6th F Amb Rfts; 2nd Lieut 12th F Amb 28-3-17, France; Lieut 16-9-17; Demob 26-9-19.
- COX, GRAHAM RODGERS—Enl 24-6-15; Age 20; Emb 2-8-15; Pte 14th Bn Rfts; 4th M.G. Coy, Egypt, 9-3-16; 15th M.G. Coy 11-5-16; K Fleurbaix 20-7-16.
- COX, HAROLD—Enl 19-1-15; Age 30; Emb 16-7-15; 2nd Lieut 23rd Bn Rfts; 23rd Bn, Gallipoli, 16-9-15; Lieut, Egypt, 1-3-16; 31st Bn 9-4-16; K 20-7-16, Fleurbaix.
- COX, WILLIAM STANLEY—Enl 28-7-15; Age 23; Emb 18-11-15; Dvr 4th F.A.B.; Bdr, France, 12-12-17; W (gas) 22-3-18; Inv Aust 19-2-19; Demob 30-5-19.
- COXON, JACK GARNET—Enl 16-12-14; Age 21; Emb 8-5-15; Cpl 24th Bn; L Sergt, Egypt, 2-3-16; Anzac Provost Corps 3-4-16; 24th Bn 4-6-17; Demob 24-8-19.

- COY, JOHN WILLIAM—Enl 9-4-16; Age 18; Emb 17-1-17; 2 A/M, A.F.C.; Cadet Bn, Oxford, 6-7-17; 2nd Lieut 29-1-18; Lieut, France, 29-4-18; Demob 13-9-19.
- CRAIG, A. F.
- CRAIG, CLIFFORD—Enl 17-2-16; Age 19; Emb 19-8-16; Pte 14th A.G.H.; 4th F Amb, Palestine, 6-9-17; 14th A.G.H., Pt Said, as L Cpl, 19-12-18; Demob 14-4-19.
- CRAIG, GEOFFREY ERSKINE—Enl 10-2-16; Age 19; Emb 20-6-16; Pte 38th Bn; W 28-5-17, France; Inv Aust 5-11-17; Disch 22-2-18.
- CRAIG, HAROLD GORDON—Enl 17-8-14; Age 28; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 6th Bn; W 25-4-15, Gallipoli; RU 17-6-15; W 6-8-15, Lone Pine; Died at Sea 8-8-15.
- CRAIG, ROBERT FULTON—Enl 1-10-15; Age 25; Emb 5-11-15; Capt A.A.M.C.; 1st A.G.H., France, 26-9-16; Major 20-6-17; 4th F Amb 8-12-17; MO 15th Bn 1-1-18; MO 13th Bn 6-1-18; W 29-3-18; 2nd A.G.H. 4-5-18; D.S.O., Bellicourt, 29-9-18 to 2-10-18; M Desp 16-1-19; Demob 1-4-19.
- CRAIG, ROBERT SAMUEL—Enl 6-4-16; Age 42; Emb 27-6-16; Gunr 3rd D.A.C.; Dvr 1-10-16; 8th F.A.B., France, 25-3-17; 3rd D.A.C. 3-5-17; Demob 23-7-18.
- CRAIG, WILLIAM HUGHSTON—Enl 24-5-15; Age 21; Emb 27-9-15; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; 8th F.A.B., France, 24-3-17; Demob 21-4-20.
- CRAWCOUR, MAURICE EMANUEL RALPH—Enl 17-8-14; Age 19; Emb 21-10-14; Bdr 2nd F.A.B.; W 18-11-15, Gallipoli; Inv Aust 20-1-16; Disch 21-1-17; Re-enl 27-2-18; Emb 30-4-18; Gnr Art Rfts; 2nd F.A.B., France, 7-10-18; Demob 8-4-20.
- CRAWFORD, WILFRID LLOYD—Enl 7-7-15; Age 18; Emb 27-5-16; Dvr A.S.C.; Served England and France; Disch 27-12-18.
- CROCKER, GEOFFREY—Enl 19-9-16; Age 24; Emb 22-12-16; Dvr 1st A.A.M.T. Coy; A Sergt 31-8-18; Served England and France; Demob 30-4-19.
- CROCKER, ROBERT CLIVE—Enl 18-8-14; Age 26; Emb 20-10-14; 2nd Lieut 2nd F.A.B.; Lieut 1-2-15, at landing, Gallipoli; Capt 31-5-15; K 12-7-15, Helles.
- CROOKE, CYRIL EDNOTT—Enl 20-1-16; Age 24; Emb 25-10-16; 2 A/M A.F.C.; 2nd Lieut 26-5-17; Lieut 26-8-17; Appt term 28-10-18.
- CROOKSTON, JAMES RAYMOND BRUCE—Enl 17-11-15; Age 19; Emb 18-11-15; Dvr 4th F.A.B. Rfts; 22nd F.A.B., France, 13-5-16; 2nd D.A.C. 24-11-17; 4th F.A.B. 2-12-17; Served also in Egypt; Demob 17-6-19.
- CROSS, ALFRED RICHARD—Enl 1-3-16; Age 23; Emb 1-8-16; Dvr 3rd D.A.C.; 3rd D.A.C., France, 24-3-17; Bdr 1-1-19; Cpl 13-4-19; Demob 2-10-19.
- CROSSLEY, FRANK HAROLD—Enl 3-7-16; Age 42; Emb 23-11-16; Pte 23rd Bn Rfts; Aust Corps H.Q., France, 4-7-18; Demob 25-11-19.
- CROW, JOHN AVON—Enl 15-12-15; Age 22; Emb 19-8-16; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; L Cpl, Egypt, 1-11-17; T Sergt E.S. 30-3-19; Demob 4-12-19.
- CROWE, GEORGE MOLESWORTH—Enl 7-10-15; Age 31; Emb 23-10-15; Dvr 7th L.H. Rfts; 7th L.H., Egypt, 28-12-15; Served in Egypt and Palestine; Demob 3-4-19.
- CROWLEY, ARTHUR HERBERT—Enl 16-1-18; Age 25; Emb 21-3-18; Capt A.A.M.C.; 2nd A.G.H., France, 12-6-18; 6th F.A.B. 29-8-18; Demob 8-11-19.
- CRUICKSHANK, JAMES DOUGLAS—Enl 13-5-18; Age 27; Emb 14-10-18; Pte 5th Egyptian G.S.R.; 8th L.H., Egypt, 4-2-19; Demob 22-8-19.
- CRUICKSHANK, WILLIAM—Enl 29-1-15; Age 18; Emb 25-2-15; Pte 14th Bn Rfts; 14th Bn, Gallipoli, 5-5-15; 23rd F.A.B. 23-8-16; 8th F.A.B., France, 6-1-17; 3rd Div Sig Coy 1-6-17; W 16-10-17; RU 23-2-18; M.S.M. 3-5-18; Demob 30-3-19.

CULLEN, H. B.

CULLEN, FREDERICK HENRY McCACHON—Enl 20-10-15; Age 20; Emb 18-11-15; 2nd Lieut 4th F.A.B.; 13th F.A.B., Egypt, 23-2-16; Lieut 5-6-16; 14th F.A.B. 30-12-17; Demob 1-2-19.

CULLEN, JOHN VALENTINE—Enl 3-3-15; Age 31; Emb 9-7-15; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 24th Bn 17-8-15; 6th M.G. Coy, France, 7-7-16; 24th Bn 22-12-16; W 4-10-17, France; 2nd M.G. Bn 2-7-18; Demob 29-6-19.

CULLEY, FRANCIS DRAKE—Enl 20-10-16; Age 19; Emb 14-2-17; Dvr 2nd F.A.B. Rfts; 5th D.A.C., France, 24-8-17; 13th F.A.B. 18-9-17; W 23-4-18; RU 11-10-18; K 17-10-18, France.

CURNOW, RUPERT COLMAN—Enl 25-10-16; Age 18; Emb 2-11-17; Tpr 8th L.H. Rfts; 8th L.H., Palestine, 28-2-18; L Cpl 25-4-19; Cpl 28-4-19; Demob 30-8-19.

CUMMING, HENRY STEPHEN—Enl 25-10-16; Age 30; Emb 11-5-17; Gunr 4th F.A.B. Rfts; 4th D.A.C. 17-10-17; 11th F.A.B., France, 19-10-17; Demob 20-11-19.

CURNOW, J. G.—In camp at Armistice.

CUST, AUSTIN DONALDSON—Enl 17-8-14; Age 22; Emb 21-10-14; Sergt 1st D.A.C.; Served in Gallipoli and Egypt; Inv Aust Sick, Decr, 1915; Volunteered again 1917, but rejected.

DAGNALL, ADRIAN EDMUND—Enl 21-9-14; Age 24; Emb 22-12-14; Pte 14th Bn; Served in Egypt; W 3-5-15, Gallipoli; Inv Aust 8-10-15; Disch 11-4-16.

DAKIN, FRANCIS EDWARD—Enl 26-4-16; Age 22; Emb 19-9-16; Pte 29th Bn Rfts; 8th F.A.B., England, 13-12-16; 3rd D.A.C., France, 14-1-17; Cpl 3rd Div H.Q., France, 2-8-17; Sergt 23-10-17; M.S.M.; Demob 14-6-19.

DALLY, ROY THOMAS—Enl 26-7-15; Age 19; Emb 22-11-15; Gunr F.A.; 6th F.A.B., France, 1916; A Bdr 25-8-18; Bdr 18-1-19; Demob 2-8-19.

DALTON, ROBERT MARTIN—Enl 14-2-16; Age 19; Emb 20-5-16; Gunr 8th F.A.B.; Cpl 29-10-16; W 16-10-17, France; A.F.C. 25-2-18; 2nd Lieut 23-2-19; Demob 5-8-19.

D'ARCY, LANGLOIS LAVALLIN—Enl 9-4-17; Age 18; Emb 26-11-17; Gunr F.A. Rfts; 2nd D.A.C. 9-5-18; 5th F.A.B. 13-5-18; Demob 25-9-19.

DARLING, JAMES WOODVILLE—Enl 4-6-15; Age 30; Emb 16-7-15; Pte 6th Bn Rfts; T Cpl 1-10-15, Gallipoli; Pte 19-11-15; Cpl 22-3-16; 2nd L.T.M.B. 20-4-16; Sergt 20-4-16; 5th Bn 29-8-16; 2nd Lieut 11-11-16; W 8-5-17, and remained on duty; Lieut 11-7-17; M Desp and Corps Orders 26-2-17 to 20-9-17; M.C., Ypres, 20-9-17; Demob 16-7-19.

DARLING, K. C.

DAVIDSON, —.

DAVIES, A.—Killed.

DAVIES, ALAN MERVYN—Enl 19-7-15; Age 23; Emb 4-4-16; A Sergt 14th Bn Rfts; 14th Bn, France, 27-5-16; W 2-7-16; Cpl 25th Bn 15-12-17; K 17-7-18.

DAVIES, ARNOLD MERCER—Enl 6-10-14; Age 38; Emb 25-1-15; Cpl A.N. and M.E.F.; Sergt 15-5-15; Served at Rabaul; Disch 9-5-18.

DAVIES, ALFRED STANLEY—Enl 26-6-16; Age 22; Emb 21-9-16; Pte 32nd Bn Rfts; 32nd Bn, France, 6-3-17; Demob 2-10-19.

DAVIES, BASIL RAYNER—Enl 22-5-16; Age 24; Emb 27-5-16; L Cpl 39th Bn; A Cpl 17-11-16; Cpl 1-5-17; W 7-6-17, France; RU 8-11-17; T Sergt 23-11-17; Sergt 4-1-18; M.M., Bony, 29-9-18; Demob 12-7-19.

- DAVIES, CECIL HARWOOD LOCKE—Enl 10-7-16; Age 30; Emb 25-10-16; A Cpl A.S.C. Rfts; Dvr 29-12-16; 10th Coy A.S.C., France, 13-2-17; 5th D.H.Q. 15-2-17; CQMS 22-2-17; M Desp 8-11-18; Demob 7-2-20.
- DAVIES, CLIFFORD KEITH—Enl 13-2-17; Age 20; Emb 9-11-17; Gunr F.A. Rfts; 12th F.A.B., France, 20-3-18; Died of illness 28-11-18, Rouen.
- DAVIES, EDEN LLOYD—Enl 16-2-16; Age 28; Emb 9-4-16; 2nd Lieut 18th Bn Rfts; 18th Bn 1-8-16; Lieut 9-12-16; M.C. 27-2-17, Warlencourt, on the night of 26/27 Feby, 1917; Bar to M.C., Bullecourt, 3-5-17; Capt 19-7-17; W 20-9-17; Disch 3-8-18.
- DAVIES, HERBERT MARTYN—Enl 11-3-15; Age 23; Emb 28-5-15; Tpr 13th L.H.; Served on Gallipoli; Sergt 18-4-16; 57th Bn 18-4-16; W 15-7-16; Died of wounds 22-7-16, Fleurbaix.
- DAVIES, J. H.
- DAVIES, JOHN R.—Lieut Northumberland Fusiliers; Wounded at Loos.
- DAVIES, MALDWYN DOUGLAS—Enl 5-4-17; Age 23; Emb 4-8-17; Dvr A.A.S.C. Details; 1st S.B.A.C., France, 29-3-18; L Cpl 4-6-18; Cpl 25-8-18; Demob 25-6-19.
- DAVIES, PERCIVAL NAUNTON—Enl 21-9-16; Age 33; Emb 23-11-16; Pte 2nd Pnr Rfts; 2nd Pnr Bn 12-5-17; W 14-5-18, France; Demob 3-4-20.
- DAVIES, WILLIAM GOULD—Enl 12-6-17; Age 28; Emb 9-11-17; Pte A.A.S.C.; Cpl 2-4-18; 2nd Lieut 11-10-18; Demob 6-12-19.
- DAVIS, FRANK JOHN—Enl 10-4-15; Age 21; Emb 18-5-15; Pte A.M.C.; L Cpl 29-2-16; France; Cpl 26-6-17; Demob 6-6-19.
- DAVIS, GEORGE THOMAS KEITH—Enl 5-1-15; Age 21; Emb 23-11-15; Pte 6th Bn Rfts; 59th Bn, France, 15-8-16; Demob 26-11-19.
- DAVIS, H. C.
- DAVISON, ERNEST RUTHERFORD—Enl 28-9-14; Age 36; Emb 22-12-14; Cpl 14th Bn; W 8-8-15, Gallipoli; Inv Aust and Disch 26-12-16.
- DAWES, E. J.—Officer of Mercantile Marine in 1914; Enl Shropshire Light Infantry and appointed Sergt; afterwards offered commission R.N.V.R., and served as officer on H.M.S. *Marigold* and *Epsom*, gaining Distinguished Service Cross; Died towards end of war.
- DAWES, R. R.—Served as Lieut with R.E., England, 1914; with Territorials in Egypt and Gallipoli; W Gallipoli Landing.
- DAWSON, J.
- DAWSON, R. SPENCER—Capt B.E.F.
- DEAN, ARTHUR—Enl 13-7-15; Age 22; Emb 29-12-15; Pte 7th Bn Rfts; L Cpl 21-7-16, France; 2nd Lieut 13-9-16; Lieut 2-7-17; W 2-4-17; RU 25-12-17; W second occasion (gassed) 5-1-18, France; RU 26-2-18; Demob 22-6-19.
- DEANS, ARTHUR—Enl 12-2-16; Age 25; Emb 20-5-16; Gunr 8th F.A.B.; Killed in action 1-6-17, Belgium.
- DE LACY, OLAF FRANCOIS—Enl 2-5-17; Age 26; Emb 10-5-17; Capt A.M.C.; Served in England; Demob 22-9-19.
- DELBIDGE, WILLIAM RAWLINS BENNETTS—Enl 23-7-17; Age 19; Emb 21-11-17; Spr F.C.E. Rfts; 2nd F.C.E., France, 20-8-18; Died of Injuries 22-11-18, Bohain, accidentally received whilst on march.
- DE RAVIN, JOHN VICTOR HUGO—Enl 10-5-15; Age 18; Emb 18-5-15; Pte A.A.M.C.; Returned Australia to complete medical studies; Disch 17-5-16.

- DERHAM, ALFRED PLUMLEY—Enl 16-9-14; Age 23; Emb 21-10-14; 2nd Lieut 5th Bn; W 2-5-15, Gallipoli; RU 18-5-15; M.C. at Gaba Tepe 25-4-15; A Staff Capt 2nd Inf Bde 13-8-15; Capt 12-3-16; Returned Aust to complete medical course 12-11-16; Also served in France; Appt term 14-1-17; M Desp; Re-enl 1-5-18; Emb 2-11-18; Capt A.M.C.; Troopship recalled 12-12-18; Appt term 12-3-19.
- DERHAM, HARRY ALFRED—Enl 15-2-15; Age 22; Emb 17-4-15; Gunr 2nd F.A.B. Rfts, Gallipoli; 21st Howitzer Bde, Egypt, 6-3-16; Bdr 5-5-16, France; 2nd F.A.B., France, 21-9-16; Served Gallipoli and France; Demob 31-7-19.
- DE SAXE, W. O.
- DEW, HAROLD ROBERT—Lieut R.A.M.C., April, 1915; Capt, April, '16; Served France, Egypt and Palestine; Awarded Medaille d'Honneur; Appt term, England, May, 1917.
- DICKENS, A.
- DICKENS, J. S.
- DICKSON, SELWYN RAY—Enl 15-11-15; Age 24; 2nd Lieut 1-10-16; Appt term 13-8-16, on account of illness; Re-enl 15-2-17; 2nd Lieut 5-4-17; Emb 21-11-17; 21st Bn Rfts; 21st Bn, France, 14-7-18; Lieut 20-8-18; Killed in action 1-9-18, Mont St. Quentin.
- DICKSON, THOMAS MEIKLEJOHN—Enl 16-5-17; Age 28; Emb 16-11-17; T Cpl A.F.A. Rfts; Gunr 30-1-18; 13th F.A.B., France, 23-5-18; T Sergt 16-12-18; Gunr 4-3-19; T Sergt 26-7-19; Demob 13-12-19.
- DIGHT, ARTHUR HILTON—Enl 27-3-15; Age 36; Emb 26-6-15; Pte 20th Bn; Gallipoli 23-9-15; 4th F.C. Engrs 7-11-15; L Cpl 25-12-16; Inv Aust sick 27-7-17; Disch 27-10-17.
- DISHER, HAROLD CLIVE—Enl 28-4-17; Age 25; Emb 4-8-17; Capt A.A.M.C.; 5th F Amb 1-11-17; RMO 4th F.A.B. 16-3-18; Sports Branch, London, 29-3-19; Demob 21-2-20.
- DODGSHUN, RALPH—Enl 15-2-15; Age 22; Emb 8-5-15; Pte 22nd Bn; 6th M.G. Coy 1-3-16; T Cpl 18-10-16; Cpl 29-10-16; Sergt 27-12-16; 2nd Lieut 25-7-17; W 9-10-17; Lieut 31-10-17; W 23-7-18; RU 13-11-18; Demob 2-11-19.
- DODS, M. R.
- DONALDSON, HEDLEY THOMAS STANFORD—Enl 1-9-16; Age 27; Emb 19-2-17; 2nd Lieut A.A.M.C.; Lieut 6-4-17; Capt 19-2-18; Demob 25-9-19.
- DOUGHARTY, DOUGLAS HAMILTON—Enl 11-11-15; Age 24; Emb 18-3-16; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; 2nd F Amb, France, 3-10-16; Demob 1-12-19.
- DOUGHARTY, FREDERICK GEORGE—Enl 11-8-16; Age 39; Emb 10-2-17; A Cpl 12th Bn Rfts; Pte 2-5-17; 12th Bn 11-4-18; K 23-4-18, Flanders.
- DOULL, RUPERT MCKENZIE—Enl 31-5-15; Age 18; Emb 16-7-16; Pte 6th Bn Rfts; 6th Bn 31-10-15, Gallipoli; 2nd F.A.B. 11-12-15; W 12-8-17, Belgium; Inv Aust; Disch 27-4-18.
- DOW, WILSON—Enl 13-7-15; Age 20; Emb 29-9-15; A Cpl 5th Bn Rfts; Pte 7-1-16; 57th Bn 17-2-16; Cpl 27-2-16; A Sergt 24-2-17; W 1-9-18, France; M.M. 31-8-18, Peronne; Demob 27-4-19.
- DOWN, JOHN EGBERT—Enl 14-7-15; Age 29; Emb 17-7-15; Lieut A.A.M.C.; H Capt 1-11-16; Capt 6-4-17; SO for Dental Services, A.I.F. Depots, 1-12-17, as Major; O.B.E.; Demob 21-4-19.

- DOWNING, WALTER HUBERT—Enl 30-9-15; Age 21; Emb 28-1-16; Pte 7th Bn Rfts; 57th Bn 1-4-16; L Cpl 21-7-16; Cpl 14-8-16; L Sergt 10-4-17; M.M. 14-12-17; Sergt 18-11-18; Demob 29-5-19.
- DRUCE, WILFRED SELBORNE—Enl 12-9-16; Age 26; Emb 22-12-16; Dvr A.S.C.; A.S.C., France, 20-6-17; Demob 6-10-19.
- DUCKETT, NOEL HORACE—Enl 21-9-15; Age 19; Emb 17-1-17, with A.F.C. Rfts I./A.M.; France 16-12-17; Demob 29-12-19.
- DUNCAN, A. K.
- DUNCAN, EDWARD STACEY—Enl 30-6-17; Age 18; Emb 2-2-18; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; Camel Field Amb, Jericho, 23-4-18; Demob 5-9-19.
- DUNCAN, JAMES RAMSAY—Enl 27-9-14; Age 30; Emb 22-12-14; Pte 15th Bn; W Gallipoli 10-5-15; A Sergt 20-7-15; WO (I) 8-12-15; Inv Aust 22-2-17; Returned to duty 5-4-17; Re-emb 10-5-17; Aust Records Section 1-8-17; 2nd Lieut 20-11-17; Lieut 20-2-18; Inv Aust 27-11-18; Disch 27-11-18.
- DUNCAN, T. E.
- DUNCAN, WILLIAM JOHN LAURENCE—Enl 22-6-18; Age 22; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 7-12-18.
- DUNN, VICTOR HENRY LAVINGTON—Enl 14-2-17; Age 19; Emb 16-7-17; Pte 60th Bn Rfts; 38th Bn 7-2-18, France; W 29-9-18; Inv Aust and Disch 22-3-19.
- DURSTON, RAYMOND GEORGE—Enl 16-3-18; Age 18; Emb 31-8-18; Pte A.I.F. H.Qrs. Rfts; A.I.F. H.Qrs. 31-12-18; Cpl 1-3-19; Demob 1-2-20.
- DURSTON, SIDNEY WALTER—Enl 16-6-17; Age 26; Emb 21-6-17; WO (I) Rfts M.G. Coy; A.I.F. H.Q., London, 26-8-17; M Desp; Demob 27-6-20.
- DYASON, COLLIS DE VELL—Enl 28-6-17; Age 20; Emb 22-12-17; Dvr L.H. Rfts; 2nd D.A.C., France, 16-8-18; W 16-9-18; W 5-10-18; Inv Aust and Disch 25-3-19.
- DYER, WALTER SAMUEL—Enl 24-8-14; Age 21; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; K 25-4-15, Gallipoli.
- EADIE, JOEL REGINALD—Enl 12-6-15; Age 21; Emb 28-1-16; Pte 6th Bn Rfts; 57th Bn 1-4-16; Inv Aust and Disch 15-10-16.
- EADIE, NORMAN MENZIES—Enl 15-6-15; Age 22; Disch Medically Unfit 12-7-15.
- EAST, LEWIS RONALD—Enl 17-1-18; Age 18; Emb 7-3-18; 2 A/M, A.F.C. Rfts; 4th Sqn A.F.C., France, 29-12-18; Selected as Cadet Flying Officer, but course not completed a/c Armistice; Demob 23-6-19.
- EDGAR, OTHO SWAN—Enl 28-12-14; Age 20; Emb 11-2-15; Pte 9th L.H.; 10th L.H.R. 4-6-15, Gallipoli; Inv Aust and Disch 5-5-16.
- EDGAR, WALTER EDWARD SWAN—Enl 9-2-15; Age 23; Emb 25-2-15; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; Gallipoli; T Cpl 1-5-16; 57th Bn 31-5-16; 2nd Lieut 1-6-16; Lieut 4-10-16; M.C. Fleurbaix; W 12-5-17; RU 22-7-17; Demob 9-4-19.
- EDGAR, W. P. S.
- EDMUNDS, LESLIE F.—Enl 27-6-18; Age 20; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 20-11-18.
- EDMUNDS, ROY COUSTON—Enl 9-3-15; Age 19; Emb 20-6-15; Sergt 26th Bn; Gallipoli; 2nd Pnr Bn 12-3-16; Died 5-7-16, France.
- EDMUNDS, WALTER ALLAN—Enl 17-8-14; Age 20; Emb 21-10-14; Cpl 5th Bn; W Gallipoli 25-4-15; RU 1-9-15; transf A.A.P.C., Egypt, 11-5-16; England 10-8-16; Sergt 1-7-18; Demob 4-8-20.

- EDWARDS, ROY JAMES—Enl 15-11-15; Age 19; Emb 5-1-16; Gunr F.A. Rfts; 1st D.A.C. 10-2-16; 14th F.A.B. 22-3-16; Cpl 24-4-16; T Sergt 19-9-16; Sergt 5-10-16; W 6-10-17; RU 11-10-18; B.S.M. 7-8-19; Demob 14-1-20.
- EDWARDS, NORMAN LESLIE—Enl 7-5-18; Age 19; 2 A/M A.F.C.; Demob 24-12-18.
- ELDRIDGE, ARTHUR CHARLES—Enl 22-9-15; Age 21; Emb 5-1-16; Sergt 23rd Bn Rfts; 23rd Bn, France, 17-3-16; Inv Aust and Disch 19-12-17.
- ELLERMAN, JOHN WESTGARTH—Enl 11-11-15; Age 21; Emb 22-8-16; Pte 17th Bn Rfts; 17th Bn, France, 18-12-16; Demob 1-9-20.
- ELLINGWORTH, RALPH OSWALD—Enl 1-5-16; Age 20; Emb 20-10-16; Gunr 6th F.A.B. Rfts; 2nd F.A.B. 14-8-17, Belgium; DW 15-1-18, near Messines.
- ELLINGWORTH, VINCENT—Enl 3-1-16; Age 18; Emb 19-8-16; Pte 3rd L.H. F Amb; L Cpl 11-4-18; Cpl 26-4-18; Served in Palestine; Demob 13-6-19.
- ELLIOTT, LESLIE WILLIAM—Enl 16-7-15; Age 23; Emb 23-11-15; 2nd Lieut 5th Bn Rfts; 57th Bn 7-4-16; Capt 1-11-16; D.S.O., Villers Bretonneux, 24/25-4-18; Demob 27-9-19.
- ELLISTON, WILLIAM ARNOLD—Enl 21-9-14; Age 21; Emb 22-12-14; Pte 16th Bn; W Gallipoli 2-5-15; Disch 5-7-15.
- ELLIS, ALFRED WILLIAM LESLIE—Enl 5-1-16; Age 22; Emb 23-11-15; Lieut A.F.C.; Capt and Flight Commr 23-12-16, 68th Sqdn A.F.C.; Awarded M.C.; M Desp 28-6-17; 2nd Sqdn, France, 12-3-18; Major 27-4-18; Demob 8-8-19.
- ELVINS, HENRY FRANCIS HERBERT—Enl 1-8-16; Age 41; Emb 5-9-16; Capt A.A.M.C.; Inv Aust 8-3-17; Re-emb 29-6-17; Demob 21-11-19.
- EMMETT, ROY MEADE—Enl 3-6-16; Age 19; Emb 11-9-16; Pte 8th Bn Rfts; France 25-9-17; W 28-10-17; RU 12-8-18; W 24-8-18; Cpl 9-1-19; Demob 2-2-20.
- ERWIN, ROBERT SCOTT—Enl 22-2-15; Age 25; Disch 18-10-15, medically unfit; Died in 1916.
- ESLER, ALFRED JAMES—Enl 29-2-16; Age 23; Emb 3-6-16; Dvr A.S.C.; A.S.C., France, 20-10-17; Demob 7-8-19.
- ETTELSON, ERIC MENDEL—Enl 14-6-18; Age 19; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 7-12-18.
- EVANS, ALLAN PERCY RUPERT—Enl 19-9-16; Age 28; Emb 25-10-16; A Cpl 6th Bn Rfts; Pte 30-5-17; 6th Bn, France, 28-6-17; W 19-9-17; RU 14-10-17; W 5-6-18; RU 2-8-18; K 10-8-18, France.
- EVANS, ERNEST PRICE—Enl 2-8-17; Age 42; Emb 29-8-17; Staff Sergt A.A.M.C.; WO (2) 3-10-18; Served in India; Demob 3-3-19.
- EVILLE, PERCIVAL AUSTIN—Enl 16-9-14; Age 30; Emb 22-12-14; Pte 14th Bn; W 9-5-15, Gallipoli; RU 19-9-15; W 8-8-16; RU 22-9-17; Demob 28-3-19.
- FAIRBAIRN, JAMES GREER GOULD—Enl 1-9-15; Age 28; Emb 22-3-16; Pte L.H. Rfts; Camel Bde 1-7-16; Cpl 2-11-16; K 4-12-17, Palestine.
- FAIRBAIRN, R. M.
- FAIRBAIRN, W. G.
- FAIRLEY, J.
- FAIRLEY, NEIL HAMILTON—Enl 5-9-16; Age 25; Emb 5-9-16; Capt A.A.M.C.; Major 28-1-18; O.B.E. and M Desp; T Lt-Col 15-3-19; H Lt-Col 26-6-19; Served in Egypt; Demob 19-5-20.
- FARLOW, SPENCER ROTHERWOOD—Enl 9-2-17; Age 18; Emb 9-11-17; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 8th F.A.B., France, 18-6-18; Demob 16-9-19.

- FAY, FRANK WILLIAM—Enl 14-4-16; Age 24; Emb 20-5-16; Capt A.A.M.C.; 3rd A.C.C.S. 25-9-16; 14th F Amb 23-6-17; W 1-10-17, remained on duty; W 15-10-17; RU 21-12-17; M Desp 7-11-17; M.C. (Daours); Bar to M.C., Aug, '18; Registrar 3rd A.A.H. 20-1-19; Demob 29-12-19.
- FENTON, GEOFFREY—Enl 24-12-15; Age 23; Emb 28-7-16; Capt A.M.C. Rfts; MO 1st Anzac L.H.R., France, 23-1-17; RMO 1st F.A.B., 28-11-17; W 19-3-18; 1st A.G.H. 10-5-18; Major 11-11-18; Demob 8-3-20.
- FENTON, JOHN WENTWORTH—Enl 16-7-15; Age 23; Emb 10-9-15; 2nd Lieut 7th Bn Rfts; 59th Bn, France, 24-2-16; Lieut 1-6-16; W 20-7-16; RU 2-9-16; Appt term 12-5-17.
- FERGIE, CLIVE ALFRED—Enl 3-3-16; Age 20; Emb 27-5-16; Cpl 10th M.G. Coy; France 22-11-16; Sergt 20-5-17; 2nd Lieut 19-3-18; Lieut 19-5-18; Demob 23-7-19.
- FERGUS, ROBERT RAY—Enl 24-7-16; Age 26; Emb 21-6-17; Dvr Arty Rfts; 8th F.A.B., France, 24-11-17; ER Cpl 11-6-19; Attd A.A.P.C. 14-11-19, Sergt; Inv Aust and Died, Austin Hospital, 6-8-20.
- FERGUSON, HAMILTON CLEOPHANE—Enl 20-9-15; Age 26; Emb 18-11-15; Gunr 4th F.A.B.; 22nd F.A.B. 13-5-16; Bdr 15-11-16; K 31-12-16, near Ginchy.
- FERGUSON, JOHN HECTOR MACDONALD—Enl 12-10-17; Age 18; Emb 30-4-18; Gunr F.A. Rfts; 2nd F.A.B. 10-12-18; Demob 20-3-20.
- FERGUSON, WILLIAM AITCHISON—Enl 31-10-16; Age 22; Emb 22-12-16; Dvr A.S.C. Rfts; A.S.C., France, 20-6-17; Died 30-11-18, France.
- FERRERS, MARCUS—Enl 25-11-15; Age 21; Emb 26-11-15; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 8th Bn, Egypt, 24-2-16; 58th Bn, France, 15-8-16; Disch 16-3-18.
- FINCH, VALENTINE—Enl 10-9-14; Age 24; Emb 30-10-14; Pte 11th Bn; W 6-8-15, Gallipoli; Inv Aust 13-10-15; Ret to duty 11-4-16; Re-emb 16-7-16; A Cpl 1-9-16; Sapper 1st F.C.E. 21-2-17; W 18-9-17; L Cpl 13-10-18; Demob 27-1-20.
- FIELD, WILLIAM MINIFIE—Enl 15-5-17; Age 37; Emb 4-8-17; Pte 7th Bn Rfts; 7th Bn, France, 10-2-18; DW 9-8-18.
- FINDLAY, ERNEST ROBERT—Enl 15-3-15; Age 26; Emb 28-6-15; Gunr 2nd F.A.B. Rfts; Disch England 16-3-16, on appt as 2nd Lieut R.F.A.; K Impl Army.
- FISHER, ALLAN GEORGE BARNARD—Enl 17-3-16; Age 20; Emb 19-8-16; Cpl 14th A.G.H.; Demob 14-5-19.
- FITTS, ALAN—Served with Artists' Rifles, after several attempts to enlist in the A.I.F.
- FLETT, JAMES PATERSON—Enl 27-10-16; Age 29; Emb 6-12-16; Tpr 13th L.H. Rfts; Vet Corps 23-9-17; 1st M Vet Sec 4-4-18; T Cpl 20-1-19; Demob 13-9-19.
- FLOCKART, ALAN PEARCE—Enl 1-1-17; Age 24; Emb 11-5-17; 2nd Lieut Arty Rfts; 4th F.A.B., France, 27-10-17; Lieut 1-2-17; Demob 13-1-20.
- FLOCKART, DERWENT PEARCE—Enl 10-7-16; Age 22; Emb 25-10-16; Lieut A.F.C.; Flight Commander and Capt 21-10-17; Inv Aust and Disch 3-12-18.
- FLOCKART, ROBERT PEARCE—Enl 25-8-14; Age 27; Emb 21-10-14; Capt 5th Bn; W 26-4-15, Gallipoli; Major 27-4-15; RU 17-5-15; M Desp; W 12-7-15; DW 15-7-15.
- FORBES, GERALD McINTYRE—Enl 13-9-16; Age 31; Emb 20-10-16; Pte 38th Bn Rfts; France, 1917; Inv Aust and Disch 21-5-18.

- FORSYTH, ERNEST JAMES—Enl 9-7-15; Age 23; Emb 10-9-15; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; 57th Bn 17-2-16; L Cpl 27-2-16; K 23-7-16, France.
- FOX, THOMAS LAURANCE—Enl 18-8-14; Age 20; Emb 18-10-14; Cpl 2nd F Amb; Disch from A.I.F. and granted commission in Imperial A.S.C., 19-4-15; Afterwards Capt and T Major, 1918; Served in France, Salonica, Russia; Awarded O.B.E. and Order of St. Anne of Russia; Mentioned Despatches (twice); Remained in Regular Army.
- FOYSTER, ROBERT CAUSTON—App Chaplain-Capt 13-6-17; age 35; Emb 5-1-18; France 1-6-18; Chaplain 31st Bn 2-7-18; Demob 14-3-19.
- FRAME, JAMES BRUCE—Enl 21-10-14; Age 20; Emb 22-12-14; Dvr 1st L.H. F Amb; Gallipoli 13-11-15; W 4-8-16, Palestine; Inv Aust and Disch 14-11-16.
- FRASER, ALEXANDER CLOW—Enl 1-3-16; Age 30; Emb 18-5-16; Capt A.A.M.C.; 2nd A.G.H., France, 3-9-16; RMO 24th Bn 27-9-16; 6th F Amb 22-12-16; Major 24-8-17; M Desp 7-11-17; Demob 19-12-19.
- FRASER, A. N.—Lt-Col.
- FRASER, DONALD ALEXANDER—Enl 15-1-15; Age 25; Emb 17-3-15; Pte 1st L.H. Rfts; K 7-8-15, Gallipoli.
- FRASER, DONALD JAMES—Enl 31-1-16; Age 33; Emb 31-10-16; Pte 22nd Bn Rfts; 22nd Bn, France, 27-8-17; W (gas) 21-7-18; Demob 18-7-19.
- FRASER, J. A.
- FRASER, ROBERT LEITH—Enl 12-1-15; Age 18; Emb 10-5-15; Pte 21st Bn; W 13-9-15, Gallipoli; Inv Aust and Disch 7-3-16.
- FRASER, WILLIAM—Enl 1-9-15; Age 55; Emb 9-9-15; Chaplain; Appt term 22-4-16; Reappt Chaplain 22-8-16; Re-emb 22-8-16, with 3rd L.H.F.A., Palestine; Disch 11-10-17.
- FRASER, WILLIAM ANGUS—Enl 18-11-14; Age 30; Emb 16-12-14; Capt A.M.C.; Gallipoli 3-8-15; RMO 6th L.H. 29-11-15; Major 1-1-16; 3rd L.H. F Amb 14-8-16; Lt-Col 8-11-16; D.S.O. 3-6-17; Appt term 23-7-18.
- FREEMANTLE, HERBERT THOMAS—Enl 23-2-16; Age 23; Emb 19-8-16; Pte A.A.M.C. with 14th A.G.H.; L Cpl 1-11-17; T Cpl 12-9-18; Cpl 3-10-18; Sergt 29-3-19; Demob 18-10-19.
- FREEMANTLE, NORMAN FRANKLYN—Enl 18-4-17; Age 22; Emb 26-11-17; A Bdr F.A.B. Rfts; Gunr 15-2-18; 5th D.A.C., France, 30-8-18; 14th F.A.B. 10-9-18; Demob 10-5-19.
- FULLER, ALBERT GEORGE—Enl 1-9-16; Age 19; Emb 11-5-17; A Sergt 2nd Pnr Bn Rfts; Pte 19-7-17; A Cpl 24-7-17; Pte 14-12-17; 2nd Pnr Bn, France, 11-12-17; ER Sergt 1-1-19; Demob 11-2-20.
- FUSSELL, ROBERT DOUGLAS—Enl 8-11-15; Age 24; Emb 8-2-16; 2nd Lieut 22nd Bn Rfts; W 30-6-16, France; Lieut 15-7-16; Inv Aust and Disch 5-4-17.
- FYFE, WALTER BRUCE—Enl 2-11-14; Age 19; Emb 28-5-15; Tpr 13th L.H.; 1st Anzac Corps, L.H. Regt, 13-5-16; L Cpl 25-9-17; 57th Bn 26-6-18; K 8-8-18, France.
- GADSDEN, NORMAN COTTAM—Enl 1-5-17; Age 23; Emb 4-8-17; 2nd Lieut A.F.C.; Lieut 28-8-18; Demob England 15-12-19.
- GALBRAITH, CHARLES STRONG—Enl 23-8-18; Age 43; Emb 10-9-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; 5th F.C.E., France, 4-2-19; Demob England 5-5-19.
- GALLAGHER, GODFREY DAVID ALBERT—Enl 1-2-15; Age 19; Emb 8-5-15; L Cpl 22nd Bn; Cpl, Gallipoli, 10-12-15; Sergt 30-7-16; W 5-8-16; M.M., Pozieres; DW 11-8-16.

- GALLAGHER, VICTOR STANLEY—Enl 2-10-16; Age 22; Emb 8-11-16; Pte 3rd Bn Rfts; 3rd Bn, France, 21-5-17; W 14-4-18; RU 5-9-18; W 18-9-18; Inv Aust and Disch 7-8-19.
- GAME, VERE SOMERSET—Enl 30-10-16; Age 19; Emb 10-5-17; Dvr 1st D.A.C. Rfts; 14th F.A.B., France, 25-11-17; T Cpl 18-6-19; Demob 16-8-20.
- GARDNER, ALFRED OUTTRIM—Enl 16-10-16; Age 19; Emb 14-2-17; Dvr 1st D.A.C. Rfts; 2nd D.A.C., Belgium, 16-9-17; 5th F.A.B. 24-9-17; K 19-10-17, near Ypres.
- GATES, EDWARD DAVID—Enl 23-1-17; Age 18; Emb 4-8-17; Dvr A.A.M.T. Rfts; A.A.M.T., France, 3-2-18; Demob England 31-7-19.
- GATHERER, A.
- GAUNSON, CECIL HAMILTON—App Lieut 1915; Instructional Staff. Home Service.
- GEDDES, WILLIAM ARTHUR—Enl 10-3-17; Age 26; Emb 9-11-17; Gunr Arty Rfts; 59th Dental Unit, France, 15-2-19; Demob 16-9-19.
- GELL, CHARLES FREDERICK KEITH—Enl 1-7-16; Age 18; Emb 11-5-17; Pte L.T.M.B. Rfts; 17th Bn, France, 24-3-18; W 14-5-18; 25th M.G. Coy, England, 3-9-18; T Sgt 13-3-19; Demob 4-12-19.
- GIBSON, ALFRED ERNEST ROBERT—Enl 1-3-17; Age 24; Emb 9-11-17; Gunr 28th Arty Rfts; 1st D.A.C., France, 20-3-18; 2nd F.A.B. 28-6-18; W 12-8-18; Demob 28-9-19.
- GIBSON, A. R.
- GIBSON, ARTHUR HORACE—Enl 1-5-15; Age 35; Emb 24-5-15; Capt A.A.M.C.; Major 25-2-16; Lieut-Col 2-5-18; M Desp (twice); Demob 8-3-20.
- GIBSON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM MONCRIEFF—Enl 19-5-15; Age 19; Emb 25-6-15; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; Sergt G.H.Q., Egypt, 2-3-16; Staff Sergt, France, 13-8-16; Demob 5-8-20.
- GIBSON, G. H.—Capt 2nd Dragoon Guards, Imperial Army.
- GIBSON, JOHN HOPWOOD—Enl 19-3-15; Age 18; Emb 25-6-15; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 24th Bn, Gallipoli; L Cpl, France, 14-6-17; Cpl 4-10-17; Sergt 22-10-17; CQMS 23-10-17; W, France, 21-3-18 (Gas); RU 16-6-18; Demob 22-7-19.
- GILL, LEONARD SADLER—Enl 5-7-15; Age 19; Emb 11-10-15; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; 5th Bn, Egypt, 22-2-16; W 8-7-16, Belgium; 58th Bn, France, 11-10-16; L Cpl 7-12-16; Cpl 10-4-17; L Sergt 20-6-17; K 8-8-18.
- GILL, T.
- GILLESPIE, GEORGE RUSSELL—Enl 13-7-18; A.F.C. Rfts; Air Cadet 21-10-18; Demob 24-12-18.
- GILLESPIE, JOHN ELLIS—Enl 8-10-14; Age 20; Emb 2-2-15; Pte 3rd L.H. F Amb; A Cpl 10-10-15, Gallipoli; S Sergt, Egypt, 26-2-16; Returned to Aust to complete medical studies 11-4-16; Disch 12-6-16.
- GILLESPIE, JAMES GEORGE—Enl 29-9-16; Age 21; Emb 9-11-17; Gunr Arty Rfts; 12th F.A.B., France, 30-4-18; T Bdr 30-6-18; T Sergt 5-9-18; Sergt 1-11-18; Demob 19-11-19.
- GILLESPIE, ROBERT MACGREGOR—Enl 17-8-14; Age 23; Emb 21-10-14; Sergt 6th Bn; K 25-4-15, Gallipoli.
- GILLIES, NORMAN—Enl 10-7-16; Age 18; Emb 12-9-16; Pte 8th L.H. Rfts; Imp Camel Corps, Egypt, 23-12-16; 4th L.H. 25-2-17; Served in Palestine; Disch 22-10-18.

- GILMOUR, WILLIAM KENNETH READ—Enl 27-11-16; Age 23; Emb 10-2-17; Gunr T.M.B. Rfts; 5th D.T.M.B., France, 3-10-17; A.F.C. as 2/AM 28-2-18; Demob 24-7-19.
- GOLDING, ALFRED STANLEY—Enl 18-2-16; Age 21; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; 2nd A.A.H., England, 2-8-17; Demob 7-8-19.
- GOLDSON, WILLIAM—Enl 15-9-15; Age 27; Emb 6-5-16; Pte 4th L.H. Rfts; 4th L.H., Egypt, 25-2-17; T Sergt 2-3-17; W 1-5-18, Palestine; RU 10-7-18; Awarded M.M., Palestine, 15-3-18; Demob 15-5-19.
- GOLDSTEIN, ALEXANDER.
- GOODSON, ARTHUR GODFREY—Enl 8-11-15; Age 29; Emb 8-2-15; 2nd Lieut 24th Bn Rfts; K 3-8-16, Pozieres.
- GORDON, HUGH McFARLANE—Enl 15-3-18; Age 18; Emb 31-8-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; A.M.C., England, 10-1-19; Demob 27-2-20.
- GOULD-TAYLOR, JOHN—Enl 18-9-16; Age 19; Emb 23-11-16; Gunr 1st D.A.C. Rfts; A.F.C., England, 1-8-17; 2nd Lieut 9-3-18; Lieut, France, 28-2-18; D.F.C. 28-8-18; K whilst on Arty Patrol, 3-10-18, France.
- GOYEN, OSBURN BRACEWELL—Enl 14-11-17; Age 18; Emb 30-4-18; Pte L.H. Rfts; Sapper, D Troop A.E., Egypt, 12-8-18; Demob 17-3-19.
- GRAHAM, HOWARD BOYD—Appt Lieut R.A.M.C. 12-5-15; Capt 12-5-16; A Major 4-1-18; 64th F Amb and 36th C.C.S.; Gassed 4-10-17; W 23-10-18; D.S.O. 18-1-18; M.C. 26-7-18; twice M Desp; Demob 25-7-19.
- GRAHAM, HORACE HANTON—Enl 4-1-16; Age 21; Emb 20-4-16; Pte 52nd Bn Rfts; France 12-6-16; W 3-9-16; RU 21-9-17; K Passchendaele 16-10-17.
- GRAHAM, RICHMOND BOYD—Enl 27-1-16; Age 20; Emb 14-3-16; Pte 29th Bn Rfts; 29th Bn, France, 28-9-16; K 26/27-9-17.
- GRAHAM, WILLIAM—Enl 5-7-15; Age 21; Emb 27-9-15; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 24th Bn, Egypt, 10-1-16; T Sergt 5-8-16; 2nd Lieut, France, 26-1-17; W 4-5-17; Lieut 4-2-18; RU 13-2-18; Awarded M.C.; W 31-8-18; Demob 21-2-19.
- GRANT, GEORGE THEODORE—Enl 14-7-15; Age 20; Emb 25-11-15; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; Gnr 8th F.A.B. 14-11-16; France; Demob 20-7-19.
- GRANT, HAROLD BRUCE—Enl 1-6-16; Age 24; Emb 16-12-16; Pte 2nd Pnr Bn Rfts; 2nd Pnr Bn, France, 8-10-17; L Cpl, France, 29-3-18; ER Sergt 28-5-19; Demob 23-2-20.
- GRAY, ALASTAIR CAMERON—Enl 13-4-17; Age 19; Emb 9-11-17; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 12th F.A.B., France, 25-4-18; Demob 2-6-19.
- GRAY, CLARK MAXWELL—Enl 31-5-15; Age 18; Emb 17-6-15; Pte 6th Bn Rfts; 6th Bn, Gallipoli, 5-9-15; Cpl 19-11-15; Sergt 15-1-16; 58th Bn, Egypt. 17-2-16; 2nd Lieut 18-3-16; K 19-7-16, Fleurbaix.
- GRAY, JOHN—Appt Capt A.M.C. 10-4-17; Age 28; Emb 12-5-17; 3rd A.G.H., France, 22-12-17; RMO 56th Bn 18-4-18; W 18-4-18; RMO 5th D.A.C. 18-6-18; Demob 25-5-19.
- GRAY, JOSEPH ALEXANDER—Enl Septr, 1915; Emb 22-12-15; Gunr 3rd Siege Batty, Canadian Arty; Sergt 9-10-15; 2nd Lieut R.E. 21-9-16; A Capt 21-10-17; in charge of Sound Ranging Section; Awarded O.B.E.; M Desp; Demob 8-8-21.
- GRAY, LESLIE GEORGE—Enl 1-10-15; Age 23; Emb 22-11-15; Gunr 6th F.A.B. Rfts; 6th F.A.B., Egypt, 26-12-15; 2nd Div T.M.B. 2-7-17; Disch 30-7-18.
- GRAY, MELLAGER—Enl 10-4-15; Age 20; Emb 17-6-15; Pte 14th Bn Rfts; Disch 2-10-16.

GRAY, O. E.

GRAY, WILLIAM GORDON—Enl 21-9-17; Age 22; Emb 2-2-18; 2nd Lieut A.F.C.;
Lieut 6-11-18; Demob 14-2-20.

GREAVES, CHARLES FORRESTER—Enl 10-7-15; Age 24; Emb 21-3-16; Gunr
4th F.A.B. Rfts; 4th F.A.B., France, 12-8-16; W 3-11-16 (remained on duty);
W 1-10-17; transf A.F.C., England, 13-12-17; Training School 5-4-18; Demob
7-12-19.

GREAVES, SYDNEY ALEXANDER—Enl 16-8-15; Age 23; Emb 18-11-15; Bdr
4th F.A.B.; Cpl, France, 10-4-16; 2nd Lieut 19-8-18; 2nd D.A.C. 7-10-18;
5th F.A.B. 25-10-18; Lieut 19-1-19; Demob 13-9-19.

GREEN, ARTHUR HAMILL—Enl 5-3-17; Age 18; Emb 9-11-17; Gnr A.F.A.
Rfts; 4th D.A.C., France, 27-9-18; Demob 23-6-19.

GREEN, JOHN SYDNEY—Enl 6-5-18; Age 22; Emb 11-7-18; Capt A.M.C.; RMO
9th Bn, France, 25-3-19; Demob England 23-10-19.

GREEN, LOUIS HORACE—Enl 31-3-17; Age 22; Emb 4-8-17; 2 A/M A.F.C.;
67th Sqdn A.F.C., Egypt, 26-1-18; Demob 10-5-19.

GREENWOOD, A. N.

GREENWOOD, C.

GREENWOOD, GEORGE FREDERICK—Enl 20-12-16; Age 18; Emb 19-2-17; Pte
38th Bn Rfts; Inv Aust Sick 21-12-17; Served in England; Disch 19-3-18.

GREENWOOD, GEORGE—Enl 28-8-14; Age 19; Emb 20-10-14; Pte 8th Bn;
Gallipoli; Inv Aust 9-2-16; Disch 1-5-16.

GREIG, NORMAN JAMES—Enl 16-1-15; Age 24; Emb 19-2-15; 2nd Lieut 2nd Bn
Rfts; 7th Bn, Gallipoli, 8-5-15; K 12-7-15.

GRIEVE, ATCHISON—Enl 5-3-17; Age 18; Emb 11-5-17; Dvr A.F.A. Rfts;
14th F.A.B., France, 23-10-17; Demob 18-8-19.

GRIFFITHS, JOHN PARGETER—Enl 7-4-15; Age 21; Emb 10-9-15; Pte 5th Bn
Rfts; 5th Bn, Gallipoli, 7-12-15; L Cpl, Egypt, 18-1-16; Sergt, France, 6-6-16;
K 25-7-16.

GRIMWOOD, C. H.

GRIMWOOD, SAMUEL EDWARD BYRNE—Enl 1-11-14, as Lieut; Age 38; Capt
16-1-15; Emb 8-2-15; 10th L.H. Rfts; W 24-5-15. Gallipoli; H.Q., Egypt,
9-9-15; 10th L.H. 20-1-16; Major 12-3-16; W 19-4-17, Palestine; RU 6-5-17;
T Lt-Col 17-5-17; CO 3rd L.H. Training Regt 17-1-18; Demob 29-6-19.

GRIST, ASHLEY ROY—Enl 3-10-14; Age 24; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; W
25-4-15, Gallipoli, and Inv Aust Sick; Died Aust 29-3-16.

GROUNDS, ARTHUR EDWIN ERNEST—Enl 7-11-18; Age 20; Pte G.S. Rfts;
Demob 24-12-18.

GRUNDY, S.

GUEST, JOHN VICTOR HUME—Enl 6-5-16; Age 24; Emb 8-5-16; Capt A.M.C.;
MO Transport Duty 10-7-16; 2nd A.G.H., France, 13-4-17; 8th F Amb 25-6-17;
RMO 58th Bn 30-9-17; Major 28-1-18; Awarded C. de G. (Belgian) 2-11-18;
Demob 10-2-20.

GYNGELL, LEWIS OSWALD—Enl 4-9-16; Age 19; Emb 25-10-16; 2 A/M A.F.C.;
Cpl 1-3-17; Sergt Mech 1-8-17; 69th Sqdn, France, 10-9-17; Demob 9-4-19.

- HAIG, FREDERIC WILLIAM—Enl 17-8-14; Age 21; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; W Gallipoli 28-5-15; Inv Aust 29-7-15; Disch 7-3-16; Re-enl 23-2-16; A Cpl, Egypt, 21-4-16; Cpl 24-8-16; A Sergt 24-7-17; 2nd Lieut, A.F.C., Palestine, 27-9-17; Lieut 27-12-17; Prisoner of War in Turkish Hands 1-5-18; Repatriated 16-12-18; Demob 28-10-19.
- HAILES, WILLIAM ALLAN—Enl 14-9-15; Age 24; Emb 18-11-15; Capt and RMO 4th F.A.B.; M Desp, Pozieres, 26-8-16; 20th Bn, France, 12-12-16; Major 29-1-17; Awarded D.S.O. and M Desp 20-11-17; 1st A.G.H. 5-1-18; Demob 16-3-20.
- HALBURD, ROBERT TRAVERS—Enl 20-4-16; Age 24; Emb 16-8-16; Pte 46th Bn Rfts; France 15-3-17; W 11-4-17; RU 25-5-17; W 8-7-18; Demob 15-5-19.
- HALL, ALEXANDER SERGEANT—Enl 23-6-16; Age 21; Emb 21-10-16; Spr 3rd Div Sig Coy Rfts; 5th Div Sig Coy, France, 9-9-17; W 28-9-17; RU 12-2-18; Demob 17-6-19.
- HALL, HENRY FRANCIS—Enl 4-10-16; Age 30; Emb 14-2-17; Gunr 3rd D.A.C. Rfts; 5th D.A.C., France, 24-8-17; 13th F.A.B. 19-9-17; Demob 29-3-19.
- HALL, JAMES GEOFFREY—Enl 19-8-14; Age 19; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; W 25-4-15, Gallipoli; RU 15-8-15; L Cpl, Egypt, 19-2-16; W 29-6-16, France; 2nd Lieut, England, 19-12-17; 5th Bn, France, 11-1-18; Lieut 1-4-18; Demob 24-1-19.
- HALL, J. J.
- HALL, RONALD FOX—Enl 8-11-15; Age 21; Emb 5-1-16; Gunr 4th F.A.B. Rfts; 2nd D.A.C. 14-2-16; 4th F.A.B. 9-3-16; W 25-9-17; RU 16-3-18; W 21-3-18; Inv Aust and Disch 14/6/19.
- HALL, THOMAS MARCH—Enl 9-6-15; Age 22; Emb 10-11-15; L Cpl 29th Bn; Cpl 10-3-16; T Sergt 23-7-16; Sergt 20-10-16; Evac Inj Decr, 1916; RU and K, Polygon Wood, 26/27-9-17.
- HAMILTON, GEORGE HARVEY—Enl 30-7-15; Age 18; Emb 27-10-15; Spr Sig Coy Rfts; Cpl 3-4-16; 3rd Div Sig Coy 6-11-17; Demob 20-7-19.
- HAMILTON, J. M.
- HAMILTON, PATRICK McFARLANE—Enl 29-3-15; Age 22; Emb 18-5-15; Pte A.M.C.; 3rd L.H. F Amb, Egypt, 7-2-16; T Cpl 19-2-17; M Desp 1-3-17; Cpl 25-3-17; Sergt 5-6-17; S Sergt 15-6-18; T WO (2) 1-7-18; Demob 6-4-19.
- HAMILTON, ROBERT BELL—Enl 8-12-17; Age 25; Emb 31-8-18; Pte with G.S. Rfts; 14th Bn 14-11-18; Demob 29-9-20.
- HAMMOND, R. H.
- HANCOCK, JAMES McCRAE—Enl 5-7-15; Age 24; Emb 27-9-15; Pte 23rd Bn Rfts; K 4-8-16, Pozieres.
- HANRICK, J. H.—Major, R.F.A.
- HANRICK, W. A.—Capt, R.F.A.
- HANSEN, GRIFFITH HARRY—Enl 30-11-17; Age 21; Emb 23-7-18; A Cpl G.S. Rfts; T QMS 23-7-18; Pte 27-9-18; A Cpl 27-9-18; Demob 7-1-20.
- HANSEN, H.
- HARDIE, ANDREW OSWALD—Chaplain, H.M.A.S. *Melbourne*, 6-12-16; Remained with R.A.N.
- HARDIE, ROY McKENZIE—Enl 11-12-17; Age 32; Emb 22-5-18; Pte M.T. Rfts; 14th A.M.T. Co, France, 24-10-18; L Cpl 8-3-19; Demob 28-3-20.
- HARKNESS, EDWARD—Appt Capt 5-10-16, A.M.C.; Died of Pneumonia, 2-8-17, at 5th A.G.H., Melbourne.

- HARPER, HAROLD WHITE—Enl 9-12-14; Age 21; Emb 8-2-15; Sergt 10th L.H.; Gallipoli; 2nd Lieut 2-8-15; Lieut 14-9-15; Capt 1st M.G. Sqdn 13-9-16; Major commanding 4th M.G. Sqdn 23-7-18; W Palestine 25-9-18; RU 8-10-18; M Desp; Demob 16-10-19.
- HARPER, HAROLD WILLIAM—Enl 15-3-16; Age 30; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 7th Bn Rfts; 2nd Lieut 30-6-17; 21st Bn, France, 31-7-17; K 4-10-17, Broodseinde Ridge.
- HARPER, ROY BEAUMONT—Enl 15-7-15; Age 18; Emb 13-12-15; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; 14th F Amb 18-3-16; L Cpl 1-3-18; Sergt 5-10-18; Demob 10-9-19.
- HARRIS, NORMAN CHARLES—Enl 18-10-15; Age 28; Emb 23-11-15; Capt 5th F Coy Engrs; Major 21-7-16; 6th F.C.E. 12-8-16; M.C. 1-1-17; D.S.O., May, 1918; three times M Desp; Demob 22-8-19.
- HARVEY, NORMAN KINAMOND—Enl 23-11-15; Age 31; Emb 9-4-16; Pte 20th Bn Rfts; 20th Bn, France, 2-10-16; Sapper 1st Anzac Wireless Corps 9-10-17; 2nd Div Sig Coy 27-10-17; W 30-5-18; RU 10-6-18; Demob 1-3-20.
- HASTIE, JOHN WILLIAM—Enl 31-8-15; Age 23; Emb 10-11-15; Pte with 8th L.H. Rfts; Cpl 1-2-18; A.I.F. H.Q. 26-3-19; Demob 10-11-19.
- HAY, NORMAN HENDERSON—Enl 19-3-17; Age 18; Emb 9-11-17; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 4th D.A.C., France, 10-4-18; 10th F.A.B. 19-4-18; Demob 16-9-19.
- HAYES, R.
- HAYWARD, G.
- HAZELWOOD, FREDERICK HENRY—Enl 1-9-15; Age 19; Emb 22-12-15; A Cpl 13th Bn Rfts; 45th Bn 6-3-16; Cpl 10-8-16; Sergt 20-8-16; W 20-12-16; RU 8-7-17; W 13-10-17; RU 9-2-18; W 5-4-18, and remained at duty; M.M. 5-4-18; 2nd Lieut 2-1-19; Lieut 2-4-19; Demob 10-9-19.
- HEATLEY, JOHN ALEXANDER—Enl 3-3-16; Age 23; Emb 4-4-16; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 24th Bn, France, 2-10-16; W 6-10-17; RU 1-11-17; W 5-10-18, France; Transf Pay Corps, London, 6-12-18; T Cpl 2-1-19; Sergt 7-9-19; Demob 4-12-19.
- HEATLEY, ROBERT CLIVE—Enl 14-2-16; Age 23; Emb 20-10-16; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 3rd D.A.C. 13-8-17; 7th F.A.B., France, 15-8-17; M Desp 16-3-19; Demob 25-5-19.
- HEMBROW, RODERICK—Enl 3-9-18; Age 18; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- HEMPHILL, FRANK GEOFFREY—Enl 18-9-15; Age 18; Emb 13-5-16; Pte A.M.C.; France; Demob 17-8-19.
- HEMPHILL, JAMES ERIC—Enl 18-9-15; Age 23; Emb 11-5-16; Pte 10th F Amb; L Cpl, France, 1-5-17; M.M. 21/22-8-18, Happy Valley; Demob 2-3-20.
- HENDERSON, ALAN HAMILTON—Enl 26-4-17; Age 20; Emb 26-11-17; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 13th F.A.B., France, 21-8-18; Demob 25-9-19.
- HENDERSON, ROBERT JOHN ARNOLD—Enl 19-10-14; Age 18; Emb 25-2-15; Cpl 8th L.H. Rfts; W 4-6-15, Gallipoli; RU 15-1-16; also served in Palestine; Demob 16-6-19.
- HENDERSON, WALTER—Enl 2-5-16; Age 18; Emb 27-6-16; Dvr 3rd D.A.C.; France 24-11-16; Inv Aust 21-12-17; Disch 16-3-18.
- HENDRY, THOMAS MUIR—Enl 17-9-18; Age 23; Emb 9-7-19; Capt A.M.C. (Sea Transport Services); A.I.F., England, 6-9-19; Demob 11-2-20.
- HENNESSEY, GEORGE McILWRAITH—Enl 21-8-14; Age 24; Emb 24-9-14; Pte 2nd L.H.; W Gallipoli; Disch 20-12-15, and granted Commission in R.F.A.

- HEPBURN, EDWARD ANDREW—Enl 28-6-15; Age 24; Emb 9-11-15; Sergt 31st Bn; 4th Pnr Bn 16-4-16; W 21-7-16, France; Transf 31st Bn 26-10-17; Lieut 13-11-17; Gas Officer, 8th Bde, 14-3-18; Div Gas Officer, 5th Aust Div, 24-9-18; 31st Bn 26-3-19; Demob 28-10-19.
- HERD, DAVID BIRRELL—Enl 15-7-15; Age 23; Emb 4-10-15; Sergt 2nd L.H. Rfts; 2nd L.H. 9-1-16; Died Accidentally 22-8-16.
- HERD, RUPERT HOLTON—Enl 12-7-15; Age 23; Emb 23-11-15; 2nd Lieut 13th L.H. Rfts; 13th L.H., Egypt, 5-2-16; 2nd Div Cyclists 14-3-16; Lieut 18-3-16; 1st Anzac Cycling Bn, France, 12-5-16; Transf A.F.C., France, 25-11-16; Died as result of Aeroplane Accident, England, 16-6-17.
- HEWITT, W. E.—Royal Australian Navy.
- HIGGINS, ESMOND MACDONALD—Enl 19-11-17; Age 20; Emb 30-4-18; A Cpl A.F.A. Rfts; 6th F.A.B., France, 31-10-18; T Cpl, Education Service, France, 4-1-19; Demob England 10-6-20.
- HOARE, GEORGE MULGRAVE—Enl 20-1-15; Age 18; Emb 25-6-15; Dvr 13th L.H. Rfts; L Cpl 27-2-16; 1st Anzac L.H.R. 1-11-16; Dvr 2nd F.A.B., France, 23-11-17; Demob 10-4-19.
- HODDER, HAROLD CLAUDE—Enl 19-4-15; Age 18; Emb 18-5-15; Cpl with A.M.C. Details; A Sergt 1-2-16; 8th F Amb, France, 9-11-16; 14th F Amb 14-11-16; Demob 24-6-19.
- HODDINOTT, RUPERT URIAH—Enl 19-8-14; Age 24; Emb 20-10-14; Spr 1st Sig Troop A.E.; Appt 2nd Lieut R.F.A. 22-5-15; Transf R.F.C., Sept, 1917; Served in Egypt, France, Salonica and Palestine.
- HODDINOTT, WILLIAM EDWARD—Enl 19-1-15; Age 26; Emb 28-5-15; Sergt 13th L.H.; 5th Div Cavalry 13-3-16; 1st Anzac L.H.R., France, 7-7-16; 57th Bn, France, 30-5-18; Served Gallipoli and France; Demob 29-6-19.
- HOGG, C.—Capt.
- HOGG, CHARLES DE BURGH—Enl 5-10-15; Age 19; Emb 5-1-16; Gunr 4th F.A.B. Rfts; 4th F.A.B., France, 9-3-16; K near Ginchy 31-12-16.
- HOGG, JAMES PETER WALLACE—Enl 19-2-15; Age 21; Emb 10-5-15; Pte 21st Bn; A Sergt 1-11-15; 2nd Lieut 13-12-15, Gallipoli; 6th L.T.M.B., France, 19-4-16; Lieut 7-7-16; T Capt commanding 6th L.T.M.B. 5-4-17; Capt 25-5-17; Twice M Desp 1917; Awarded M.C., Ypres, 1917; Demob 6-6-19.
- HOGG, ROBERT WELTON—Lieut R.A.M.C. 20-4-15; Capt 20-4-16; France, Aug, 1915, to October, 1917; Awarded M.C., Flers, 15-9-16; Bar to M.C. 19-9-17; Demob Aug, 1918.
- HOLDER, ERNEST—Enl 9-7-15; Age 34; Emb 27-9-15; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 24th Bn, Egypt, 10-1-16; L Cpl, France, 3-4-17; Cpl 3-8-18; Transf A.A. Pay Corps, England, 5-2-19; Demob London 10-5-19.
- HOLMES, HARRY HARDING—Enl 19-2-16; Age 26; Emb 20-10-16; Dvr A.A.S.C. Rfts; A.S.C., France, 6-5-18; Demob 20-10-19.
- HOOPER, ALAN EDWARD—Enl 21-10-18; Age 21; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- HOOPER, THOMAS JAMES—Enl 17-7-15; Age 20; Emb 27-10-15; Pte 22nd Bn Rfts; 7th Bn, France, 24-2-16; Cpl 23-3-16; Sergt 6-6-16; Died 27-11-16, France.
- HORDERN, CEDRIC—Surgeon-Lieut R.N.V.R.; At Sea in Torpedo Boat Destroyer until May, 1915; Relieved for six weeks' shore duty, Perth Hospital; Died of Pneumonia, June, 1915.

HORNER, FOULDER WATSON—Enl 16-3-15; Age 26; Emb 2-4-15; Sergt A.A. Pay Corps; S Sergt 1-12-15; Pay Corps, London, 8-5-16; WO (1) 4-10-16; France 13-1-17; M Desp; 2nd Lieut 20-2-19; Lieut 9-10-19; O.C., A.I.F. Depots in South Africa 26-8-19 to 9-9-19; Apptd Winding Up Officer, A.I.F. Depots, South Africa, from 15-4-20; Demob 9-12-20.

HORNER, H. W.

HORSFALL, ALFRED HERBERT—Major R.A.M.C. with Territorials, Palestine and Salonica; Surgeon Specialist to several Hospitals; Served May, 1915, to October, 1920; M Desp 1915.

HORSFALL, LEONARD ARTHUR—Enl Aug, 1916, as Gunr, South African Heavy Artillery; Cpl 1-1-17, France; Killed 23-7-17, near Croiselle, France.

HOSKING, JOHN—Enl 7-12-15; Age 31; Emb 25-9-16; A Cpl 23rd Bn Rfts; A.I.F. H.Q. 23-11-16, England; Cpl 7-4-17; Disch 5-12-17.

HOSKING, R. S.

HOTCHIN, MORTIMER DOUGLAS—Enl 22-1-16; Age 26; Emb 20-5-16; Gunr 23rd A.F.A. Bde; Bdr 17-7-16; T Sergt 2-6-19; Demob 27-9-19.

HOWDEN, THANE McALISTER—Enl 22-9-15; Age 25; Emb 3-7-16; Pte 7th Bn Rfts; 59th Bn, France, 15-11-16; Transf Pay Corps, France, 23-6-18; Sergt 23-6-18; Demob 6-2-20.

HOWLETT, A.

HUGHSTON, JOHNSTON D. H.—Lieut R.A.M.C., April, 1915; with 67th F Amb, France and Salonica; Capt 1917; A Major 1918; W 3-8-18, Salonica; DW Sept, 1918.

HUNT, HAROLD ARTHUR—Enl 2-2-17; Age 36; Emb 9-11-17; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 8th F.A.B., France, 23-6-18; Demob 7-8-19.

HUNTER, DAVID—Enl 18-6-15; Age 22; Emb 26-8-15; Pte 22nd Bn Rfts; 22nd Bn, Gallipoli, 25-10-15; L Cpl 25-10-15; T Cpl, France, 5-6-16; W 27-7-16; RU 25-12-16; Cpl 24-1-17; K 3-5-17, France.

HUNTER, ROBERT WILLIAM—Enl 16-11-15; Age 19; Emb 3-6-16; Sergt 37th Bn, France, 23-11-16; 2nd Lieut 5-3-17; K 23-4-17.

HURREY, HERBERT GRINDELL—Apptd Surgeon-Lieut R.A.N., April, 1915; with Destroyer Flotilla until Oct, 1917; Demob 21-10-17.

HURREY, JAMES STEADMAN—Enl 1-3-15; Age 30; Emb 17-4-15; 2nd Lieut 8th Bn Rfts; 8th Bn, Gallipoli, 29-5-15; Lieut 16-8-15; T Capt 12-3-16; Capt 13-4-16; W 28-7-16, France, remained on duty; M Desp 13-11-16; Appt term 30-6-17.

HURREY, PERCIVAL TOOMEY—Enl 1-4-16; Age 28; Emb 4-4-16; 2nd Lieut 22nd Bn Rfts; 1st Anzac Entrenchg Bn 25-6-16; 21st Bn 26-7-16; W 1-8-16; Lieut 19-9-16; RU 28-9-16; Capt 18-8-17; W 17-3-18, remained on duty; W 4-7-18; Inv Aust and Demob 21-3-20.

HUTCHINSON, REGINALD DEAS—Enl 4-12-16; Age 23; Emb 14-2-17; Pte M.G. Rfts; 15th M.G. Coy, France, 3-10-17; W 24-10-17; RU 8-5-18; Demob 15-11-19.

HUTTON, JAMES COLIN BERT—Enl 2-5-16; Age 19; Emb 5-6-16; Dvr A.S.C.; A.A.M.T., France, 25-11-16; Demob 17-10-19.

HYETT, REGINALD FREDERICK—Enl 31-7-15; Age 24; Emb 22-11-15; Gunr 6th F.A.B.; Cadet R.F.C. 9-11-16; Apptd 2nd Lieut R.F.C. 16-3-17.

INGLIS, JOHN ELLIS—Enl 1-11-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 30-11-18.

INGLIS, THOMAS TREVLYN—Enl 14-10-14; Age 19; Emb 20-10-14; Gnr 3rd F.A.B.; Gallipoli; W France 30-10-17; RU 19-3-18; Demob 24-3-19.

- INGLIS, WILLIE SCOTT—Enl 1-10-17; Age 22; Emb 2-2-18; Gunr 36th H.A.G.; 2nd S Batty, France, 9-2-19; Demob 13-2-20.
- IRVING, HAROLD ALFRED CARDALE—Enl 10-8-15; Age 44; Emb 10-11-15; Capt A.M.C.; Major 12-10-17; M Desp; Demob 11-1-20.
- IRWIN, W. L.
- ISRAEL, MORRIS SAMUEL—Enl 4-11-14; Age 19; Emb 1-2-15; Spr 3rd Sig Sqdn, Gallipoli; 1st Sig Sqdn 3-4-16; L Cpl 6-8-16; 2nd Cpl, Palestine, 9-11-16; M.M., Jaffa, 2-12-17; Cpl 15-6-18; Sergt 2nd Sig Sqdn 20-7-18; M Desp 19-9-18; Demob 28-10-19.
- JACKSON, HAROLD EDGAR ATHELING—App Capt A.M.C. 20-8-14; Age 39; Emb 19-10-14 as RMO 8th Bn; Mentioned Div Routine Orders, Gallipoli, 28-6-15; Inv Aust Sick 17-3-16; App Ter 20-5-16.
- JACKSON, JAMES LINCOLN—Enl 17-8-18; Age 20; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- JACKSON, PELHAM STEANE—Enl 16-1-15; Age 25; Emb 2-6-15; Tpr 11th L.H.; 2nd L.H., Gallipoli, 29-8-15; 11th L.H. 22-2-16; W 7-8-16, El Ferdan, and remained on duty; DW 19-4-17, Mendur.
- JACOBS, ALFRED NAILER—Enl 5-1-16; Age 18; Emb 11-5-17; Dvr A.M.C. Rfts; 15th F Amb, France, 27-9-17; M.M., Bellicourt, 29-9-18; Sergt Education Service 23-1-19; Demob 4-9-19.
- JAMIESON, STANLEY CONNIBERE—App Capt A.M.C. 12-9-18; Age 48; Emb 14-9-18; Palestine, Oct, '18; RMO 8th L.H., Dec, '18; Demob, March, '19.
- JARVIE, KENNETH RICHARD—Enl 23-6-15; Age 21; Emb 10-9-15; Pte 7th Bn Rfts; 7th Bn, Gallipoli, 7-12-15; L Cpl 9-12-15; L Sergt 15-2-16; Sergt, France, 6-6-16; W 27-6-16; 2nd Lieut 1-8-17; RU 1-11-17; Lieut 1-1-18; Demob 18-10-19.
- JENKINS, CLAUDE BENJAMIN—Enl 17-10-16; Age 22; Emb 9-5-17; Sapper Wireless Rfts; 1st Cav Div Sig Sqdn, Basrah, 25-6-17; Cpl 29-9-17; 2nd Div Sig Coy, France, 3-12-18; Demob 25-9-19.
- JENNER, LESLIE—Y.M.C.A.; Emb 3-4-17; H.Q. Staff, England, 21-5-17; France 8-6-17.
- JOHNSON, C. H.—Major.
- JOHNSON, NEVILLE ARTHUR GULL—Enl 7-3-16; Age 19; Emb 5-2-17; Pte 3rd L.H. F Amb Rfts; 3rd L.H. F Amb, Palestine, 3-4-17; Dvr 28-10-17; Demob 11-7-19.
- JOHNSON, CLAUDE CECIL—Enl 5-12-17; Age 32; Emb 22-12-17; 2 A/M A.F.C. Rfts; A.F.C., England, 13-2-18; A Cpl 23-5-18; Sergt 24-10-18; A WO 10-4-19; Demob 28-9-19.
- JOHNSTON, GEORGE ROBINSON—Enl 19-6-15; Age 19; Emb 26-8-15; Pte 6th Bn Rfts; 6th Bn, Gallipoli, 31-10-15; W 23-4-17, France; Transf A.F.C. as 2 A/M 15-12-17; Died of Injuries, Wortley Downs Aerodrome, 24-3-18.
- JONES, A.
- JONES, DAVID HENRY—Enl 17-12-17; Age 19; Emb 28-2-18; 2 A/M A.F.C. Rfts; A.F.C., England, 20-4-18; Demob 1-7-19.
- JONES, EDWARD RICHARD—Enl 21-9-14; Age 18; Emb 22-12-14; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 2nd F.A.B., Gallipoli, 6-9-15; Gassed, Belgium, 6-11-17; Inv Aust 21-4-18; Disch 28-6-18.

JONES, LOFTUS EDWARD PERCIVAL—At Shanghai 1914; Left for England 25-12-14; App Capt 7th Bn Yorkshire Regt 23-2-15; France 13-7-15; K at Voormezele, near Ypres, 3-8-15.

JONES, R.

JONES, W. A.—Capt.

JOYNT, WILBUR FRANCIS—Enl 4-8-16; Age 18; Emb 19-2-17; Pte 6th Bn Rfts; 6th Bn, France, 9-11-17; Gassed 25-8-18; Inv Aust 12-12-18; Disch 3-3-19.

KANE, ERIC DUNCAN—Enl 4-11-18; Age 18; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 11-12-18.

KANE, HUGH ALEXANDER—Enl 11-2-15; Age 18; Emb 4-6-15; Pte 6th F Amb; Transf A.M.T. as Dvr 29-1-17; Demob 15-8-19.

KEIG, HAROLD BROWN—Enl 12-7-16; Age 24; Emb 16-8-16; Staff Sergt Dispenser, Transports; Disch 16-4-17.

KEIG, NORMAN RODGER—Enl 12-7-15; Age 28; Emb 7-3-16; Pte 23rd Bn Rfts; 23rd Bn, France, 7-8-16; W 9-11-16; RU 7-11-17; Gassed 23-7-18; Demob 13-9-19.

KELSO, ALEXANDER EDWARD—Enl 31-12-15; Age 21; Emb 20-6-16; Sapper 10th F.C.E.; Sergt 3rd Div Engr H.Q. 6-2-17; W 3-5-17; RU 7-1-18; M.M., near Le Catelet, 29-9-18 to 1-10-18; 2nd Lieut 30-10-18; Lieut 1-2-19; Education Service; Demob 15-5-19.

KELSO, A. W.

KEMP, RONALD COMPTON—Enl 17-6-16; Age 19; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 22nd Bn Rfts; 22nd Bn, France, 23-3-17; W 3-5-17; Inv Aust 15-4-18; Disch 7-9-18.

KENDALL, ERNEST ARTHUR—App Lt-Col A.A.V.C. 18-10-15; Age 39; Emb 12-11-15; Col and DDVS, Egypt, 24-2-16; Attached Veterinary Directorate, France, 20-10-16; M Desp 1917; C.M.G. 1-1-18; App Ter 13-2-20.

KENNEDY, ARTHUR ALEXANDER—Enl 17-8-14; Age 25; Emb 19-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; Gallipoli; L Cpl 27-1-16; Cpl 24-4-16; Disch 16-3-17 and App 2nd Lieut R.F.C.

KENNEDY, DONALD WEBB—Enl 7-7-15; Age 23; Emb 26-11-15; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 8th Bn, Egypt, 24-2-16; L Cpl 29-8-16; Cpl 23-9-16; Sergt 6-10-16; 2nd Lieut 19-12-17; Lieut 6-5-18; Demob 28-9-19.

KENNEDY, WILLIAM JOHN—Enl 1-1-17; Age 19; Emb 11-5-17; Gunr 36th H.A.G.; 55th Siege Bty, France, 5-11-17; Demob 27-7-19.

KERR, ALAN JAMES—Enl 19-1-15; Age 20; Emb 10-5-15; Pte 24th Bn; Sergt 6-6-15; 2nd Lieut 15-8-15; Gallipoli; Lieut 8-12-15; K Pozieres 27-7-16.

KERR, ROBERT CREWE—Enl 26-8-15; Age 22; Emb 4-4-16; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; Inv Aust Sick 27-7-17; Disch 13-3-18.

KERR, WILLIAM BUCHANAN—App 2nd Lieut 16th Bn 23-9-14; Age 21; Emb 22-12-14; K Gallipoli 2-5-15.

KERRIGAN, PATRICK MICHAEL—Enl 29-7-15; Age 43; Emb 11-10-15; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; Egypt; Disch 8-5-16; Re-enl 10-1-17; Pte Depot Unit; Sergt 19-1-17; Disch 26-5-17.

KING, HAROLD NORMAN—Enl 29-1-16; Age 29; Emb 3-6-16; Cpl 37th Bn; Demob 30-4-19.

KIRKLAND, WILLIAM ANGUS—Enl 17-8-14; Age 20; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; W Helles, May, '15; RU 9-7-15; L Cpl 4-9-15; W near Flers 4-11-16; RU 21-6-17; Sergt 18-8-17; DW near Ypres 20-9-17.

- KNAPTON, ALAN ELMLY—Enl 18-11-17; Age 30; Emb 30-4-18; Tpr 8th L.H. Rfts; 8th L.H., Palestine, 19-8-18; Demob 24-9-19.
- KNEEBONE, CLIVE LANCEY—Enl 30-9-14; Age 19; Emb 22-12-14; Pte 4th F Amb; Gallipoli; L Sergt 30-5-16; Sergt 30-8-16, France; Staff Sergt 5-1-17; Demob 31-1-19.
- KNEEBONE, FREDERICK VALENTINE—Enl 1-5-16; Age 24; Emb 1-8-16; Pte 60th Bn Rfts; 60th Bn, France, 2-1-17; Gassed 16-10-17; RU 20-2-18; W 25-3-18; Inv Aust and Disch 23-12-18.
- KNIGHT, GLEN ALBURN WILLIAM JAMES—App Capt A.M.C. 1-4-15; Major 2nd F Amb, Egypt, Jan. '16; Lt-Col, OC Aust Officers' Convalescent Hospital, Cobham, Nov, '17; O.B.E.; Demob 21-4-19.
- KNIGHT, GORDON GUTHRIE—Enl 21-2-18; Age 22; Emb 5-6-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; A.V. Hosp, France, 1-2-19; Demob 26-9-19.
- KNOX, GEORGE HODGES—App Capt 23rd Bn 29-3-15; Age 29; Major 1-4-15; Emb 10-5-15; Lt-Col and CO 23rd Bn, Gallipoli, 27-8-15; Commandant Training Depot, England, 25-10-16; M Desp and C.M.G. 1917; App Ter 26-6-18; M Desp 1918; Reappd Lt-Col Transport Service 4-8-19; App Ter 18-2-20.
- KNOX, WILLIAM JOHNSTONE—App 2nd Lieut A.F.A. Rfts 1-5-15; Age 27; Emb 14-5-15; Gallipoli 24-9-15; Capt 3rd F.A.B. 12-3-16; T Major 6-3-17; M Desp 9-4-17; W 19-8-17; M.C.; DW 20-8-17.
- KOZMINSKY, MAURICE EDWARD—App 2nd Lieut 7th Bn Rfts 8-11-15; Age 31; Emb 7-3-16; 7th Bn, France, 22-7-16; DW near Pozieres 19-8-16.
- KRONE, FRANK OSRIC—Enlisted in England.
- KYD, ALAN GEORGE—Enl 17-8-14; Age 20; Emb 21-10-14; Gunr 2nd F.A.B.; Bdr, Gallipoli, 5-11-15; 14th F.A.B. 16-3-16; Cpl 26-4-16; Sergt 22-5-16; Gassed 1-8-17; RU 27-8-17; M.M. and Gassed 30-10-17; RU 26-3-18; C. de G. (Belg) 19-7-18; Demob 18-2-20.
- LAIDLAW, THOMAS SYDNEY ARMSTRONG—Enl 2-8-18; A.F.C. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- LAING, ALEXANDER BRUCE COOPER—Enl 19-7-15; Age 25; Emb 18-11-15; Cpl 4th F.A.B.; 2nd Lieut 2-2-17; W 2-4-17; Lieut 1-8-17; Education Services 2-11-18; Demob 18-7-19.
- LAING, JOHN BRUCE—App 2nd Lieut 5th Bn Rfts 16-7-15; Age 23; Emb 29-12-15; 57th Bn, Egypt, 7-4-16; Lieut 30-5-16; Capt 1-11-16; M.C. near Genedecourt 14-2-17; Adjutant 14th Training Bn 30-9-18; Demob 27-6-19.
- LAKE, CECIL LANCELOT—Enl 6-12-15; Age 27; Emb 4-4-16; Pte 58th Bn Rfts; 59th Bn, Egypt, 24-5-16; France 29-6-16; K Fleurbaix 19-7-16.
- LAMBLE, GEORGE EDWIN—App Chaplain-Capt 1-10-16; Age 39; Emb 25-10-16; Attached 6th Inf Bde, France, 9-3-17; App Ter 5-6-18.
- LANDELS, ARCHIBALD COPELAND—Enl 14-8-18; Age 18; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- LANDY, HERBERT WILSON—Enl 18-9-16; Age 23; Emb 14-2-17; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; A.I.F. H.Q. 6-12-18; Demob 7-3-19.
- LANGLANDS, FRANCIS HENRY—App Major A.M.C. 25-4-17; Age 50; Emb 25-4-17; 1st A.A.H., England, 2-7-17; 1st A.G.H., France, 26-11-17; Surgical Specialist 1-8-18; Lt-Col 6-11-18; App Ter 24-1-19.
- LARARD, THOMAS WALTER—Enl 27-9-16; Age 23; Emb 23-12-16; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 4th F.A.B., France, 18-8-17; W 28-9-17; RU 16-3-18; Demob 24-8-19.

- LATHAM, JOHN GREIG—Enl A.I.F. 1917; Transf at request of Navy as Hon Lieut-Commander and Legal Adviser to Minister for Navy; Accompanied Prime Minister to attend Supreme War Council and Allied Peace Conference; C.M.G.; App Ter, Oct, 1919.
- LATHAM, LESLIE SCOTT—App Major A.M.C. 1-8-16; Age 37; Emb 5-9-16; 14th A.G.H., Egypt, 7-10-16; Inv Aust Sick 23-8-17; App Ter 11-1-18.
- LAW, MARCIAN—Enl 30-10-15; Age 23; Emb 28-1-16; Pte 6th Bn Rfts; France 30-7-16; W 16-8-16; 2nd M.G. Coy 14-11-16; Demob 21-8-19.
- LAW, PALMER—Enl 22-9-14; Age 19; Emb 21-12-14; Dvr 7th Coy A.S.C.; Gallipoli; France; Disch 22-10-17.
- LAWRENCE, ARTHUR POOLE—App Capt A.M.C. 16-11-16; Age 23; Emb 19-2-17; 1st A.G.H., France, 30-9-17; 6th F Amb 13-10-17; RMO 23rd and 24th Bns; M.C. near Montbrehain 3-10-18; Demob 23-4-20.
- LAWRENCE, GUY A.—Capt A.M.C.; RMO 4th Div Train 1917; M.C.
- LAWSON, THOMAS CALVERT—Enl 31-7-15; Age 21; Emb 23-11-15; Pte 8th Bn Rfts; 8th Bn, France, 26-5-16; Inv Aust Sick 17-10-16; Disch 30-3-17.
- LECKY, JAMES ALEXANDER—Enl 25-2-16; Age 25; Emb 20-5-16; Gunr 8th F.A.B.; W 22-10-18; DW 14-11-18.
- LECKY, WILLIAM MERVYN—Enl 26-6-15; Age 20; Emb 18-11-15; Gunr 4th F.A.B.; France 19-3-16; M.M. 23-8-18; K Mont St. Quentin 1-9-18.
- LESLIE, ALEXANDER HENDERSON—Enl 29-8-17; Age 20; Emb 1-5-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; 12th F.A.B., France, 24-10-18; Demob 6-12-19.
- LESLIE, JAMES—Enl 16-8-15; Age 25; Emb 28-1-16; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 25th F.A.B., France, 8-7-16; W 25-7-17; RU 30-7-17; W 30-9-17; RU 26-1-18; Demob 22-8-19.
- LESLIE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER—K.
- LEVY, JACK MARKS—Enl 18-2-15; Age 21; Emb 8-5-15; Pte 23rd Bn; RQMS 2nd Div H.Q., Gallipoli; WO, France, 30-7-16; Transf A.A.P.C. 7-4-17; Disch England 29-11-18.
- LEWIS, G.
- LIDDELOW, AUBREY—App 2nd Lieut 8th Bn Rfts; Age 38; Emb 22-12-14; 7th Bn, Egypt, 3-4-15; Lieut, Gallipoli, 25-4-15; W 25-4-15; RU 26-6-15; W 12-7-15; RU 22-10-15; Capt 28-1-16; 59th Bn, Egypt; K Fleurbaix 19-7-16.
- LILLEY, DAVID McMURTRIE—App 2nd Lieut 7th M.G. Coy 17-1-16; Age 33; Emb 29-3-16; 7th M.G. Coy, France, 17-7-16; Lieut 10-8-16; W 8-11-16; RU 2-12-16; 3rd M.G. Bn 13-7-18; T Capt 31-10-18; Demob 12-12-19.
- LILLIE, CYRIL McEACHERN—App 2nd Lieut 5th Bn 24-8-14; Age 19; Emb 21-10-14; Lieut, Gallipoli, 26-5-15; Mention Div Orders 13-7-15; Capt 2-3-16; D.S.O., July, '16, for work at Fleurbaix, Messines and Pozieres; M Desp 3-11-16; W 4-10-17; RU 5-1-18; Demob England 31-12-19.
- LIMEROCK, JOHN GRIEVE—Enl 10-3-15; Age 20; Emb 17-6-15; Pte 7th Bn Rfts; A Cpl 7th Bn, Gallipoli, 5-8-15; K Lone Pine 9-8-15.
- LINTON, ANDREW NOEL DU MOULIN—Enl 18-12-17; Age 18; Emb 31-8-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; 4th Div Sig Coy, France, 1-2-19; Demob 8-9-19.
- LIONEL, F.
- LITTLE, JAMES SIMCOE—Enl 14-4-15; Age 18; Emb 17-6-15; Pte 14th Bn Rfts; 14th Bn, Gallipoli, 1-8-15; Inv Aust Sick 10-7-16; Disch 18-9-16.

- LITTLE, LEO PAUL**—Enl 18-1-16; Age 23; Emb 3-6-16; Sergt 37th Bn; 2nd Lieut, France, 17-1-17; Lieut 6-5-17; W and M.C., Messines, 7-6-17; RU 1-9-17; Transf A.F.C. 22-5-18; Injured Aeroplane Accident 6-7-18; App Ter 19-8-19.
- LITTLE, ROBERT ALEXANDER**—Flight Sub-Lieut R.N.A.S. 1916; D.S.C. Feb, '17; Bar to D.S.C. and C. de G., May, '17; D.S.O. 1-7-17; Bar to D.S.O. later; K May, 1918.
- LITTLEJOHN, CHARLES WILLIAM BERRY**—Lieut R.A.M.C. 4-8-14; 2nd Cav F Amb, France, Aug, '14; W Ypres; Capt, Aug, '15; Served also in Italy and Balkans; Awarded M.C. and C. de G. (Belg) 1918; Demob 20-11-18.
- LITTLEJOHN, EUAN IRONSIDE**—Enl 25-11-14; Age 22; Emb 25-11-14; Pte A.M.C.; Gallipoli; Returned 26-5-15 to complete medical course; Disch 29-3-16; App Capt A.M.C. 19-9-16; Emb 16-12-16; 3rd Aust C.C.S., France, 4-8-17; M Desp; Demob 2-4-20.
- LODGE, LORENZO JOHN**—Enl 7-2-16; Age 20; Emb 20-5-16; Gunr 8th F.A.B.; Inv Aust 15-3-18; Died Macleod 15-6-18.
- LONG, CUTHBERT JAMES**—Enl 29-8-14; Age 44; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 7th Bn; K Gallipoli 25-4-15.
- LONG, LEONARD**—App Lt-Col 15-8-14; Age 36; Emb 19-10-14; CO 4th L.H.; Gallipoli and France; App Ter 12-5-17.
- LORIMER, GEORGE ALEXANDER**—Enl 3-8-15; Age 39; Emb 19-7-16; Pte 23rd Bn Rfts; 23rd Bn, France, 23-10-17; W 23-7-18; Inv Aust 2-1-19; Demob 12-4-19.
- LORIMER, JOHN ARCHER**—App 2nd Lieut 23rd Bn 24-3-15; Age 31; Emb 8-5-15; Lieut 26-8-15; Gallipoli; App Ter 17-2-19.
- LOTHIAN, JOHN GEORGE**—Enl 23-6-15; Age 22; Emb 6-6-16; Pte 10th F Amb; Transf 37th Bn 31-7-17; Demob 16-9-19.
- LOVE, ALAN JOSEPH**—App Major 10th L.H. 28-10-14; Age 42; Emb 8-2-15; Gallipoli; CO 2nd L.H. Training Regt, Egypt, 22-7-16; App Ter 13-2-19, on taking up Civil Appointment.
- LOVE, JOSEPH**—App Capt A.M.C. 28-5-18; Age 33; Emb 19-6-18; RMO 1st M.G. Bn, France, 27-1-19; App Ter 26-12-19.
- LOVE, STUART GILKISON**—App 2nd Lieut R.E. 3-3-15; France 14-3-15; Lieut 2-4-15; Capt 26-6-15; M.C. 1-1-16; Major 18-5-16; D.S.O. 1-1-18; Bar to D.S.O., March, '18; Five times M Desp; Demob 14-3-19.
- LUCAS, KEITH MACKIE**—Enl 21-8-15; Age 18; Emb 18-11-15; Dvr 4th F.A.B.; 2nd D.A.C., France, 27-6-17; 4th F.A.B. 10-4-18; Demob 2-8-19.
- LUNNEY, NORMAN ERNEST**—Enl 2-3-17; Age 18; Emb 9-11-17; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 11th F.A.B., France, 20-4-18; Demob 12-9-19.
- LYELL, GEORGE**—Enl 1-2-16; Age 21; Emb 6-5-16; Tpr 4th L.H. Rfts; 4th M.G. Sqdn, Palestine, 23-2-17; Demob 12-9-19.
- LYNALL, FRANK EDGAR PARKES**—Enl 5-7-15; Age 21; Emb 11-10-15; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; 5th Bn, Egypt, 22-2-16; K Pozieres 25-7-16.
- LYON, JOHN ALVA STURGES**—Enl 20-3-15; Age 21; Emb 8-5-15; Cpl 6th Inf Bde H.Q.; Gallipoli; Inv Aust 9-2-16; Re-emb 19-2-17; 21st Bn, France, 12-8-17; W 4-10-17; RU 5-2-18; L Sergt 27-3-18; M.M., Ville-sur-Ancre, 19-5-18; W 20-5-18; RU 6-7-18; W 5-10-18; Demob 18-5-19.
- LYTLE, ARTHUR JOHN**—Enl 11-5-17; Age 25; Emb 4-8-17; Tpr L.H. Rfts; 12th F.A.B., France, 22-1-18; M.M. 7-7-18; Gassed 28-9-18; T Bdr 25-1-19; Demob 17-6-20.

- LYTTLE, SAMUEL PERCIVAL—App Capt A.M.C. 1-12-15; Age 27; Emb 22-12-15; RMO 7th Bn, France, 23-7-16; W 4-11-16, and Inv Aust; App Ter 30-5-17.
- MACAULAY, MAXWELL—Enl 25-2-16; A.M.C. Rfts; France, 6th F Amb; Gassed 23-12-17; Inv Aust 4-6-18.
- MACDERMID, DONALD ROY—Enl 23-9-14; Age 28; Emb 22-12-14; Pte 14th Bn; Sergt, Gallipoli, 1-5-15; 2nd Lieut 27-5-15; Lieut 20-1-16; Capt 5-2-17; App Ter 20-6-18.
- MACDONALD, JOHN ANDREW—Enl 20-11-16; Age 34; Emb 29-1-17; Pte 28th Bn Rfts; 28th Bn, France, 31-7-17; K near Ypres 20-9-17.
- MacDONALD, JOHN SMITH—Enl 4-9-16; Age 19; Emb 23-11-16; Dvr 1st D.A.C. Rfts; France 19-8-17; W 21-10-17; RU 20-5-18; Demob 29-6-19.
- MACDOUGALL, ALEXANDER LAWSON—Enl 3-10-16; Age 21; Emb 17-1-17; 2 A/M A.F.C. Rfts; A.F.C., France, 11-12-17; Demob 17-5-19.
- MACGIBBON, ALEXANDER JOHN—Enl 18-9-14; Age 23; Emb 20-10-14; Gunr 2nd F.A.B.; Bdr 31-5-15, Gallipoli; K 10-6-15.
- MACGIBBON, HARRY—Enl 24-5-15; Age 22; Emb 23-9-15; Tpr 8th L.H. Rfts; 8th L.H. 26-12-15; Dvr, Palestine, 12-9-17; Demob 3-8-19.
- MACGLASHAN, NEIL STEWART—Enl 8-1-16; Age 25; Emb 17-1-17; 1st A/M A.F.C. Rfts; France, 16-12-17; Demob 24-7-19.
- MACKAY, A.
- MACKAY, DAVID GLEN—Enl 18-1-15; Age 26; Emb 28-5-15; Cpl 13th L.H.; Gallipoli; 5th Div Cavalry 13-3-16; 2nd Lieut 39th Bn 2-7-17; Lieut 5-9-17; W near Passchendaele 4-10-17; DW 5-10-17.
- MACKAY, GEORGE ERIC—Enl 12-5-15; Age 18; Emb 4-6-15; Pte 6th F Amb; Returned Australia 9-9-16 to complete Medical Course; Disch 3-11-16.
- MACKAY, JOSEPH—App 2nd Lieut 14th Bn Rfts 8-10-15; Age 21; Emb 23-11-15; 14th Bn 4-3-16; Lieut 10-4-16; W Bois Grenier 3-7-16; RU 27-9-16; Capt 5-2-17; Demob 31-7-19.
- MACKAY, NORMAN JOHN—App Capt A.M.C. 22-3-16; Age 25; Emb 23-3-16; 14th F Amb, France, 5-9-16; M.C.; 3rd A.G.H. 1-11-18; Demob 7-7-19.
- MACKENZIE, JOHN KEITH DOUGLAS—Enl 12-2-17; Age 19; Emb 9-11-17; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 2nd F Amb, France, 26-8-18; Demob 10-5-19.
- MACKINTOSH, JOHN ALEXANDER—Enl 19-8-14; Age 22; Emb 20-10-14; Tpr 4th L.H.; Gallipoli; L Cpl 30-5-16; Cpl 4-8-17; T Sergt 6-6-18; W Palestine 1-10-18; Demob 2-4-19.
- MACLAREN, JOHN FORBES—Enl 15-3-15; Age 20; Emb 8-5-15; Pte 21st Bn; Gallipoli; Cpl, Flanders, 1-10-16; T Sergt 22-11-17; Gas NCO 6th Inf Bde H.Q. 22-7-18; A.A.P.C. 25-12-18; Demob 8-4-20.
- MACNEIL, ALEXANDER ROWAN—App Lieut 21st Bn 28-4-15; Age 21; Emb 10-5-15; *Southland*; Gallipoli; France 26-3-16; Capt 23-7-16; W and M.C. 26-8-16; RU 24-11-16; Bar to M.C. 19-5-18; T Major 5-8-18; Demob 5-7-19.
- MACNEIL, J.—Enlisted in New Zealand Infantry; Killed in France.
- MACNEIL, NEIL HARCOURT—Enl England 11-9-14; Inns of Court Territorial Bn; App 2nd Lieut Highland Light Inf 28-11-14; Lieut 17-8-15; W 26-9-15; M.C. Loos; Capt 18-11-16; M Desp; Transf R.F.C. 17-8-17.
- MACNICOL, ROY PUEREFOY DUNBAR—Enl 15-2-16; Age 27; Emb 1-8-16; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 13th F.A.B., France, 15-1-17; W 21-8-17; RU 14-9-17; W 16-10-17; Inv Aust and Disch 24-9-18.

- MACPHERSON, COLIN—Enl 21-1-17; Age 19; Emb 11-5-17; A.F.A. Rfts; 4th D.A.C., France, 11-10-17; 10th F.A.B. 8-11-17; W 1-6-18; RU 21-7-18; Demob 5-9-19.
- MACROBERTS, ANDREW HAMILTON—Enl 27-8-15; Age 38; Emb 29-12-15; Pte 15th Bn Rfts; 15th Bn, Egypt, 6-3-16; W near Pozieres 10-8-16; RU 12-9-16; L Cpl 27-9-16; Transf 60th Bn 30-12-16; Cpl 27-2-17; 2nd Lieut 29-7-17; Lieut 1-2-18; Demob 10-9-19.
- MACTAGGART, DAN ERIC—Enl 4-8-16; Age 20; Emb 10-2-17; A Cpl A.F.A. Rfts; 3rd D.A.C., France, 13-8-17; 7th F.A.B. 7-9-17; Transf A.F.C. 13-2-18; 2nd Lieut 1-4-19; Demob 17-10-19.
- MACVEAN, ALAN COLIN—Enl 9-10-17; Age 21; Emb 6-8-18; A Sergt A.M.C. Rfts; Pte A.M.C., England, 13-10-18; Demob 16-6-20.
- MACVEAN, ARMSTRONG POLIAH—Enl 15-1-16; Age 43; Emb 4-4-16; Pte 7th Bn Rfts; 7th Bn, France, 25-11-16; T. Cpl 2nd F.C.E. 1-3-19; Demob 3-12-19.
- MACVEAN, CLIVE ALLAN—Enl 15-11-17; Age 19; Emb 13-3-18; Pte 28th Bn Rfts; 28th Bn, France, 26-8-18; Demob 3-11-19.
- MACVEAN, WILLIAM HILL—Enl 10-8-15; Age 23; Emb 18-2-16; Pte 29th Bn Rfts; 29th Bn, France, 28-9-16; W 27-10-16; RU 18-3-17; Transf 39th Bn 26-7-17; W 12-10-17; RU 23-11-17; Demob 25-2-20.
- MADDEN, GEOFFREY—Enl 28-9-16; Age 23; Emb 11-5-17; A Cpl A.F.A. Rfts; 4th D.A.C., France, 8-10-17; W 12-10-17; RU 29-10-17; Pte 4th Mobile Vet Section 28-11-17; Demob 9-6-19.
- MADDEN, J.
- MAGENNIS, CLAUDE HENRY—Enl 5-9-16; Age 32; Emb 14-2-17; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 8th F.A.B., France, 15-8-17; A.I.F. H.Q., London, 25-3-18; Demob 9-10-20.
- MAGENNIS, RICHMOND ROBERT—Enl 10-10-16; Age 27; Emb 9-11-17; A Cpl A.F.A. Rfts; Gunr 2nd F.A.B., France, 28-3-18; Dvr 1-9-18; Demob 19-11-19.
- MAHLSTEDT, ALBERT CHARLES—Enl 17-6-18; Age 20; Emb 31-8-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; 6th Bn 14-11-18; Demob 14-11-19.
- MAILER, DAVID—Enl 23-2-16; Age 41; Emb 31-5-16; Pte 3rd Aust C.C.S.; France 27-9-16; Demob 20-7-19.
- MALE, LINDSAY GORDON—Enl 2-6-15; Age 19; Emb 17-7-15; Pte No. 2 Hospital Ship; Cpl, Dec, '15; Disch 16-3-16.
- MALING, GERALD ABBOTT—Enl 8-11-15; Age 18; Emb 5-1-16; Dvr A.F.A. Rfts; 2nd D.A.C., France, 13-5-16; 4th F.A.B. 26-1-17; Inv Aust and Disch 27-3-18.
- MALYON, C.
- MANIACHI, NICHOLAS ALEXANDER—Enl 28-6-15; Age 19; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 6th Bn Rfts; 6th Bn, France, 2-4-17; Demob 28-11-19.
- MANNING, CHARLES HENTY—Enl 19-11-14; Age 36; Emb 21-12-14; Dvr 3rd F.A.B.; K Gallipoli 3-7-15.
- MARKS, LIONEL M. B.—Enl 22-9-14; Age 32; Emb 22-12-14; Sergt 13th Bn; K Gallipoli 3-5-15.
- MARKS, S. C.
- MARR, N. V.
- MARSHALL, CRAWFORD CLELAND—App Capt A.M.C. 7-1-18; Age 36; Emb 2-2-18; 8th F Amb, France, 22-4-18; Demob 17-9-19.

- MARSHALL, DAVID RONALD**—Enl 7-12-17; Age 20; Emb 30-4-18; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 2nd F.A.B., France, 4-12-18; Demob 21-8-19.
- MARSHALL, J. V.**—Capt.
- MARSHALL, LOUIS BUVELOT**—Enl 26-10-15; Age 25; Emb 18-11-15; Gunr 4th F.A.B.; Bdr 22-1-16; Cpl 1-5-16, France; Sergt 1-8-16; 2nd Lieut 12-7-17; Lieut 12-10-17; M.C., Aug, '18; W 2-10-18; Demob 28-10-19.
- MARSHALL, NORMAN**—Enl 17-8-14; Age 28; Emb 21-10-14; Sergt 5th Bn; 2nd Lieut, Gallipoli, 28-4-15; Special Mention, Gallipoli, 25-4-15 to 5-5-15; Lieut 26-8-15; M.C.; Capt 57th Bn 2-4-16; Major 1-7-16; Lt-Col and CO 60th Bn 10-4-17; D.S.O., Polygon Wood, Sept, '17; Bar to D.S.O., Villers Bretonneux, April, '18; 2nd Bar to D.S.O., Peronne, Sept, '18; five times M Desp; Sports Control Board, London, 15-5-19; Demob 14-2-20.
- MARSHALL, ROBERT WATSON**—Enl 5-8-15; Age 28; Emb 23-11-15; L Cpl 5th F.C.E.; T Cpl 12th F.C.E. 25-6-16; Cpl 26-5-17; Sergt 1-6-17; Transf 60th Bn 2-6-18; M.M. 8/9-8-18; 2nd Lieut 59th Bn 18-9-18; W 29-9-18; Lieut 23-12-18; Demob 23-8-19.
- MARTIN, CHARLES FRED ROPER**—Enl 15-3-15; Age 18; Emb 25-6-15; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; 5th Bn, Gallipoli, 5-8-15; 2nd M.G. Coy 13-3-16; L Cpl 22-3-16; Cpl 8-12-16; Sergt 7-2-17; M Desp 1917; 2nd Lieut 2-2-18; Lieut 1-8-18; Sports Control Board after Armistice; Demob 6-8-19.
- MARTIN, ERNEST MILTON**—Enl 8-7-15; Age 22; Emb 12-11-15; Pte 2nd Aust C.C.S.; 24th Bn, France, 27-4-16; 2nd Lieut 31-8-17; Lieut 31-12-17; K Mont St. Quentin 31-8-18.
- MARTIN, H. J.**
- MARTIN, W. J.**
- MASON, HAROLD JOSEPH**—Enl 1-2-17; Age 18; Emb 11-5-17; Dvr A.F.A. Rfts; 2nd F.A.B., Belgium, 12-11-17; Demob 30-10-19.
- MATHEW, ASHLEY CHARLES**—Enl 6-3-15; Age 23; Emb 25-6-15; Pte 19th Bn; Gallipoli; W 28-2-17; RU 10-3-17; W 3-5-17, Bullecourt; Inv Aust 20-12-17; Disch 11-5-18.
- MATHEW, JOHN MORTIMER**—App 2nd Lieut 6th Bn Rfts 10-2-15; Age 25; Emb 13-4-15; 6th Bn, Gallipoli 31-5-15; Inv Aust Sick 17-3-16; App Lieut Sea Transport Services 12-2-17; Adjutant on H.M.A.T. *Ballarat* when torpedoed; T Capt, April, '18; Staff Officer for Invalids and Returned Soldiers; App Ter, Nov, '18.
- MATHEW, MUNGO SCOTT**—Enl 5-1-16; Age 23; Emb 20-6-16; L Cpl 10th F.C.E.; France; Demob 25-9-19.
- MATHEW, RANDOLPH YULE**—Enl 19-2-17; Age 20; Emb 26-11-17; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 8th F.A.B., France, 29-6-18; W 20-10-18; Demob 4-6-19.
- MATHIESON, D.**—Lieut.
- MATHIESON, HARRY HAMILTON**—Enl 7-5-18; Age 18; Emb 17-7-18; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 1st F.A.B., France, 4-12-18; Demob 16-8-19.
- MATHIESON, J.**—Capt.
- MATHIESON, JOHN**—Enl 5-9-16; Age 18; Emb 22-12-16; 2 A/M A.F.C. Rfts; 71st Sqdn A.F.C., France, 16-12-17; Demob 17-5-19.
- MATHIESON, O.**
- MATHIESON, WILLIAM HENRY**—Enl 2-11-18; Age 21; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 12-12-18.

- MATHIESON, WILLIAM HAROLD—Enl 14-7-15; Age 24; Emb 27-5-16; Sergt 10th M.G. Coy; CQMS, England, 12-8-16; 2nd Lieut, France, 9-2-17; Lieut 25-9-17; twice M Desp; Aw C. de G. (Belg); Demob 14-7-19.
- MATOOREKOS, PANAYE—Enl 25-4-17; Age 19; Emb 9-11-17; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 8th F.A.B., France, 19-3-18; Disch England 8-3-19.
- MAUGHAN, DAVID LANDALE—Enl 30-5-15; Age 34; Emb 8-10-15; Pte 2nd Bn Rfts; 2nd Bn, Egypt, 21-1-16; L Cpl 3-2-16; 14th M.G. Coy 23-4-16; Cpl 7-2-17; 2nd Lieut 25-7-17; K Polygon Wood 26-9-17.
- MAXWELL, JOHN LANGFORD—Enl 23-5-17; Age 20; Emb 21-11-17; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 24th Bn, France, 26-4-18; K Montbrehain 5-10-18.
- MAY, LEONARD GILBERT—Enl 28-5-15; Age 20; Emb 10-9-15; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 2nd F.A.B., Egypt, 20-10-15; W near Ypres 3-10-17; RU 30-10-17; Bdr 30-10-17; Sergt 22-9-18; Demob 10-9-19.
- MAY, R. F.—In Camp at Armistice.
- McALLISTER, GORDON JOHN—Enl 2-9-16; Age 28; Emb 19-2-17; Pte 39th Bn Rfts; 39th Bn, France, 18-4-18; W 29-9-18; Demob 3-5-19.
- McBEAN, CHARLES MORTIMER—Enl 18-6-15; Age 27; Emb 22-11-15; Gunr 6th F.A.B.; Bdr, France, 21-8-16; Cpl 5-11-16; Sergt 10-9-17; 2nd Lieut 24-11-17; Lieut 19-12-18; Demob 13-4-19.
- McBEAN, JAMES BAKER—Enl 18-8-14; Age 19; Emb 21-10-14; Bugler 2nd F Amb; Gallipoli 25-4-15; Cpl 9-1-16; Sergt 21-3-16; Transf 22nd M.G. Coy 15-3-17; W 29-10-17; Inv Aust 10-3-18; Disch 26-7-18.
- McBEAN, LOCKSLEY—Enl 7-4-16; Age 20; Emb 3-6-16; Pte A.S.C. Rfts; A.S.C., France, 25-11-16; Dvr 3rd M.T. Coy 12-3-18; Demob 15-9-19.
- McBRYDE, F. B.
- McCALLUM, ARTHUR ALEXANDER—Enl 14-4-16; Age 25; Emb 27-6-16; Pte 3rd Motor Amb Workshop; Cpl 7-11-16; Sergt 4th M.T. Coy 7-10-18; Demob 4-11-19.
- McCALLUM, JAMES GORDON—Enl 23-8-14; Age 29; Emb 20-10-14; Cpl 4th L.H.; Gallipoli 20-5-15; 2nd Lieut 57th Bn 26-3-16; Lieut, France, 16-8-16; Demob 13-7-20.
- McCALLUM, KEITH OSBORNE—Enl 16-2-15; Age 21; Emb 8-5-15; Pte 23rd Bn; Gallipoli 30-8-15; W 6-10-15; Inv Aust and Disch 13-9-16.
- McCAW, MATTHEW ALEXANDER—Enl 4-1-16; Age 33; Emb 19-7-16; Pte 23rd Bn Rfts; 23rd Bn, France, 2-12-16; 60th Bn 1-1-18; Demob 15-5-19.
- McCAY, HUGH FINLAY—Enl 23-12-15; Age 19; Emb 11-5-17; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 12th F.A.B., France, 17-9-17; Gassed 22-8-18; Inv Aust and Disch 3-3-19.
- McCAY, HEYWOOD WARING—Enl 21-9-16; Age 19; Emb 11-5-17; Pte A.S.C. Rfts; Sapper 13th F.C.E., France, 9-2-18; Demob 30-11-19.
- McCAY, JAMES WHITESIDE—App Colonel 2nd Inf Bde 15-8-14; Age 49; Emb 21-10-14; W Helles 9-5-15; RU 10-7-15; Inv Aust Injured, July, '15; Major-General and Inspector-General of A.I.F. in Australia 29-11-15; C.B. 1915; Re-emb 23-2-16 to command 5th Division; France, June, '16; GOC A.I.F. Depots in England 1-5-17; K.C.M.G. 1-1-18; Four times M Desp; Commander Legion of Honor; App Ter 20-8-19.
- McCAY, LINDSAY BEECHAM—Enl 30-9-18; Age 18; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 31-12-18.

- McCAY, ROSS CAIRNS—App 2nd Lieut 2nd F.A.B. 20-8-14; Age 18; Emb 20-10-14; Lieut 25-6-15, Gallipoli; Capt 12th F.A.B. 30-3-16; M Desp, France. 9-4-17; Major 9-5-17; W 2-6-17; D.S.O. 5-6-17; App Ter 17-2-18 on transfer to Indian Army.
- McCLEERY, ALLEN ALEXANDER—Enl 29-7-15; Age 21; Emb 23-11-15; Sapper Engr Rfts; 4th Div Sig Coy, Egypt, 9-3-16; T Cpl 18-6-17; M.M. 5-4-18; W 1-8-18; RU 14-9-18; Cpl 14-9-18; Bar to M.M. 18-9-18; Demob 14-11-19.
- McCLELLAND, N.
- McCOLL, ALFRED—Enl 17-8-14; Age 21; Emb 20-10-14; Pte 7th Bn; K Gallipoli 25-4-15.
- McCOLL, JOHN ARCHIBALD—Enl 10-8-15; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; 13th F Amb, France; Cpl 20-5-16; Sergt 16-9-19.
- McCONNAN, EDGAR DON—Enl 28-7-15; Age 20; Emb 7-3-16; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; 4th F Amb, Egypt 22-4-16; France 9-6-16; L Cpl 30-6-17; Sergt 15-9-17; Demob 29-9-19.
- McCONNELL, J. R.
- McCOWAN, DOUGLAS DUNCAN—Enl 21-6-15; Age 19; Emb 17-7-15; Pte 9th A.S.C. Coy; France 1-4-16; L Cpl 14-7-17; Disch 2-1-18.
- McCRACKEN, ALFRED HUGH—Enl 23-7-15; Age 20; Emb 10-9-15; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; Gallipoli 21-11-15; France 28-3-16; Demob 28-7-19.
- McCRACKEN, H. G.
- McCRACKEN, ROBERT ALLEN—Enl 17-8-14; Age 25; Emb 20-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; Gallipoli; L Cpl 2-11-15; 2nd Lieut 15th M.G. Coy 2-4-16; W 20-7-16; Lieut 16-8-16; Inv Aust and App Ter 2-12-16.
- McCULLAGH, SAMUEL—Enl 30-8-15; Age 24; Emb 8-2-16; Cpl 23rd Bn Rfts; 23rd Bn, France, 6-8-16; W 11-10-16; RU 21-10-16; W 8-11-16; RU 3-5-17; W 3-5-17 and Inv Aust 27-7-17; Disch 22-4-18.
- McDONALD, H. S.
- McDOUGALL, JACK STEWART—Enl 27-7-16; Age 20; Emb 9-11-16; Dvr A.F.A. Rfts; 1st D.A.C., France, 1-10-17; A Bdr 26-10-18; Demob 18-9-19.
- McFADYEN, CHARLES HECTOR—Enl 12-5-15; Age 23; Emb 23-11-15; A.M.C. Rfts; WO (1) 3rd F Amb, France, 24-6-16; Hon Capt 8th F Amb 21-8-18; Demob 28-9-19.
- McFARLAND, LESLIE RUTHERFORD—Enl 24-4-16; Age 39; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 23rd Bn Rfts; 23rd Bn, France, 8-2-17; W 3-5-17; A.S.C. 1-8-17; Demob 6-4-18.
- McGALLIARD, ANDREW WILLIAM—Enl 26-2-18; Age 19; Emb 4-10-18; 2 A/M A.F.C. Rfts; Demob 5-10-19.
- McGEACHY, ROBERT—Enl 25-5-15; Age 22; Emb 10-8-15; Sapper Signal Rfts; 1st Div Sig Coy, France, 28-3-16; L Cpl 14-8-18; M Desp; Demob 29-6-19.
- McHUTHISON, DUNCAN—Enl 3-7-16; Age 26; Emb 2-10-16; A Cpl 23rd Bn Rfts; 23rd Bn, France, 31-3-17; Sergt 1918; K near Albert 24-4-18.
- McHUTHISON, DAVID SYKES—Enl 3-11-15; Age 23; Emb 8-2-16; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 24th Bn, France, 16-5-16; W 6-11-16; RU 11-5-17; L Cpl 19-5-17; Cpl 2-9-17; Sergt 6-10-17; W 9-10-17; RU 3-4-18; A.I.F. H.Q. 3-7-18; Demob 8-4-20.
- McHUTHISON, ROSS—Enl 12-7-15; Age 18; Emb 8-2-16; Pte 21st Bn Rfts; 21st Bn, France, 4-8-16; K Mouquet Farm 26-8-16.

- McILWRAITH, DAVID KEITH—Enl 17-8-14; Age 21; Emb 20-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; K Gallipoli 25-4-15.
- McILWRAITH, JOHN KINGSMILL—Enl 5-2-17; Age 24; Emb 4-8-17; Pte A.S.C. Rfts; France 1-2-18; Disch 29-10-18.
- McINDOE, ROY WILLIAM—Enl 2-10-14; Age 18; Emb 22-12-14; L Cpl 18th L.H. F Amb; Gallipoli; Died of Illness, Alexandria, 16-12-15.
- McINTOSH, FREDERICK RICHARD—App 2nd Lieut 59th Bn Rfts 6-3-16; Age 22; Emb 2-10-16; 59th Bn, France, 21-2-17; W Polygon Wood 26-9-17; DW 28-9-17.
- McKAY, ALAN—Enl 12-8-15; Age 19; Emb 14-3-16; Pte 14th Bn Rfts; 46th Bn, France, 21-7-16; Cpl 26-8-16; K near Flers 14-11-16.
- McKAY, CECIL NEWTON—Enl 11-7-18; Age 18; 2 A/M A.F.C. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- McKAY, OSCAR—Enl 23-8-14; Age 21; Emb 20-10-14; Pte A.S.C.; Inv Aust 13-12-15; Re-emb 5-6-16; Staff Sergt, France, 16-11-16; WO (1) 3rd M.T. Coy 11-10-18; 2nd Lieut 1-4-19; Lieut 1-7-19; Demob 12-7-20.
- McKECHNIE, RALEIGH RALSTON—Enl 20-9-18; Age 18; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- McKELLAR, JOHN FRASER—Enl 27-7-15; Age 18; Emb 11-10-15; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; 2nd F Amb, Gallipoli, 7-12-15; France 30-3-16; L Cpl 31-8-16; M.M. 23-8-18; Cpl 3-10-18; Demob 22-8-19.
- McKENZIE, JAMES COULTER—Enl 7-3-18; Age 19; Emb 17-7-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; 6th Bn, France, 29-1-19; Demob 25-9-19.
- McKENZIE, KENNETH JAMES DAVID—Enl 28-3-16; Age 25; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 7th Bn Rfts; 7th Bn, France, 10-5-17; L Cpl 17-8-17; 2nd Lieut 29-9-17; Lieut 10-5-18; Demob 16-7-19.
- McKENZIE, MORRISON—Capt 14th Durham Light Inf; Badly Wounded, France, 1915 or 1916.
- McKINNEY, JACK PHILIP—Enl 6-9-15; Age 24; Emb 23-11-15; Pte L.H. Rfts; Sergt France 21-3-16; CSM 1st Cyclist Bn 2-11-17; Inv England 5-9-18; Demob 10-2-20.
- McLAREN, CHARLES INGLIS—Lieut R.A.M.C.; at Tsing Tao, China, 24-12-17; MO with Chinese Labor Corps, France, 1918; Capt 24-12-18; Demob, Nov, '19.
- McLAREN, SAMUEL BRUCE—O.T.C. 1914; Lieut 39th Div Sig Coy, Jan, '15; France, Jan, '16; D.W., Abbeville, 13-8-16.
- McLAREN, WILLIAM WALTER—App Capt A.M.C. 14-11-14; Age 26; Emb 28-11-14; 1st L.H. F Amb 5-1-16; Major 14-11-16; Lt-Col and CO Camel F Amb 21-8-18, Palestine; Demob 23-3-19.
- McLAURIN, ARCHIE FORBES—Enl 18-1-16; Age 21; Emb 20-5-16; Gunr 8th F.A.B.; France, 30-12-16; Disch 6-7-18.
- McLEAN, A.
- McLEAN, CARDEN PATRICK GOSE—Enl 5-7-15; Age 19; Emb 19-9-15; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; 5th Bn, France, 30-3-16; L Cpl 1-8-16; Cpl 7-10-16; K near Flers 6-11-16.
- McLEAN, D.
- McLEAN, DUNCAN—Enl 21-7-15; Age 18; Emb 26-11-15; Pte 22nd Bn Rfts; 7th Bn, Egypt, 24-2-16; Cpl 22-3-16; Sergt 18-4-16; K Pozieres 25-7-16.

- McLEAN, JOHN BARR—App Major A.M.C. 14-11-14; Age 39; Emb 21-11-14; D.S.O., Gallipoli; Lt-Col 1-1-16; CO 2nd A.G.H., France, 7-11-16; Colonel 9-6-17; App Ter 4-10-17.
- McLEAN, JOHN SAMUEL—App Capt A.M.C. 4-6-18; Age 39; Emb 17-7-18; 3rd A.A.H., England, 20-10-18; Demob 18-9-19.
- McLEAN, KENNETH ARTHUR—App Capt A.M.C. 4-12-16; Age 24; Emb 24-1-17; RMO 34th Bn, France, 7-1-18; M.C. Villers Bretonneux 4/5-4-18; RMO 7th F.A.B. 7-6-18; W and Bar to M.C., near Clery, 31-8-18; T Major 12-8-19; Demob 16-2-20.
- McLEAN, ROBERT WALKER—App Chaplain (Transport Duty) 1-7-15; Age 47; Emb 26-8-15; Returned Australia 31-10-15; App Ter 30-11-15.
- McLENNAN, GEORGE CAMERON—App Capt A.A.V.C. 9-9-14; Age 25; Emb 25-9-14; Attached 3rd F.A.B.; 4th Div H.Q. 20-3-16; 1st Div Vet Officer 25-6-17; OC 1st Mobile Vet Section 4-2-18; App Ter 26-6-18.
- McLEOD, E.
- McLORINAN, HENRY—App Capt A.M.C. 18-9-18; Age 22; Emb 17-9-19; Egypt 25-10-19; Demob 18-2-20.
- McMEEKIN, ATHOL DUNCAN—Enl 5-7-15; Age 19; Emb 18-11-15; Gunr 4th F.A.B.; France 13-5-16; W 22-7-17; RU 18-12-17; W 21-3-18; RU 28-4-18; Bdr 26-9-18; Demob 31-10-19.
- McMEEKIN, WILLIAM HERBERT DUNCAN—Enl 5-1-17; Age 28; Emb 26-11-17; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 1st D.A.C., France, 11-4-18; Dvr 10-10-18; Demob 10-5-19.
- McMILLAN, ROBERT ALEXANDER—Enl 29-9-15; Age 18; Emb 5-1-16; Gunr A.F.A. Rfts; 22nd F.A.B., France, 13-5-16; Bdr 4-10-17; Disch 16-2-18.
- McMILLAN, RONALD MALCOLM—Enl 17-8-14; Age 19; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 6th Bn; W Gallipoli 25-4-15; RU 11-3-16; Cpl, France, 31-7-16; Sergt 15-3-17; 2nd Lieut 23-7-17; K near Ypres 21-9-17.
- McNIVEN, ANDREW—Enl 29-9-16; Age 31; Emb 16-12-16; Pte 29th Bn Rfts; 39th Bn, France, 10-7-17; Demob 18-11-19.
- McPHAIL, JOHN—Enl 11-3-15; Age 33; Emb 17-6-15; Pte 6th Bn Rfts; 6th Bn, Gallipoli, 6-8-15; W Lone Pine 8-8-15; DW Mudros 11-8-15.
- McQUEEN, FREDERICK JOHN—Enl 7-8-14; Age 21; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; W Gallipoli 8-8-15; Inv Aust 20-10-15; Re-emb 2-10-16; 5th Bn, France, 22-1-17; L Cpl 10-3-17; 2nd Lieut 31-10-17; App Ter 6-4-18.
- McQUEEN, MALCOLM—Chaplain-Capt, Seymour Camp, 1-9-17; Emb 28-2-18; Attached 5th Div Artillery, France, Sept, '18, to May, '19; Demob 29-10-19.
- McROBERT, BRUCE LIVINGSTONE—Enl 5-9-16; Age 18; Emb 20-10-16; Pte M.G. Rfts; 5th M.G. Coy, France, 29-9-17; Inv Aust 10-1-18; Disch 30-3-18.
- McVEA, EDWARD TRONSON—Enl 17-8-14; App 2nd Lieut 5th Bn 20-9-14; Age 20; Emb 21-10-14; Lieut 25-4-15; W Gallipoli 25-4-15; RU 28-8-16; App Ter 22-5-17; Re-emb 14-10-18, with G.S. Rfts; Demob 6-1-19.
- McVEA, JOHN GRIER—Enl 15-3-15; Age 19; Emb 17-4-15; L Cpl 5th Bn Rfts; Inv Aust Sick 10-6-15; Disch 17-11-15.
- McWHAE, J. W.—Lieut R.F.A.; Killed Flanders 21-6-17.
- McWILLIAM, STIRLING ALEXANDER—App Lieut 9th L.H. 3-11-14; Age 20; Emb 11-2-15; DW Gallipoli 30-5-15.
- MELVILLE, ALEXANDER HUGH—App Lieut R.A.M.C. 6-4-15; with 60th F Amb, France; Demob 2-6-16; joined A.A.M.C. Home Service 1-8-16 to 15-5-19.

- MELVILLE, HARRY D. G.—Enl 1918; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- MERRY, JOHN BALLANTYNE—Enl 10-9-15; Age 48; Emb 12-11-15; Pte 1st Remount Unit; A.I.F. Canteens, Egypt, 29-4-16; Cpl 1-7-17; Camel Transpt Corps 6-2-17, Palestine; T Sergt 1-10-17; T CQMS 1-2-18; Disch 29-6-19.
- MERRY, JOHN WILLIAM—Enl 10-9-15; Age 49; Emb 12-11-15; Pte 1st Remount Unit; A.A. Pay Corps, Egypt, 26-4-16; T Cpl 1-9-16; Disch 8-2-20.
- MERRY, W. H.
- MEYER, LESLIE ARNOLD—Enl 21-12-16; Age 18; Emb 2-2-18; Pte 39th Bn Rfts; 39th Bn, France, 12-9-18; Disch 12-11-19.
- MILLAR, NORMAN HOWARD—Enl 28-4-15; Age 24; Emb 4-6-15; AB R.A.N.B.T.; Gallipoli, July, '15; Disch 22-7-17 (Unit disbanded); Re-enl 17-1-18; 2 A/M A.F.C.; Emb 26-2-18; 2nd Sqdn A.F.C., France, 2-1-19; Disch 13-12-19.
- MILLARD, H. E.—Killed.
- MILLARD, LINDSAY F. E.—Enl 15-6-16; Age 32; Emb 7-9-16; Pte 14th Bn Rfts; France 7-6-18; Staff Sergt 1-4-19; Demob 15-3-20.
- MILLER, HENRY BLAKE—Enl 19-4-17; Age 20; Emb 21-11-17; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 24th Bn, France, 26-4-18; W 6-7-18; RU 18-9-18; K Montbrehain 5-10-18.
- MILLER, L. G.
- MILNE, GEORGE ERIC—Enl 27-3-15; Age 22; Emb 8-5-15; Sergt 24th Bn; CSM, Gallipoli, 24-8-15; 2nd Lieut 46th Bn, Egypt, 12-3-16; Lieut 21-8-16; Capt 7-10-17; M.C., April, '18; DW near Albert 5-4-18.
- MINCHINTON, WALTER CHARLES—Enl 28-3-17; Age 19; Emb 18-12-17; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 8th F.A.B., France, 9-4-18; Disch 16-9-19.
- MISKIN, HERBERT—Enl 2-3-15; Age 21; Emb 13-4-15; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; 5th Bn, Gallipoli, 26-5-15; 2nd M.G. Coy, Egypt, 13-3-16; L Cpl 29-3-17; W 20-9-17; RU 15-2-18; Cpl 10-4-18; T Sergt 22-7-18; M.M., Peronne; W 20-9-18; Inv Aust and Disch 6-5-19; M Desp.
- MITCHELL, GEORGE ANDERSON—App 2nd Lieut 37th Bn 1-3-16; Age 25; Emb 3-6-16; Lieut 18-9-16; transf R.F.C. 22-10-16.
- MITCHELL, HUGH WILLIAM FANCOURT—App Capt A.M.C. 27-7-15; Age 27; Emb 11-8-15; RMO 13th L.H., Egypt, 13-12-15; RMO 51st Bn 1-4-16; M.C., Aug, '16; 13th F Amb 27-5-17; Major 24-8-17; 2nd A.G.H., France, 5-10-17; Surgical team 6-5-18; App term 28-10-19.
- MOLLISON, STANLEY—Enl 20-8-14; Age 25; Emb 20-10-14; Cpl 1st D.A.C.; Gallipoli; Sergt 4-4-16; 1st Div T.M.B., France, 15-4-16; M.M., 25-7-16, Pozieres; 2nd Lieut 6-10-17; 1st D.A.C. 25-10-17; Lieut 6-1-18; 2nd F.A.B. 20-3-18; Demob 1-6-19.
- MONASH, SIR JOHN—App Col Commanding 4th Inf Bde 15-9-14; Age 49; Emb 22-12-14; Brig-Gen, Gallipoli, 9-7-15; C.B. 31-10-15; Major-General commanding 3rd Div 10-7-16; K.C.B. 1-1-18; Lieutenant-General commanding Aust Corps 1-6-18; Grand Officier de L'Ordre de la Couronne (Belg) 12-11-18; Grand Officier de la Legion D'Honneur 24-11-18; C. de G. (Belg) 24-11-18; G.C.M.G. 1-1-19; App Director-General of Repatriation and Demobilisation, England, 1-12-18; Awarded American Distinguished Service Medal 12-7-19; C. de G. (French) 12-7-19; Demob 13-6-20; M Desp on eight occasions.
- MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM MITCHELL—Enl 4-8-17; Age 29; Emb 21-11-17; Pte 21st Bn Rfts; 21st Bn, France, 11-5-18; W 23-7-18; RU 23-9-18; W 5-10-18; Demob 6-11-20.

- MOOREHEAD, FRANK McCRAE—Enl 26-8-14; Age 23; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 8th Bn; K Gallipoli 25-4-15.
- MORPETH, DOUGLAS MOORE—Enl 21-10-16; Age 30; Emb 11-5-17; Gnr 12th F.A.B. Rfts; Spr 3rd Div Sig Coy, France, 21-12-17; M.M., Peronne; Disch 20-8-19.
- MORRIS, CHARLES TEMPEST GEORGE—Enl 1916; Age 19; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 4th F.A.B., France, 1917; W and M Desp 1917; Demob 4-10-19.
- MORRIS, EDWARD GEORGE—Enl 13-10-14; Age 39; Emb 22-12-14; Pte 16th Bn; W Gallipoli 2-5-15; Died of typhoid fever, Damanhour, 5-6-15.
- MORRIS, GERALD ALBERT—Enl 14-10-16; Age 18; Emb 14-2-17; Gnr 12th F.A.B. Rfts; 6th L.T.M.B., France, 1-8-17; 4th F.A.B. 26-9-17; W 14-10-17; RU 7-11-17; Disch 27-9-19.
- MORRISON, ALEXANDER ERIC—Enl 16-10-14; Age 23; Emb 3-2-15; Pte 4th L.H. Rfts; Gallipoli; 2nd D.A.C., Egypt, 11-3-16; Bdr 28-4-18; Disch 29-6-19.
- MORRISON, DOUGLASS GEORGE—App 2nd Lieut 2nd Sqdn A.F.C. 1-10-16; Age 21; Emb 25-10-16; Attached 24th Sqdn R.F.C., France, 27-7-17; 68th Sqdn A.F.C. 20-8-17; W 13-10-17; DW 29-10-17.
- MORRISON, HOWARD CLIVE—App 2nd Lieut 58th Bn Rfts 17-1-16; Age 25; Emb 4-4-16; 5th Bn, France, 25-10-16; W 6-11-16; RU 16-1-17; W 10-2-17; RU 18-2-17; Lieut 24-3-17; W 3-5-18, remained on duty; Prisoner of War 10-8-18; Repatriated and arrived England 4-12-18; App terminated 9-3-19.
- MORRISON, HERBERT FRASER—Enl 17-8-14; Age 21; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; W Gallipoli 25-4-15; RU and promoted Cpl 9-5-15; 2nd Lieut 4-8-15; Lieut 9-9-16; W 20-9-16; RU 23-5-17; M.C., Ypres, 20-9-17; DW 10-8-18.
- MORRISON, JAMES—Enl 5-1-16; Age 49; Emb 18-2-16; Pte 1st Remount Unit Rfts; 1st Remount Unit, Egypt, 24-3-16; L Cpl 2-10-18; Demob 21-10-19.
- MORRISON, JAMES ALEXANDER—Enl 23-2-15; Age 19; Emb 8-5-15; Pte 23rd Bn; Gallipoli; Cpl 14-5-16; Sergt 31-5-18; M.M. Montbrehain 4-10-18; Demob 9-5-19.
- MORRISON, JOHN GORDON—Enl 21-4-17; Age 20; Emb 2-11-17; Tpr 8th L.H. Rfts; 9th L.H., Palestine, 11-3-18; Demob 31-12-19.
- MORRISON, JAMES ROBERT—Enl 10-5-15; Age 21; Emb 4-6-15; Pte 6th F Amb; Gallipoli; 9th L.H., Egypt, 9-2-16; L Cpl, Palestine, 26-4-17; Cpl 26-11-17; Demob 30-8-19.
- MORRISON, ROBERT DARLING—Enl 10-7-16; Age 26; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; Inv Aust Siek 8-4-17; Disch 19-12-17.
- MORRISON, STANLEY SINCLAIR—Enl 10-1-18; Age 19; Emb 31-8-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 4-11-19.
- MORTON, RUPERT ROBERT WILSON—Enl 4-8-16; Age 19; Emb 23-11-16; Dvr 1st D.A.C. Rfts; 1st D.A.C., France, 27-8-17; Demob 11-10-19.
- MOSS, LESLIE CAMPBELL—Enl 14-1-16; Age 27; Emb 1-4-16; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; 59th Bn, France, 21-7-16; 15th L.T.M.B. 26-8-16; Cpl 25-1-19; Demob 27-9-19.
- MOUNTAIN, WILLIAM JOHN—Enl 26-2-16; Age 23; Emb 1-8-16; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 1st F.A.B., France, 26-3-17; K near Ypres 24-8-17.
- MUELLER, LOUIS WILLIAM WINEGARTNER—Enl 10-9-14; Age 31; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; Gallipoli; Inv Aust 28-6-15; Disch 19-1-16.

- MUIR, STANLEY KEITH—Enl 18-8-14; Age 22; Emb 21-10-14; Tpr 4th L.H.; Cpl 13-8-15; Disch in England on receiving Commission in 20th King's Royal Rifles 17-11-15; transf R.F.C.; Capt.; M.C.; K flying accident 12-9-17.
- MUNRO, D.—Lieut R.A.N.
- MUNRO, D. D.—Chaplain.
- MUNRO, J. H.
- MUNRO, L. G.
- MUNTZ, ALEXANDER JAMIESON—App 2nd Lieut 3rd Pnr Bn 26-6-16; Age 26; Emb 21-10-16; France 12-10-17; Lieut 24-10-17; W 18-7-18; RU 22-12-18; Attached A.I.F. H.Q., London, 19-2-19; Demob 25-11-19.
- MUNTZ, EDWIN GORDON—Enl 30-1-15; Age 18; Emb 8-5-15; 22nd Bn; Gallipoli 30-8-15; K Pozieres 5-8-16.
- MURDOCH, ALAN MAY—Enl 3-2-16; Age 21; Emb 3-6-16; CSM 37th Bn; 2nd Lieut, England, 4-10-16; Lieut, France, 6-4-17; M.C., Messines; W 13-8-18; RU 14-8-18; 38th Bn 12-10-18; App A.D.C. to G.O.C. 3rd Div 15-10-18; Demob 1-8-19.
- MURDOCH, ALEXANDER WEIR—App Major 29th Bn 18-10-15; Age 42; Emb 10-11-15; W France 28-8-16; RU 2-9-16; App Claims Officer 13-12-16; 29th Bn 4-5-17; Inv Aust; App Term 5-2-18.
- MURDOCH, IVON GEORGE—Enl 26-7-15; Age 23; Emb 26-11-15; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 8th Bn, Egypt, 24-2-16; 2nd Lieut 23-10-16; Lieut 13-9-17; Awarded M.C. 2-4-18; W 16-4-18; RU 30-7-18; Bar to M.C., Aug, '18; Demob in England 27-9-19.
- MURRAY, A.—Capt R.A.M.C.; Killed.
- MURRAY, JOHN STIRLING WATSON—Enl 20-7-17; Age 18; Emb 5-6-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; 59th Bn 13-8-18; Demob 13-12-19.
- MURRAY, J. T.
- NAPPER, ARTHUR—Enl 6-7-15; Age 24; Emb 4-7-16; Pte 29th Bn Rfts; 29th Bn, France, 28-9-16; W 3-12-16; DW Havre 8-12-16.
- NATHAN, EDLEY WILLIAM—Enl 3-2-16; Age 22; Emb 20-6-16; Pte 38th Bn; K France 20-4-17.
- NAYLOR, DONALD GEORGE PATRICK GIRAUD—Enl 23-7-17; Age 18; Emb 2-2-18; Pte L.H. Rfts; Gnr 13th F.A.B., France, 21-1-19; Demob 3-11-19.
- NEALE, STANLEY WALTER—Enl 17-8-14; Age 21; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; Gallipoli 25-4-15; Cpl 9-5-15; 2nd Lieut 7th Bn 9-8-15; 59th Bn, Egypt, 24-2-16; Lieut 12-3-16; Capt 2-4-16; Awarded M.C., Polygon Wood, 26/27-9-17; DW near Bellicourt 29-9-18.
- NEILD, CHARLES—Enl 7-7-15; Age 44; Emb 26-11-15; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 8th Bn, Egypt, 24-2-16; France 31-3-16; Attached 4th F Amb 21-10-16; K Bapaume 27-3-17.
- NEILD, EDWIN—Enl 2-8-15; Age 39; Emb 2-11-15; Pte 17th Bn Rfts; 55th Bn, Egypt, 16-2-16; L Cpl 24-4-17; W 15-5-17; RU 21-8-17; W 4-7-18; RU 19-9-18; M.M. near Bellicourt 30-9-18; Demob 18-7-19.
- NELL, THEON ERNEST OSCAR—Enl 26-7-15; Age 22; Emb 18-11-15; Gnr 4th F.A.B.; 22nd F.A.B., France, 13-5-16; Arty Cadet School, Eng, 27-10-16; 2nd Lieut 15-3-17; 5th F.A.B., France, 7-5-17; Lieut 1-8-17; W 4-10-17; Inv Aust 20-12-17; App Ter 1-8-18.
- NELSON, ROBERT BRUCE—Enl 24-10-16; Age 29; Emb 29-1-17; Pte 16th Bn Rfts; 16th Bn, Belgium, 31-8-17; K 19-5-18.

- NEVILL, WILLIAM FREDERICK—Enl 12-7-15; Age 36; Emb 23-11-15; Spr 5th F.C.E.; W 26-7-16; Inv Aust 17-3-17; Disch 22-6-17.
- NEWVILLE, CLARENCE REGINALD—Enl 5-6-15; Age 23; Emb 10-9-15; Pte 8th Bn Rfts; 8th Bn, Lemnos, 29-12-15; W 26-7-16; D.C.M., Fleurbaix, 2-5-16; A.A.O.C., England, 17-10-16; Sergt 5-3-17; Staff Sergt 27-7-17; WO (1) 1-1-19; 2nd Lieut 5-4-19; Lieut 5-7-19; Demob 4-10-20.
- NEWSON, REGINALD GEORGE—Enl 29-11-15; Age 21; Emb 19-8-16; Pte 14th A.G.H. Rfts; 14th A.G.H., Egypt, 20-9-16; Demob 7-5-20.
- NEWTON, S. A.—Naval cadet; K 19-11-17, when transport *Aparima* was torpedoed.
- NICHOLAS, WILLIAM BRUCE—Enl 1-3-16; Age 25; Emb 20-7-16; Pte 7th Bn Rfts; 7th Bn, France, 25-11-16; Demob 17-10-19.
- NICHOLLS, JOHN ERNEST—App Chaplain-Capt 12-6-17; Age 37; Emb 12-6-17; Torpedoed on *Mooltan*, June, '17; A.I.F. Depots in Eng 8-8-17; 1st A.G.H., Rouen; Engr Training Depot, Eng, 13-10-18; Returned to Australia on duty 2-1-19; Demob 10-3-19.
- NICHOLSON, PERCIVAL FRANK—Enl 28-6-15; Age 30; Emb 29-9-15; Pte 6th Bn Rfts; 57th Bn 11-3-16; Sergt 11-3-16; 2nd Lieut 4-8-17; W 25-9-17; RU 8-2-18; K 5-4-18.
- NICOL, J. R.
- NIXON, CHARLES FREDERICK—Enl 4-8-16; Age 25; Emb 9-11-17; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 2nd D.A.C., France, 27-6-18; 5th F.A.B. 22-8-18; Demob 23-5-19.
- NYE, PERCIVAL BARTLETT—Enl 12-6-16; Age 23; App 2nd Lieut Tunnelling Co Rfts 19-2-17; Emb 11-5-17; 1st Aust Tunn Coy, France, 30-8-17; W 10-10-17; Lieut 1-12-17; RU 20-12-17; Demob 27-7-19.
- OGILVIE, THOMAS ALEXANDER—Enl 4-9-14; Age 27; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 12th Bn; Cpl 1-7-15; 2nd Lieut 10-7-15; W Gallipoli 7-8-15; DW Malta 18-8-15.
- OLDFIELD, FREDERICK BERNAM—Enl 13-10-16; Age 19; Emb 11-5-17; Dvr 3rd D.A.C. Rfts; 1st D.A.C., France, 24-9-17; 2nd F.A.B. 17-10-17; Gassed 2-11-17; 8th F.A.B. 4-8-18; Disch in England 30-8-19.
- OLIVE, WILLIAM MAJOR—App 2nd Lieut 5th F.C.E. 3-11-15; Age 25; Emb 23-11-15; France 23-3-16; K Bois Grenier 23-4-16.
- OLIVER, RICHARD MILL—App Lieut 24th Bn Rfts 28-4-15; Age 25; Emb 4-4-16; 24th Bn, France, 11-5-17; W 9-10-17; Inv Aust 15-2-18; App Tei 23-5-18.
- O'NEILL, J. A.
- ORR, RUPERT WRIGHT—Enl 8-5-16; Age 25; Emb 16-6-17; Pte A.F.C.; France 21-9-17; Demob 16-7-19.
- OSBOLDSTONE, ROLAND GEORGE—Enl 18-9-16; Age 19; Emb 23-11-16; Dvr 3rd D.A.C. Rfts; 7th F.A.B., France, 12-10-17; Disch 23-6-19.
- OSBORNE, HUBERT CHAMPION—Enl 12-7-15; Age 19; Emb 10-11-15; Pte 29th Bn; France 23-6-16; W 23-10-16; Inv Aust and Disch 29-6-17.
- OSBORNE, R. B.
- OSLER, THOMAS F.
- PARK, J. C.
- PARKER, MALCOLM WILLIAM—Enl 20-11-17; Age 21; Emb 22-12-17; 2 A/M A.F.C. Rfts; A.F.C., England, 13-2-18; 4th Sqdn A.F.C., France, 16-10-18; Disch in England 31-3-19.

- PARRINGTON, TOM WHINFIELD—Enl 8-6-15; Age 23; Emb 17-7-15; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; 1st F Amb, France, 30-8-16; 1st F.A.B. 10-10-16; Cpl 6-6-17; Sergt 21-2-18; A.I.F. H.Q., London, 13-6-18; Demob 20-2-19.
- PATERSON, JAMES DONALD—Enl 11-6-18; Age 19; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- PATON, FRANK HUME LYALL—App Chaplain-Capt 11-7-18; Age 47; Emb 23-7-18; No. 1 Command Depot, England, 5-10-18; France 31-12-18; Demob 21-8-19.
- PATON, FREDERICK JAMES—App Chaplain-Capt 19-3-18; Age 51; Emb 21-3-18; No. 1 Command Depot, England, 6-6-18; 14th Bn, France, 1-10-18; 9th Bn 20-2-19; Demob 30-9-19.
- PATON, JOHN GAVIN—Enl 9-3-16; Age 19; Emb 25-9-16; Pte 60th Bn Rfts; 60th Bn, France, 4-1-17; Inv Aust 1-11-17; Disch 4-2-18.
- PATTEN, ALEXANDER JAMES—Enl 10-2-16; Age 23; Emb 4-5-16; Pte 14th Bn Rfts; 14th Bn, France, 4-10-16; Cpl 15-2-18; Gassed 4-6-18; Inv Aust 18-12-18; Demob 15-3-19.
- PATTEN, MURRAY GLADSTONE—Enl and app 2nd Lieut, 9th Northumberland Fusiliers, Jan, 1915; France, July, 1915; Wounded in bomb accident and invalided; Capt after Somme battle, July, 1916; Wounded Monchy; Awarded M.C., July, 1917; K Neuve Eglise 15-4-18.
- PATTERSON, A.
- PATTERSON, GERALD L.—Lieut R.F.A.; M.C., June, '17.
- PATTERSON, SYDNEY WENTWORTH—Enl London 12-8-14; R.A.M.C.; Hon Capt Aust Volunteer Hospital; Major 2-4-16; OC Medical Division, No. 32 S.H., July, '16; Pathologist, No. 5 G.H., Dec, '17; Asst Adviser in Pathology, Havre, April, '19; Demob 14-11-19.
- PATTERSON, WILLIAM JOHN—App Hon Lieut Dental Corps 17-4-16; Age 27; Emb 1-7-16; 14th Training Bn, England, 14-11-16; Lieut 6-4-17; Capt 17-4-17; 17th Dental Unit, France, 14-3-18; 6th F Amb 23-5-18; Demob 21-3-20.
- PAUL, GEORGE FRANCIS—Enl 21-8-14; Age 23; Emb 24-9-14; Sergt 1st L.H. Bde Train; Gallipoli; Died of Illness, Egypt, 18-4-16.
- PAUL, THOMAS SINCLAIR—Enl 9-7-15; Age 28; Emb 3-6-16; QMS 3rd Div Train; A.A. Postal Corps, England, 4-11-16; 4th Div Train, France, 8-7-17; Demob 8-10-19.
- PEARSON, EBENEZER RALPH—Enl 19-6-15; Age 26; Emb 15-9-15; Pte 8th Bn Rfts; 8th Bn, Gallipoli, 7-12-15; 15th M.G. Coy 9-3-16; 2nd Lieut 58th Bn 29-1-17; K 26-3-17.
- PENNEFATHER, HUGH FRANK—Enl 2-6-15; Age 21; Emb 9-11-15; Sergt 30th Bn; 2nd Lieut 56th Bn 12-3-16; Lieut 13-12-16; Bombing Officer, 14th Bde H.Q., France, 31-12-17; M.C. 1918; M Desp 7-4-18; Demob 12-9-19.
- PERLSTEIN, ANGELO—Enl 26-7-15; Age 25; Emb 18-11-15; Gnr 4th F.A.B.; Bdr, France, 1-5-16; W 6-8-17; Inv Aust 31-1-18; Disch 16-5-18.
- PERMEZEL, CEDRIC HOLROYD—App Capt 7th Bn 19-8-14; Age 22; Emb 20-10-14; W Gallipoli 12-7-15; DW 14-7-15.
- PETERS, WILLIAM ARTHUR—Enl 21-8-15; Age 19; Emb 18-11-15; Gnr 4th F.A.B.; France 19-3-16; Inv Aust 24-6-16; Disch 6-11-16.

- PHELAN, FRANK RICHMOND—Enl 24-9-14; Age 19; Emb 22-12-14; Pte 6th Bn Rfts; 6th Bn, Gallipoli, 8-5-15; W 14-5-15; RU 20-6-15; 2nd M.G. Coy, Egypt, 12-3-16; W France 19-8-16; 2nd Lieut 25-9-17; RU 16-10-17; Lieut 25-12-17; Demob 9-5-19.
- PHILIP, WILLIAM SHEARER—Enl 11-11-15; Age 24; Emb 3-6-16; Sergt 37th Bn; CSM 5-10-16; 2nd Lieut 6-1-17; Lieut 6-5-17; 66th Bn, England, 29-5-17; 37th Bn, France, 27-10-17; M.C., 9-4-18, near Albert; Intelligence Officer 10th Bde H.Q. 11-5-18; Demob 27-7-19.
- PHILLIPS, FRANK HARDY—Enl 22-8-14; Age 22; Emb 20-10-14; Cpl 4th L.H.; 2nd Lieut 11-9-15; Lieut 28-1-16; Adjutant 11-12-17; M Desp 16-1-18; Capt 6-8-18; M.C., Kaukab, 30-9-18, and Damascus, 1-10-18; Demob 23-9-19.
- PHILLIPS, RICHARD KEITH—Enl 6-10-14; Age 19; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; Gallipoli; 57th Bn, Egypt, 17-2-16; Sergt 27-2-16; CQMS 1-4-16; W 29-7-16; RU 1-8-16; Inv Aust 22-7-17; Disch 27-10-17.
- PICKEN, H. G.—Served with Royal Engineers.
- PIERCEY, ROY LYNDON—Enl 17-8-14; Age 19; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; Cpl, Gallipoli, 9-5-15; 2nd Lieut, 7th Bn, 9-8-15; Lieut 1-1-17; T Capt whilst employed No. 2 Com Depot, England, 1-1-17; RU 10-5-17; W (remained on duty) 23-8-18; M.C. 23-8-18; W 29-8-18; Capt 21-11-18; Demob 8-3-19.
- PIPER, KEITH STUART MACKENZIE—Enl 22-8-14; Age 20; Emb 20-10-14; Cpl 2nd Bn; L Sergt 8-4-15; K Gallipoli 8-5-15.
- PODMORE, IRVINE ADDISON—Enl 29-4-16; Age 18; Emb 10-5-17; Pte Vet Rfts; H.Q. Desert Mounted Corps, Palestine, 4-4-18; Demob 16-1-20.
- PONSFORD, ROBERT LESLIE—Enl 19-5-15; Age 20; Emb 25-6-15; Pte 24th Bn; 3rd F Amb, Egypt, 20-1-16; No. 3 Dental Corps, France, 6-9-16; Demob 29-7-19.
- PORTER, NORMAN ALEXANDER—Enl 11-3-15; Age 23; Emb 8-5-15; Pte 6th F Amb; WOI 1-4-16; 10th F Amb 19-8-17; Demob 22-5-19.
- POWELL, IVON CHARLES WILLIAM DRUMMOND—Enl 26-7-16; Age 18; Emb 16-12-16; Pte 37th Bn Rfts; 37th Bn, France, 1-9-17; Demob 30-10-19.
- PRETTY, —.
- PRITCHARD, LESLIE BYRT—App 2nd Lieut; Age 22; Emb 29-3-16; 22nd Bn Rfts 17-1-16; 22nd Bn, France, 23-6-16; K Pozieres 5-8-16.
- PRYDE, ALAN—Lieut R.A.M.C. 1-3-15; in France, May, '15, to March, '16; RMO 8th Bn Worcester Regt; Demob 20-6-16.
- PRYDE, ANTHONY LESLIE—Enl 21-11-16; Age 28; Emb 6-12-16; Pte L.T.M.B. Rfts; T Cpl 11-5-17; 1st Bn, France, 11-9-17; K near Ypres 2-10-17.
- PRYDE, DONALD—Enl 30-1-17; Age 19; Emb 11-5-17; Dvr 1st D.A.C. Rfts; 4th Div Sig Coy, France, 15-1-18; W 5-4-18; Inv Aust 15-9-18; Demob 27-12-18.
- PRYDE, NOEL—Enl 30-1-17; Age 19; Emb 11-5-17; Dvr 1st D.A.C. Rfts; 4th Div Sig Coy, France, 15-1-18; M.M. 18-9-8, near Leverguier; Demob 25-5-19.
- PURVES, GODFREY—Enl 7-1-15; Age 33; Emb 25-2-15; Tpr 8th L.H.; K Gallipoli 7-8-15.
- RAE, KEITH STANLEY—Enl 31-5-15; Age 21; Emb 28-1-16; Gnr 2nd F.A.B. Rfts; 13th F.A.B., Egypt, 22-3-16; Bdr 14-5-16; France 23-6-16; Cpl 6-6-17; W 6-9-17; RU 19-2-18; Demob 13-9-19.

- RAE, NORMAN GORDON—Enl 20-8-14; Age 28; Emb 20-10-14; Sergt 4th L.H.; 2nd Lieut, Gallipoli, 20-7-15; Lieut 15-10-15; Capt 3-5-17; M.C., Beersheba; Adjut 4th L.H. from 19-10-17 to 10-12-17; T Major 11-12-17; Capt 14-2-18; 4th L.H. Bde H.Q. 27-10-18; Demob 8-11-19.
- RAIL, ROBERT ROBERTSON—Enl 2-2-16; Age 25; Emb 1-8-16; A Cpl 24th Bn Rfts; Pte 24th Bn, France, 21-12-16; L Cpl 21-4-17; Cpl 15-5-17; W 4-10-17; RU 15-4-18; selected for Officers' School 7-6-18; 2nd Lieut 1-1-19; Lieut 1-4-19; Demob 9-12-19.
- RAMSAY, HARRY DOUGHTY—Enl 10-5-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- RAMSAY, N. G.
- RAMSAY, ROBERT ANDREW—General List; App Lieut, Aust Vol Automobile Corps, 9-9-14; Age 45; Emb 21-10-14; Gallipoli 25-4-15; 1st Div H.Q. (Staff Capt) 21-8-15; Evac Sick 17-9-15; France 22-3-16; OC 1st Anzac Reinforcements Camp 5-8-16; Major 21-3-17; CO Aust Corp Rfts Camp 30-11-17; Demob 12-4-19.
- RAMSAY, ROY McHUGH—Enl 5-5-16; Age 20; Emb 26-11-17; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 3rd F.A.B., France, 1-10-18; Cpl Pay Corps 13-9-19; Demob 24-12-19.
- RAMSAY, U.
- RANSFORD, CLIVE AINSIE—Enl 24-11-15; Age 23; Emb 28-1-16; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 1st D.A.C. 29-2-16, Egypt; 13th F.A.B. 16-4-16; 6th F.A.B. 14-8-17; Demob 10-10-19.
- REEVE, CHARLES FREDERICK—Enl 15-2-15; Age 19; Emb 8-5-15; Pte 22nd Bn; Gallipoli; Inv England 9-10-15; 2nd Lieut R.F.C. 5-4-16; Killed.
- REID, CYRIL LINDSAY—Enl 8-9-14; Age 25; Emb 20-10-14; Pte 7th Bn; K Gallipoli 25-4-15.
- REID, JOHN CECIL DRURY—App 2nd Lieut 5th Tunnelling Coy 5-4-16; Emb 25-5-16; 4th Pnr Bn, France, 15-10-16; Lieut 25-10-16; M.C., June, '17; DW Messines 10-6-17.
- REID, REGINALD ARTHUR—Enl 21-9-14; Age 21; Emb 21-10-14; Sergt A.A.P.C.; Disch 15-11-15.
- REID, W. B.—Captain.
- REID, W. W.
- REILLY, RUPERT WARREN—Enl 15-8-14; Age 19; Gnr 2nd F.A.B.; Disch 6-1-15.
- RENTOUL, ARTHUR JAMES—Enl 8-8-16; Age 19; Emb 20-10-16; Pte 39th Bn Rfts; 39th Bn, France, 18-11-17; Inv Aust and Disch 6-4-19.
- RICE, HERBERT STRICKLAND—Enl 5-2-15; Age 21; Emb 17-4-15; Pte 6th Bn Rfts; 3rd Echelon, Egypt, 6-8-15; Cpl 8-12-15; H.Q. A.I.F. Depots, England, 20-11-16; 3rd Div Train 23-3-18; Disch 23-3-20.
- RICE, HARRY CHARLES SHURCLIFFE—Enl 19-7-15; Age 34; Emb 27-10-15; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 24th Bn, Egypt, 10-1-16; W France 22-9-17; Inv to Aust Sick 10-1-18; Disch 4-4-18.
- RICHARDS, CECIL ROY—Enl 16-3-15; Age 21; Emb 4-6-15; Pte 6th F Amb; Gallipoli; A Cpl, France, 17-6-16; Disch in England on being granted Commission in R.F.C., 16-3-17; afterwards became Flight-Lieut; gained M.C.; wounded and taken prisoner.
- RICHARDS, WILLIE ROSS—Enl 31-5-15; Age 19; served on Hospital Ship *Kanowna*; returned to Aust and re-emb 21-5-16; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 3rd Div T.M.B., France, 23-11-16; W and remained at duty 24-2-17; 6th Medium T.M.B. 15-2-18; Bdr 1-9-18; M.S.M. 1918; Demob 9-6-19.

- RICHARDSON, GEORGE HENRY—Enl 17-8-14; Age 27; Emb 20-10-14; Pte 6th Bn; Gallipoli 18-5-15; K Gallipoli 12-7-15.
- RICHARDSON, JOHN LAIDLAW—Enl 13-7-17; Age 22; Emb 30-10-17; 2 A/M A.F.C. Rfts; A.F.C., England, 27-12-17; Demob 9-7-19.
- RIDE, LINDSAY TASMAN—Enl 14-2-17; Age 18; Emb 16-7-17; Pte 60th Bn Rfts; 38th Bn, France, 7-2-18; W 31-3-18; RU 13-8-18; W 24-8-18; Inv Aust and Disch 24-4-19.
- RITCHIE, DOUGLAS STUART—Enl 15-1-17; Age 18; Emb 11-5-17; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 12th F.A.B., France, 15-9-17; Demob 10-6-19.
- RITCHIE, REGINALD KIRK—Enl 17-12-15; Age 18; Emb 27-5-16; Pte 10th F Amb; France 25-11-16; transf 3rd M.T. Coy 12-3-18; Demob 4-10-19.
- RITCHIE, VALLENCY JAMES—Enl 1-11-16; Age 26; Emb 10-5-17; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 1st D.A.C., France, 9-11-17; 1st Div T.M.B. 19-4-18; Bdr 3-10-18; Demob 12-6-19.
- ROARK, ALLEN JOHN—Enl 5-2-15; Age 20; Emb 8-5-15; Pte 21st Bn; L Sergt 2-3-16; France 23-6-16; 2nd Lieut 28-10-16; W 12-11-16; Inv Aust and app ter 22-6-17.
- ROARK, REGINALD BOLTON—Enl 4-9-16; Age 18; Emb 30-10-17; 2/AM A.F.C. Rfts; A.F.C., England, 27-3-17; 1st Wing A.F.C. 17-4-18; Demob 30-5-19.
- ROBBINS, WILLIAM HENRY—Enl 28-9-16; Age 24; Emb 23-12-16; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 2nd D.A.C., France, 3-7-17; Demob 6-6-19.
- ROBERTS, A. A.—R.A.N., 1918.
- ROBERTSHAW, HERBERT MAURICE—Enl 17-8-14; Age 27; Emb 20-10-14; Cpl 6th Bn; K Gallipoli 25-4-15.
- ROBERTSON, ARTHUR DIGHT—App 2nd Lieut 6-7-15; Age 25; Emb 10-11-15 with 29th Bn; Lieut 20-2-16; France, 23-6-16; W 19-7-16; RU 20-7-16; Inv and app ter 9-7-18.
- ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER MAXWELL—App 2nd Lieut 6-7-15; Age 27; Emb 10-11-15 with 29th Bn; Lieut 20-2-16; France 23-6-16; Capt 31-3-17; W 9-2-18; M.C. 1918; K near Morlancourt 29-7-18.
- ROBERTSON, GEORGE BROWN—Enl 5-3-18; Age 18; Emb 31-8-18; A Sergt G.S. Rfts; Pte 6th Bn, France, 22-2-19; Demob 7-10-19.
- ROBERTSON, GEOFFREY OCHILTREE—Enl 7-1-15; Age 19; Emb 11-2-15; Tpr 9th L.H.; Gallipoli 16-5-15; L Cpl 7-10-15; 2nd Lieut 2-11-15; W Canal Zone 9-8-16; DW 13-8-16.
- ROBERTSON, GORDON OCHILTREE—App Capt A.M.C. 7-3-17; Age 24; Emb 11-5-17; 3rd A.G.H., France, 30-10-17; 15th F Amb 4-2-18; RMO 56th Bn 13-3-18; RMO 57th Bn 10-6-18; 15th F Amb 18-2-19; Demob 21-7-19.
- ROBERTSON, JOHN CLIVE—Enl 5-3-17; Age 19; Emb 9-11-17; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; France 27-3-18; 10th F.A.B. 19-4-18; Demob 26-11-19.
- ROBERTSON, JACK RAIL—App Capt A.M.C. 19-12-17; Age 23; Emb 21-3-18; RMO Pnr Training Bn, England, 30-5-18; 2nd A.G.H., France, 13-8-18; 15th F Amb 28-8-18; A.M.C., London, 14-4-19; Demob 27-1-20.
- ROBERTSON, R. J.
- ROBERTSON, STRUAN ALEXANDER—Enl 10-11-14; Age 25; Emb 22-12-14; Pte 13th Bn; W Gallipoli 29-5-15; L Cpl 1-9-15; France 8-6-16; W 11-8-16; Inv Aust and Disch 12-10-17.

- ROBERTSON, TALBOT PRESTON—Enl 3-10-16; Age 18; Emb 23-12-16; Dvr A.F.A. Rfts; France 10-7-17; 5th F.A.B. 27-8-17; W 29-9-17; DW 7-10-17.
- ROBERTSON, VICTOR WILLIAM—Enl 25-11-15; Age 22; Emb 26-11-15; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; Inv Aust 10-6-16; Disch 15-8-16.
- ROBINSON, FREDERICK THOMAS—Enl 27-10-16; Age 34; Emb 16-12-16; Pte 14th Bn Rfts; 14th Bn, France, 13-5-17; W 6-7-17; Inv Aust 21-12-17; Disch 21-3-18.
- ROBINSON, THOMAS JAMES—Enl 3-8-16; Age 20; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 8th Bn Rfts; 8th Bn, France, 1-4-17; W 7-5-17; RU 6-5-18; K Somme 11-8-18.
- RODAN, WILLIAM JAMES—Enl 23-6-17; Age 25; Emb 21-3-18; A Sergt Engr Rfts; France 28-11-18; Spr 3rd F.C.E., France, 19-1-19; L Cpl 1-4-19; Demob 1-2-20.
- RODGERSON, ROBERT STANLEY—Enl 1-3-16; Age 21; Emb 3-7-16; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; 59th Bn, France, 1-11-16; Cpl 9-11-16; W 9-5-17; RU 11-3-18; W 27-4-18; RU 18-7-18; W 8-8-18; Inv Aust and Disch 30-3-19.
- ROGERS, ERNEST CARLYLE—Enl 22-2-17; Age 20; Emb 28-2-18; Pte 57th Bn Rfts, France, 8-7-18; 57th Bn 24-7-18; W 30-9-18; Demob 25-9-19.
- ROGERS, JAMES STANLEY—Enl 25-6-15; Age 22; Emb 27-9-15; A Sergt 14th Bn Rfts; 14th Bn, Egypt, 4-3-16; Sergt 25-3-16; 2nd Lieut 25-5-16; France 8-6-16; Lieut 25-8-16; Capt 18-4-17; M.C. Messines; G.S.O. 4th Aust Div 5-1-18; Bde Major 3rd Tank Bde 4-11-18; Demob 5-10-19.
- ROGERSON, EDWARD—MO in Camp, W.A., Jan, 1915; Lieut R.A.M.C. 22-3-15; France, May, 1915; Capt 1916; 95th F Amb. etc; RMO 2nd King's Royal Rifles; M.C., October, 1918; W and Inv England 31-10-18; Demob June, 1919.
- ROGERSON, HENRY.
- ROGERSON, WILLIAM—Lieut R.A.M.C. 15-4-15; France and Palestine; Capt, April, '16; M Desp 9-4-17, whilst RMO 17th R.W.F.; K near Albert 27-8-18, whilst RMO, 6th Royal Berkshire Regiment.
- ROLLAND, FRANCIS WILLIAM—Chap-Capt 1-7-15; Age 37; Emb 10-7-15; Gallipoli 8-11-15; 14th Bn, France, 27-9-16; Awarded M.C. 1917; Major 12-7-17; A.I.F. H.Q., England, 5-10-18; 14th Bn, France, 23-1-19; Lt-Col 12-7-19; M Desp; Demob 6-2-20.
- ROLLAND, ROBERT MONTEITH—Enl 8-9-16; Age 29; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 58th Bn Rfts; France 6-1-17; 58th Bn 22-1-17; 2nd Lieut, 60th Bn, 29-1-17; Lieut 15-8-17; A Adj 31-8-17; Injured 26-12-17, and Inv Aust; App Ter 24-4-18.
- ROSE, WALTER JOHN—App 2nd Lieut 3rd Pnrs 27-11-15; Age 30; Capt 1-5-16; Emb 6-6-16; France 24-11-16; M.C., Ypres, 1917; Demob 7-7-19.
- ROSENTHAL, JACOB—App Lieut R.A.M.C., Sept, '15; RMO 18th Middlesex Bn; Barge 105, April, '16, taking wounded from Bethune to Calais; Demob London, Sept, '16.
- ROSENTHAL, SAMUEL—App 2nd Lieut 58th Bn Rfts 17-1-16; Age 23; Emb 2-10-16; 58th Bn, France, 27-4-17; Lieut 15-7-17; K Polygon Wood 25-9-17.
- ROSS, ALEXANDER JOHN—Enl 1-7-18; Age 22; Emb 30-7-18; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 1st Siege Battery 11-12-19; Demob 18-11-19.
- ROSS, DONALD JOHN—Enl 28-3-17; Age 22; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; Disch 23-1-18.
- ROSS, GEORGE PERCY—Enl 27-6-16; App 2nd Lieut Engr Rfts; Age 41; Emb 31-10-17; 1st A. Troops Coy Engrs, France, 20-4-18; Lieut 23-5-18; Demob 28-8-19.

- ROSS, JOHN LINDSAY—App 2nd Lieut 27th Bn 28-5-15; Age 20; Emb 31-5-15; Lieut, Gallipoli, 28-8-15; W France 5-5-16; Inv Aust 31-8-16; Re-emb 22-12-17; OC L.H. Rfts; A.I.F. Camp, Port Said, 16-1-18; 27th Bn, France, 1-6-18; Demob 9-2-20.
- ROUSE, GEORGE RICHARDS—Enl 8-5-16; Age 30; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; 39th Bn, France, 10-7-17; K 31-3-18.
- ROWE, H.
- ROWE, LESLIE GEORGE—Enl 24-7-15; Age 26; Emb 29-12-15; Pte 8th Bn Rfts; 8th Bn, Egypt, 17-3-16; L Cpl, France, 6-10-16; Demob 23-9-19.
- ROXBURGH, RASON JAMES FRAZIER—Enl 17-8-14; Age 27; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; L Cpl at sea 9-4-15; Cpl, Gallipoli, 2-5-15; W. 8-5-15; RU 25-6-15; Inv Aust 11-3-16; Disch 14-6-16.
- RUSSELL, COLIN HAMILTON—Enl 16-7-15; Age 18; Emb 23-11-15; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; 8th Bn, Egypt, 22-2-16; W France 23-7-16; RU 26-8-18; T Cpl A.I.F. H.Q., London, 18-2-19; Demob 21-8-19.
- RUSSELL, GEOFFREY.
- RUSSELL, GEORGE BENSON—Enl 2-2-15; Age 21; Emb 13-4-15; Pte 7th Bn Rfts; 7th Bn, Gallipoli, 22-5-15; 2nd Lieut, France, 29-9-17; Lieut 10-5-18; W. 9-8-18; RU 7-12-18; Demob 20-9-19.
- RUSSELL, H. A. H.—Enlisted in England, 9th Royal Fusiliers.
- RYAN, HAROLD—Enl 17-12-14; Age 38; Pte A.N. and M.E.F.; Sergt Native Affairs Dept, Rabaul, 29-9-15; WO 31-1-16; Disch 12-4-17.
- SANDERS, ALGERNON BENJAMIN—Enl 23-6-15; Age 30; Emb 11-10-15; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; 6th F Amb, Belgium, 19-9-16; W 11-11-16; RU 29-11-16; Awarded M.M.; Demob 1-7-19.
- SANDERS, FREDERICK ROY—Enl 17-6-15; Age 28; Emb 11-10-15; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; 6th F Amb, Belgium, 19-9-16; Demob 20-7-19.
- SANDERSON, ROBERT JOHN—Enl 17-11-15; Age 19; Emb 29-3-16; Pte A.S.C. Rfts; 1st D.S.C., France, 20-8-16; Dvr M.T. 10-3-17; L Cpl 7-10-18; Demob 18-12-19.
- SANDRAL, DONALD MURCHISON—Enl 6-8-15; Age 19; Emb 3-1-16; Pte 31st Bn Rfts; 46th Bn, Egypt, 6-3-16; L Cpl 30-11-16; Cpl 22-12-16; W 11-4-17; 2nd Lieut 19-12-17; RU 26-1-18; Lieut 5-5-18; Demob 22-10-20.
- SANDRAL, D. N.
- SANDRAL, PROSPER WILLIAM—Enl 13-5-16; Age 22; Emb 14-2-17; Gnr 1st D.A.C. Rfts; 5th F.A.B., France, 19-10-17; W 20-10-17; RU 2-12-17; Cpl 17-2-19; Demob 25-9-19.
- SAWERS, JOHN BUCHANAN—Enl 12-7-16; Age 35; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 22nd Bn Rfts; 22nd Bn, France, 24-2-17; L Cpl 21-3-17; transf 6th Bn 1-7-17; W 20-9-17; RU 26-2-18; 2nd Lieut 59th Bn 18-12-18; Lieut 18-3-19; Demob 12-8-19.
- SAWERS, WILLIAM CAMPBELL—App Capt A.M.C. 25-10-14; Age 28; Emb 14-12-14; 2nd A.S.H., Gallipoli; 3rd F Amb, Egypt, 2-2-16; France, April, '16; RMO 11th Bn 19-10-16; Major 14-11-16; 14th F Amb 29-11-16; 2nd A.G.H. 5-10-17; 14th F Amb 22-4-18; W and remained on duty 28-8-18; D.S.O. 1918; Lt-Col and CO 14th F Amb 4-11-18; M Desp 8-11-18; Demob in England 23-7-19.

- SAXTON, RICHARD CLIVE—Enl 29-1-17; Age 18; Emb 9-11-17; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 8th F.A.B., France, 9-4-18; W 19-4-18; RU 23-5-18; W 24-10-18; Demob 20-8-19.
- SAXTON, WILLIAM JOHN—Enl 19-8-14; Age 19; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 6th Bn; Gallipoli 25-4-15; 2nd Bde Field Post Office, Lemnos, 25-10-15; L Sergt 8-3-16; France 31-3-16; Demob 28-3-19.
- SCAIFE, HENRY ALEXANDER—Enl 11-8-15; Age 18; Emb 30-5-16; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; 11th F Amb, France, 26-1-17; 9th F Amb 8-2-17; Demob 16-1-20.
- SCHLAPP, EBERHARD GEORGE—Enl 22-10-17; Age 23; Emb 22-3-18; Dvr M.T. Rfts; 2nd Aust Siege Bty Ammunition Column, France, 1-8-18; Demob 12-6-19.
- SCHLAPP, HENRY ROBERT—Enl 22-10-17; Age 22; Emb 22-3-18; A.S.C. Rfts; 2nd Aust Siege Bty Ammunition Column, France, 1-8-18; Demob 14-6-19.
- SCHULTZ, ERNEST LESLIE—Enl 12-8-18; Age 21; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- SCHULTZ, JOHN GEORGE—Enl 23-5-18; Age 18; Emb 5-10-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 25-7-20.
- SCHUTT, WILLIAM J.—Lieut-Commander R.A.N. 1918.
- SCOTT, DAVID JAMES—Enl 14-7-15; Age 34; Emb 6-6-16; CQMS 3rd Pnr Bn; France 24-11-16; M.S.M.; Demob 27-7-19.
- SERLE, WALTER HENRY—Enl 31-7-15; Age 41; Emb 11-10-15; Pte 8th Bn Rfts; Cpl 8-7-16; W France 26-7-16; 60th Bn 13-10-16; Sergt 23-7-17; W 10-3-18; RU 9-7-18; M.M. 29-9-18; W 1-10-18; Demob 30-10-20.
- SERVICE, ALLAN DONALD—Enl 30-4-18; Age 20; Emb 31-8-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; 4th M.T. Coy, France, 25-2-19; Demob 1-2-20.
- SETON-STEWART, FORBES GALBRAITH—Enl 26-2-15; Age 19; Emb 4-6-15; Pte 6th F Amb; Gallipoli; Cpl, Egypt, 13-3-16; L Sergt 30-5-16; 12th F Amb, France, 22-9-16; attached 47th Bn 17-5-17; M.M. Messines; W 12-10-17; Bar to M.M., Passchendaele, 12-10-17; Inv Aust and Disch 8-11-18.
- SHALLBERG, ARCHIBALD OSWALD—Enl 4-12-15; Age 32; Emb 20-2-16; Miners' Corps; Sergt, France, 16-10-18; A.A.P.C., England, 8-3-19; Demob 18-9-19.
- SHANKLAND, WILLIAM JOHN GRANT—Enl 4-3-16; Age 20; Emb 27-6-16; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 7th F.A.B., France, 21-6-17; Demob 25-11-19.
- SHANNON, HUGH MARTINDALE—Enl 22-2-18; Age 19; Emb 8-5-18; 2/AM A.F.C. Rfts; A.F.C., England, 10-7-18; Demob 1-7-19.
- SHAW, CHARLES GORDON—App Capt 2nd F Amb 20-8-14; Age 29; Emb 19-10-14; Gallipoli; T Lt-Col and CO 2nd F Amb, Mudros, 6-9-15; CO 1st F Amb, Mudros, 17-11-15; Lt-Col, Egypt, 1-1-16; France 30-3-16; Operating Surgeon 1st A.C.C.S., France, 30-10-16; D.S.O. 1916; 10th C.C.S. 13-7-17; 1st A.C.C.S. 24-7-17; A.I.F. H.Q., London, 29-10-17; M Desp; Demob 29-6-19.
- SHAW, DESMOND VALENTINE—Enl 9-2-16; Age 21; Emb 20-5-16; Dvr 23rd How Bde; T Bdr, France, 30-8-17; W 21-10-17; Inv Aust 12-3-18; Disch 20-6-18.
- SHAW, JAMES STANLEY—Enl 26-2-16; Age 20; Emb 5-6-16; Cpl 3rd Div Supply Column; L Sergt, England, 24-10-16; CSM, France, 27-10-16; 2nd Lieut 15-10-17; Lieut 15-1-18; H.Q. Aust Corps M.T. 12-3-18; Demob 21-12-19.
- SHAW, PATRICK—App Capt A.M.C. 1-3-16; Age 41; Emb 16-3-16; RMO 8th Bn 26-5-16; 3rd A.A.H. 2-11-17; Demob 13-4-19.

SHAW, S.

SHAW, WILLIAM BURNETT—Enl 12-5-17; Age 19; Emb 9-11-17; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 2nd F.A.B., France, 28-3-18; Bdr 22-9-18; Demob 30-1-20.

SHAW, WILLIAM McKAY—Enl 4-3-16; Age 43; Emb 6-5-16; L Cpl 3rd Div Supply Column; France 25-11-16; Inv Aust 21-12-17; Disch 26-2-18.

SHEPHERD, RICHARD WESTDALE—Enl 7-6-18; Age 19; Emb 31-8-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 30-11-19.

SHEW, WILLIAM DUNBAR—App Capt A.V.C. 27-4-16; Age 32; Emb 8-5-16; Transport Officer; App Ter 9-8-16; Reapp Capt A.A.V.C. 15-1-18; Emb 2-2-18; H.Q. Desert Mounted Column, Egypt, 18-4-18; 7th Mobile Vet Section, Palestine, 7-5-18; CO 7th M.V.S. 1-7-18; Inv Aust 26-12-18; Demob 14-8-19.

SHIELDS, W. J.

SHIELDS, DOUGLAS ANDREW—Conducted Hospital in France early in the War; Major R.A.M.C.; late Special Surgeon to Navy and Senior Surgeon to Officers' Hospital, Park Lane, London; K.B., June, '19.

SHIELDS, O. S. C.—With R.A.M.C. early 1915; Major; Awarded M.B.E.

SHILLIDAY, J. E.

SHILLIDAY, JOHN STANLEY—Enl 14-3-16; Age 19; Emb 20-6-16; Cpl 38th Bn; Sergt 3-3-17; W 4-10-17; D.C.M., near Passchendaele, 4-10-17; 2nd Lieut 3-11-17; Lieut 3-2-18; Demob 31-7-19.

SHOEBRIDGE, WILLIAM HENRY—Enl 30-9-14; Age 24; Emb 31-1-15; Pte 3rd L.H. F Amb; Gallipoli; Inv Aust 17-9-15; Disch 14-3-16.

SHUUG, LEONARD MALCOLM—Enl 2-3-17; Age 20; Emb 9-11-17; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 8th F.A.B., France, 2-5-18; W 13-5-18; Inv Aust 30-6-18; Demob 27-2-19.

SIMONSON, ERIC LAUDON—App 2nd Lieut 8th Bn Rfts 16-7-15; Age 21; Emb 10-9-15; 14th Bn, Egypt, 3-1-16; Orderly Officer 4th Inf Bde H.Q. 4-1-16—28-2-16; Lieut, Egypt, 20-2-16; ADC to GOC 4th Inf Bde, France, 10-7-16; 3rd Div H.Q. 14-7-16; Capt 15-3-17; A.F.C. 16-11-17; 2nd Sqdn A.F.C. 13-5-18; Demob 25-2-20.

SIMONSON, PAUL WILLIAM—Enl 14-7-15; Age 19; Emb 27-9-15; Sergt 4th Inf Bde H.Q.; Gallipoli; 14th Bn, Egypt, 8-1-16; 2nd Lieut 1-2-16; 46th Bn 12-3-16; ADC to GOC 3rd Aust Div 10-7-16; Lieut 20-8-16; Capt 1-12-16; 46th Bn, Jan, '17; ADC to GOC 3rd Aust Div 1-9-17; ADC, GOC, Aust Corps, 1-6-18; M Desp; O.B.E. 3-6-19; Demob 14-2-20.

SIMPSON, FREDERICK HORACE—Enl 20-7-15; Age 22; Emb 10-11-15; L Cpl 29th Bn; T Cpl, France, 23-7-16; Cpl 4-8-16; L Sergt 12-8-16; W 22-8-16; RU 6-1-17; Sergt A.A.P.C. 6-2-17; Demob 19-10-19.

SIMPSON, GEORGE—Enl 1918; Age 18; Demob 24-12-18.

SIMPSON, JAMES ALEXANDER—Enl 26-2-16; Age 23; Emb 3-6-16; L Sergt 37th Bn; France 22-11-16; 2nd Lieut 18-2-17; Lieut, England, 25-7-17; RU 9-2-18; 39th Bn 12-10-18; Demob 3-10-19.

SIMPSON, JOHN ROBIN—Enl 18-1-16; Age 18; Emb 4-5-16; Gnr 12th F.A.B.; 13th F.A.B., France, 31-3-17; W 7-8-17; Inv Aust 31-1-18; Disch 15-6-18.

SIMPSON, J. S.

SIMPSON, THOMAS LEIGH—Enl 5-1-15; Age 19; Emb 2-2-15; Pte 3rd L.H. F Amb Rfts; 3rd L.H. F Amb, Gallipoli, 11-8-15; 67th Sqdn A.F.C. 3-12-16; 68th Sqdn, Kantara, 19-12-16; 2nd Lieut 1-6-17; Lieut 1-9-17; T Capt and T Flight Commander, France, 10-5-18; W 2-6-18; D.F.C.; Inv Aust 26-8-18; Demob 2-8-19.

- SINCLAIR, ARTHUR QUENTIN—Enl 29-5-16; Age 18; Emb 25-9-16; Pte 22nd Bn Rfts; 22nd Bn, France, 18-12-16; L Cpl 1-3-17; W 3-5-17; Inv Aust 21-12-17; Disch 28-3-18.
- SINCLAIR, GEOFFREY GRAEME—Enl 15-3-15; Age 18; Emb 8-5-15; Pte 24th Bn; Cpl, Gallipoli, 1-9-15; Inv Aust 21-1-16; Re-emb 5th Bn Rfts 23-11-16; 5th Bn, France, 23-9-17; W 4-10-17; Inv Aust 8-4-18; Disch 27-11-18.
- SLEEMAN, JAMES GARNET—Lieut R.A.M.C. 14-4-15; France, Sept, '15; 67th F Amb; Salonica, Dec, '15; Served near Serbian Frontier till April, 1917, as RMO, 9th Border Regiment; Later RMO 22nd D.A.C.; Capt 14-4-16; App Ter 14-4-17.
- SMEDLEY, FRANCIS JOHN—App 2nd Lieut 7th Bn Rfts; Age 39; Emb 7-3-16; 7th Bn, France, 23-6-16; W 29-6-16; RU 3-9-16; 2nd Training Bn 18-7-17; RU 8-2-18; M.C. 1918; W 9-8-18; DW Empire Hospital, England, 20-8-18.
- SMITH, CAMPBELL MILLS—Enl 17-8-14; Age 20; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; W Gallipoli 8-5-15; Inv Aust 31-10-15; Disch 19-9-16; App Lieut A.N. and M.E.F. 22-5-18; Emb 31-5-18; Kopoko 20-6-18; Staff Capt, Rabaul, 19-6-19; App Adj of Native Police, with control of Post and Telegraph and Govt Stables, 9-3-20; Capt 27-7-20; T Deputy District Officer, Rabaul, 7-4-20 to 9-6-20; OC Native Affairs and District Officer, Rabaul, 29-6-20; DDO, Namatanai, 15-10-20; DO, Morobe, 4-3-21; App Ter 9-5-21.
- SMITH, DAVID DOUGLAS—Enl 21-11-17; Age 20; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- SMITH, D. S.
- SMITH, ERNEST RALPH—Enl 4-8-15; Age 21; Emb 18-11-15; 4th F.A.B.; Cpl, Egypt, 1-3-16; Sergt, France, 1-6-16; W 10-8-16 (remained at duty); M.M. 10-8-16, Contalmaison; K near Pozieres 26-8-16.
- SMITH, FRANK PERCIVAL—Enl 1-5-15; Age 21; Emb 17-7-15; 36th H.A.G.; transf 13th F Amb, France, 25-11-16; Demob 7-8-19.
- SMITH, GEORGE CLIFTON—Enl 27-2-17; Age 22; Emb 11-5-17; Pte Railway Unit; Cpl 9-8-17; France 2-10-17; Sergt 11-10-18; Demob 17-2-20.
- SMITH, GEORGE LESLIE—App 2nd Lieut, Mining Corps, 29-11-15; Age 38; Emb 20-2-16; Lieut, France, 15-6-16; Capt 22-9-16; M.C. 1917; twice M Desp; Demob 28-10-19.
- SMITH, GEORGE STEWART—App 2nd Lieut, 6th Bn Rfts, 16-7-15; Age 27; Emb 28-1-16; 59th Bn, Egypt, 25-3-16; Lieut 1-6-16; W 20-7-16; RU 30-9-16; Capt 1-11-16; W 7-3-17; RU 10-2-18; M.C., Villers Bretonneux, April 24/25th, 1918; Major 31-8-18; Demob 28-10-19; Died subsequent to War Service 31-7-24.
- SMITH, GEORGE SUTHERLAND—Enl 22-7-18; Age 19; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- SMITH, HUGH GEMMELL LAMB—Enl 11-9-14; Age ; Emb 22-12-14; Pte 2nd F Amb; Gallipoli, 25-4-15; Inv Aust 28-8-15; Re-emb 1-5-16; W 22-4-17; L Cpl 11-10-17; T Cpl 22-9-18; T Sergt, Education Service, after Armistice; Disch 4-2-20.
- SMITH, JOHN INGLIS—Enl 14-8-14; Emb 18-8-14; Pte A.N. and M.E.F.; took part in capture of German New Guinea; Returned Townsville 18-9-14; Disch 18-9-14; Enl A.I.F. 15-3-15; Age 19; Emb 12-6-15; Pte 15th Bn Rfts; 15th Bn, Gallipoli, 2-8-15; K 8-8-15.

SMITH, L. C.

SMITH, PERCY H.

SMITH, R.

SMITH, ROBERT—App Major 22nd Bn 24-3-15; Age 33; Emb 10-5-15; Gallipoli; Lt-Col 24-2-16, commanding 22nd Bn; D.S.O., Pozieres, 1916; Brig-Gen commanding 5th Inf Bde 1-1-17; Bar to D.S.O., Lagnicourt, 1917; C.M.G. 1-1-18; C. de G. (Belg) 16-2-18; thrice M Desp; App Ter 18-10-18.

SMITH, WILLIAM KENNEDY—App Lieut A.M.C. 14-7-15; Age 27; Emb 17-7-15; Egypt 11-8-15; 57th Bn, France, 9-12-16; W 25-9-17; RU 22-4-18; App Ter 31-7-18.

SMYTH, JOHN GLADSTONE—Enl 28-9-14; Age 21; Emb 2-2-15; Spr 3rd Sig Troop; Sergt, Egypt, 7-4-15; CSM, Gallipoli, 25-11-15; 2nd Lieut 5-11-16; Sig Officer, Imp Camel Corps; Lieut 8-2-17; W Gaza 19-4-17; RU 26-6-17; A Adj 1-9-17; Demob 12-6-19.

SNODGRASS, PETER WEBSTER CLARKE—Enl 16-11-14; Age 29; Emb 22-2-15; Pte 11th Bn Rfts; W Gallipoli 25-4-15; RU 22-6-15; Cpl 24-11-15; Sergt, France, 10-4-16; W 20-9-17; RU 19-12-17; 2nd Lieut 3-1-19; Lieut 3-4-19; Demob 15-2-20.

SNOWBALL, JOHN ILEY—App 2nd Lieut 16-7-15; Age 25; Emb 23-11-15; Pte 11th Bn Rfts; 57th Bn, France, 7-4-16; Lieut 30-5-16; Capt 18-12-16; 5th Div Wing, 1st Anzac Corps School, 1-5-17; 57th Bn 20-9-17; W 13-8-18; DW 14-8-18.

SOROKIEWICH, M. H.

SOUTHBY, ROBERT—Enl 14-6-18; Age 20; Demob 9-12-18.

SOUTHWICK, MICHAEL HAROLD—Lieut R.A.M.C., May, '15; on Hospital Ships and at Lemnos, Gallipoli campaign; St. Dunstan's Hosp, London, '16; Capt, May, '16; King's College Hosp, etc, '17-'18; Demob 15-8-18.

SPENCER, LIONEL RICHARD VIVIAN—Enl 22-3-17; Age 20; Emb 9-11-17; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 8th F.A.B., France, 19-3-18; Gassed 11-5-18; RU 26-5-18; transf A.F.C., France, 13-9-18; A.F.C. Depot, England, 29-11-18; 2nd Lieut 1-4-19; Demob 26-1-20.

SPRING, JAMES MARTIN—Enl 18-8-16; Age 22; Emb 2-10-16; Pte 60th Bn Rfts; 60th Bn, France, 8-2-17; W 13-2-17; RU 1-8-17; W 26-9-17; RU 27-8-18; Cpl 1918; Demob 27-6-20.

SPOULE, JAMES ST. GEORGE—Enl 10-9-14; Age 20; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; Gallipoli 25-4-15; W Gallipoli 30-5-15 and 9-8-15; Disch in England 22-10-15, and appointed 2nd Lieut R.F.A.; Lieut 1916; Capt 1917; M.C., Vimy Ridge, April, 1917; Gassed 1918; Demob 1919.

STAHL, LEON ROSSITER DALGLEISH—Enl 23-5-15; Age 22; Emb 17-7-15; Cpl A.M.C.; Sergt 25-9-15; Returned Hosp Ship *Kanowna* 20-11-15; Re-emb Staff Sergt 10th F Amb 27-5-16; France 24-11-16; 2nd Lieut 1-6-18; 34th Bn, France, 16-6-18; Lieut 23-9-18; Demob 20-1-20.

STALEY, ANDREW GRAY—App 2nd Lieut 6-3-16; Age 25; Emb 25-9-16 with 57th Bn Rfts; 57th Bn, France, 21-2-17; Lieut 15-7-17; Demob 15-8-19.

STALEY, JAMES EDWARD—Enl 17-8-14; Age 24; Emb 20-10-14; Bdr 2nd F.A.B.; Cpl Gallipoli 21-8-15; 2nd Lieut 12-3-16; Lieut, France, 13-6-16; M.C., Ypres, '17; W 29-10-17; Capt 1-11-17; RU 8-12-17; W 22-9-18; Demob 27-6-19.

- STANTON, BYRON LIONEL—Enl 17-11-16; Age 25; Emb 22-12-16; Staff Sergt Compounder, A.M.C.; 2nd A.A.H., England, 22-6-17; Disch 19-9-17.
- STARK, FRANK BEUZEVILLE—App 2nd Lieut 20-3-16; Age 23; Emb 6-6-16 with 3rd Pnr Bn; France 24-11-16; Capt, France, 5-4-17; Demob 18-2-20.
- STEDMAN, LIONEL EDGAR JULIAN—Enl 13-5-15; Age 21; Emb 28-9-15; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; Cpl Army Pay Corps 1-12-15; France 24-4-16; Sergt 11-11-18; Staff Sergt 1-3-19; Demob 4-5-20.
- STEGMANN, FERDINAND HENRY AUGUST—Medical Officer on Hospital Ships, Dardanelles.
- STEEL, JAMES FREDERICK—Enl 16-7-15; Age 40; Emb 20-10-16; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; 9th F Amb, France, 16-3-17; K 18-10-17.
- STEEL, JOHN HART—Enl 28-7-15; Age 24; Emb 18-11-15; Pte 21st Bn Rfts; 60th Bn, Egypt, 26-2-16; Cpl 13-4-16; Sergt, France, 27-7-16; 2nd Lieut, France, 9-8-16; Lieut 1-3-17; A Adj 14-7-17; M Desp 9-4-17; 15th Training Bn, England, 21-8-17; RU 9-5-18; Capt 27-7-18; W 2-9-18 and remained at duty; Demob 27-9-19.
- STEELE, CLIVE SELWYN—App Lieut 5th F.C. Engrs 16-11-15; Age 23; Emb 23-11-15; France 23-3-16; Capt 19-9-16; T Major 11-6-17; Capt 12-9-17; M.C., Peronne, 31-8-18; OC 1st F.C.E. 14-10-18; Major 21-10-18; Demob 1-8-19.
- STEELE, H. G.
- STEELE, O. K.
- STEMINGER, LEO CONROY—Enl 7-8-15; Age 18; Emb 18-11-15; Gnr 4th F.A.B.; France 19-3-16; W 28-5-16; RU 31-5-16; W 20-9-17; Inv Aust and Disch 15-3-21.
- STEPHENS, FRANK GLADSTONE—Enl 1-8-16; Age 20; Emb 19-8-16; Pte 14th A.G.H.; 2 A.S.H., Egypt, 2-5-17; Cpl 3-7-17; Sergt 10-5-18; Demob 8-9-19.
- STEPHENS, HENRY WILLIAM—Enl 5-2-15; Age 21; Emb 4-6-15; Pte 6th F Amb; Gallipoli; 12th F Amb, Egypt, 18-4-16; L Cpl 19-4-16; Cpl, France, 19-7-16; Disch 16-8-17.
- STEPHENS, ROY CLIFFORD—Enl 3-8-16; Age 18; Emb 19-8-16; Pte 14th A.G.H.; Egypt 20-9-16; Sergt 3-10-18; Demob 8-9-19.
- STEPHENS, WESTMORE FRANK—App Capt A.M.C. 22-8-18; Age 26; Emb 30-11-18; A.I.F., England, 30-1-19; Demob 12-3-20.
- STEPHENS, WILLIAM JAMES—Enl 7-7-15; Age 29; Emb 11-10-15; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; 5th Bn, Egypt, 22-2-16; France 30-3-16; K near Ypres 20-9-17.
- STEVENSON, ALLAN FLORES—App 2nd Lieut A.F.C. Rfts 16-10-17; Age 25; Emb 21-11-17; App Flying Officer Pilot 15-8-18; Lieut, France, 15-11-18; Demob 9-7-19.
- STEVENSON, DOUGLAS SIMPSON—Enl 9-3-16; Age 24; Emb 20-6-16; Spr 10th F.C.E.; T Cpl, France, 3-3-17; Sergt 23-4-17; M.S.M. and C. de G. (French) with Star 1919; Demob 22-9-19.
- STEWART, MATTHEW NORMAN—Enl 19-8-14; Age 24; Emb 21-10-14; L Cpl 7th Bn; W Gallipoli 30-4-15; Dvr M.T., France, 28-8-15; W 17-4-18; Inv Aust 1-1-19; Demob 10-4-21.
- STEWART, CEDRIC ALWYN—App Capt A.M.C. 7-3-17; Age 25; Emb 12-5-17; 2nd A.G.H., France, 22-1-18; 1st F Amb 23-3-18; RMO 1st F.A.B. 21-4-18; K Flanders 28-4-18.

- STEWART, GALLOWAY—Enl 13-12-15; Age 18; Emb 18-4-16; Tpr 4th L.H. Rfts; Palestine; Inv Aust 11-7-17; Disch 11-10-17.
- STEWART, GEORGE SHAW—Enl 10-7-16; Age 18; Emb 12-9-16; Tpr 8th L.H. Rfts; Camel Corps 23-12-16; 4th L.H., Palestine, 25-2-17; Demob 18-10-19.
- STEWART, JAMES McARTHUR—Enl 25-1-16; Age 24; Emb 1-4-16; Pte 5th Bn Rfts; 58th Bn, France, 23-7-16; 57th Bn 25-10-16; K 3-4-17.
- STEWART, MERVYN ATHOL—App Capt A.M.C. 6-5-18; Age 22; App Ter 24-12-18.
- STEWART, NEIL LIVINGSTONE—Enl 17-5-16; Age 21; Emb 25-10-16; Gnr 1st D.A.C. Rfts; 1st D.A.C., France, 29-3-17; Gassed 10-5-18; RU 12-10-18; T Sergt Education Service 4-1-19; Demob 22-5-19.
- STEWART, SUTHERLAND LEIGH—Enl 21-8-15; Age 21; Emb 18-11-15; Dvr 4th F.A.B.; France 19-3-16; W 13-10-17; Inv Aust 8-4-18; Disch 26-6-18.
- STEWART, WM.—App 2nd Lieut 8th L.H. Rfts 16-7-15; Age 25; Emb 7-4-16; 8th L.H., Egypt, 25-6-16; Lieut 14-12-16; 4th L.H., Palestine, 15-2-17; Demob 8-9-19.
- STEWART, WILLIAM TREW—Enl 16-11-17; Age 33; Emb 30-4-18; Gnr Arty Rfts; 12th F.A.B., France, 28-10-18; Demob 6-2-20.
- STILL, CHARLES HASELDEN—Killed.
- STILLMAN, J. C.
- STIRLING, A. D.
- STIRLING, ROGER PULFORD—Enl 6-7-17; Age 36; Emb 29-7-18; Pte Inf Rfts; 1st Trng Bn, England, 27-9-18; Demob 30-3-19.
- STOBIE, GRAEME—App 2nd Lieut 5th Bn Rfts 17-1-16; Age 23; Emb 1-4-16; 6th Bn, France, 27-7-16; Lieut 7-2-17; 2nd Trng Bn, England, 11-6-17; RU 3-11-17; M.C., Lihons, 9-8-18; Capt 21-10-18; Demob 10-9-19.
- STONE, F. C.
- STOREY, ELSDON—App 2nd Lieut 38th Bn Rfts 1-6-16; Age 28; Emb 19-2-17; 38th Bn, France, 17-7-17; Lieut 29-7-17; Dental Corps, England, 23-10-17; Capt 30-10-18; 2nd A.G.H., France, 23-11-18; 17th Dental Unit 11-3-19; Demob 5-7-19.
- STOTT, AUBREY PITMAN—Enl 20-7-15; Age 20; Emb 11-10-15; Pte 2nd A.G.H. Rfts; France 4-4-16; 2nd D.S.C. 9-12-17; Dvr M.T. 1-4-18; Demob 20-7-19.
- STOTT, ERIC CLYMER—Enl 19-7-15; Age 20; Emb 11-10-15; Pte 2nd A.G.H. Rfts; transf M.T., Egypt, 19-1-16; France 16-6-16; Dvr M.T. 10-3-17; Demob 22-8-19.
- STOTT, RONALD GURNEY—App Capt A.M.C. 4-11-18; Demob 8-12-19.
- STRACHAN, ROBERT WILLIAM—Enl 23-9-15; Age 28; Emb 28-1-16; Gnr 2nd F.A.B. Rfts; 24th How Bde, Egypt, 23-3-16; Bdr 23-6-16; Cpl 20-4-16; 12th F.A.B., France, 25-1-17; W 24-9-17; Inv Aust 5-4-18; Disch 13-7-18.
- STRAUGHAI, JOHN—Enl 4-10-15; Age 18; Emb 30-12-15; Pte 9th Bn Rfts; 18th Pnr Bn, Egypt, 17-3-16; W 25-7-16; RU 25-8-16; Inv Aust 2-1-19; Demob 11-4-19.
- STRUTT, CHARLES NETTLETON—Enl 17-8-14; Age 29; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 6th Bn; K Helles, Gallipoli, 8-5-15.
- STUART, JOHN ERNEST ATHOL—Enl 16-10-15; Age 40; App 2nd Lieut 19-2-16; Emb 18-9-16 with Rfts; 17th Bn, France, 22-3-17; Prisoner of War, Pronville, 15-4-17; Lieut 15-8-18; Repatriated England 17-2-19; Demob 12-1-20.

- SUMMONS, WALTER ERNEST—App Major 1st A.G.H. 19-10-14; Age 33; Emb 5-12-14; Lt-Col 1-1-16; 3rd A.G.H., France, 10-11-16; Colonel and CO 14th A.G.H., Egypt, 27-9-17; M Desp 1918; O.B.E. 3-6-19; Demob 10-8-19.
- SUTHERLAND, DONALD—Enl 11-8-15; Age 24; Emb 23-11-15; Dvr 5th F.C.E.; 12th F.C.E., Egypt, 6-3-16; France 11-6-16; W 26-9-17; RU 18-1-18; Demob 31-7-19.
- SUTHERLAND, IAN HUGH—Enl 20-3-18; Age 21; Emb 5-10-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; 23rd Bn 5-12-18; Demob 29-9-20.
- SUTHERLAND, JOHN MILLER—Enl 11-3-15; Age 27; Emb May, '15; Pte 22nd Bn; transf A.A. Pay Corps, France, 5-6-16; Sergt 1-11-16; Staff Sergt 1-2-17; Officers' Cadet Bn, Oxford, 5-10-17; 2nd Lieut 30-1-18; 22nd Bn, France, 20-4-18; W 22-4-18; Inv Aust 30-6-18; Demob 31-8-19.
- SUTHERLAND, PETER GRANT—Enl 13-7-15; Age 20; Emb 27-10-15; Tpr 3rd L.H. Rfts; 1st L.H. Trng Regt, Egypt, 1-3-16; Inv England 12-8-16; A.S.C. 27-9-17; Palestine; Demob 14-9-19.
- SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM FRASER—Enl 4-10-16; Age 21; Emb 14-2-17; Gnr 1st D.A.C. Rfts; 12th F.A.B., France, 20-9-17; Demob 17-5-19.
- SWANTON, CEDRIC H.—Enl 1918; Age 18; Demob 24-12-18.
- SWANTON, THEO HOWELL—Enl 30-8-16; Age 19; Emb 22-12-16; Dvr A.M.T. Rfts; 1st Anzac Entrenching Bn, France, 24-6-17; "K" Supply Col 22-7-17; 2nd D.S.C. 4-9-17; 2nd A.M.T. Coy 12-3-18; Demob 4-1-20.
- SYME, —.
- TADGELL, H. E.
- TADGELL, ALFRED VICTOR—Enl 7-9-15; Age 24; Emb 3-7-16; Pte 7th Bn Rfts; 59th Bn, France, 22-11-16; T Sergt 13-3-18; 2nd Lieut 1-4-18; Inv Aust 11-12-18; Demob 9-3-19.
- TAIT, J.
- TALBOT, NORMAN CHARLES—Lieut R.A.M.C. 15-6-15; RMO Border Regt; RMO 78th Bde R.F.A., Mar, '16; Capt 6-4-16; France 17-6-16 to Nov, '18; Gassed, Oct, '17; M.C., Oct, '17; Injured, Jan, '18; Demob 28-12-18.
- TALLENT, STANLEY HAMILTON—Enl 26-2-17; Age 18; Emb 9-11-17; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 10th F.A.B., France, 22-7-18; Demob 16-9-19.
- TAYLOR, DANIEL KEITH—Enl 1-8-18; Age 18; Emb 22-10-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; Troopship Recalled 20-12-18; Demob 1-2-19.
- TAYLOR, ERNEST COOK—Enl 16-7-15; Age 44; Emb 18-2-16; Pte 29th Bn Rfts; France; Demob 9-6-19.
- TAYLOR, G.
- TAYLOR, HAROLD FRANCIS—App 2nd Lieut A.F.C. 1-10-16; Age 20; Emb 25-10-16; 44th Reserve Sqn 24-2-17; Attached No. 5 Sqdn R.F.C., France, 22-7-17; W 25-7-17; Rejoined A.F.C., England, 17-10-17; App Ter 16-3-18.
- TAYLOR, KEITH—Enl 17-9-14; Age 21; Emb 22-12-14; Cpl 8th A.S.C.; France 15-7-15; Sergt 15-12-16; "K" Supply Col 9-2-17; Aust Corps Troops M.T. Coy 12-3-18; 1st A.M.T. Coy 31-8-18; Demob 24-3-19.
- TAYLOR, WILLIAM DRAYTON—Enl 18-3-18; Age 19; Emb 31-8-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; 14th Bn Rfts, England, 14-11-18; Demob 9-11-19.
- TEDCASTLE, AXEL GEORGE—Enl 17-8-14; Age 22; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; Spr 1st Div Sig Coy, Egypt, 18-3-15; Gallipoli; Inv England 23-8-15; RU 7-12-15; Dvr 3-2-16; 5th Bn, France, 15-8-16; L Cpl 23-8-16; 66th Bn 28-4-17; Disch 22-11-17.

- THOM, KEITH YOUNG—Enl 2-8-15; Age 23; Emb 23-11-15; Pte 6th Bn Rfts; 6th Bn, France, 17-5-16; Aust Employment Coy 25-5-18; Demob 29-7-19.
- THOM, RESTON NISH—Enl 22-8-16; Age 18; Emb 23-12-16; Pte Rfts 2nd Cyclist Corps; 37th Bn, France, 8-7-17; W 12-10-17; Inv Aust 11-12-18; Demob 6-3-19.
- THOMAS, ALARIC CRAIG DAVIDSON—Enl 3-8-15; Age 23; Emb 29-11-15; Pte 21st Bn Rfts; 60th Bn, Egypt, 26-2-16; 19th Fld Bakery 14-3-16; 1st Fld Bakery, France, 26-4-16; Inv England 21-3-17; 4th F.A.B., France, 22-1-18; Gassed 26-3-18; RU 16-10-18; Demob 19-10-19.
- THOMAS, DAVID LEWIS GORDON—Enl 8-11-18; Age 20; Pte G.S. Rfts; Disch 24-12-18.
- THOMPSON, ALEXANDER CHARLES—Enl 20-12-15; Age 27; Emb 16-3-16; 1st A/M 1st Sqdn A.F.C.; 17th Sqdn R.F.C., Egypt, 21-4-16; Cpl 8-3-18; M Desp; Died at sea on voyage to Australia 3-4-19.
- THOMPSON, BRYCE JOHN—App Lieut Dental Corps 4-5-18; Age 33; Emb 10-6-18; 3rd L.H. F Amb 10-8-18, Palestine; att 1st Sqdn A.F.C. 18-9-18; Demob 25-10-19.
- THOMPSON, K. T.
- THOMSON, BOYD CUNNINGHAM CAMPBELL—Enl 29-6-15; Age 21; Emb 4-4-16; Pte 23rd Bn Rfts; A Sergt 27-9-16; K near Flers 10-11-16.
- THOMSON, G. A.
- THOMSON, ROBERT EGLINGTON—Enl 11-9-14; Age 25; Emb 21-10-14; Tpr 2nd L.H.; L Cpl 29-12-15; 4th Div Artillery, Egypt, 5-5-16; 2nd F.A.B., France, 3-8-16; W 31-7-17; M.M., Ypres, 1917; RU 20-10-17; Bdr 22-10-17; W 16-11-17; Inv Aust 30-1-18; Disch 26-4-18.
- THOMSON, HECTOR G. L.—Enl 20-11-14; Age 23; Emb 16-12-14; Dvr 2nd L.H. F Amb; M Desp, Oct, '16; L Cpl 5-11-16; M.M. Palestine; Cpl 3-7-17; Demob 22-2-19.
- THOMSON, KEITH ORMISTON—Enl 26-7-18; Age 20; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- THORNE, ALBERT ROBERT—App Capt A.M.C. 12-10-18; Age 25; Demob 16-5-19.
- THWAITES, ARCHIBALD JOHNSTONE—Enl 19-11-15; Age 20; Emb 27-1-16; Tpr 8th L.H. Rfts; 4th D.A.C., Egypt, 23-5-16; France 13-6-16; Demob 25-8-19.
- THWAITES, JOHNSTONE LESLIE—Enl 15-7-18; Age 19; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- TILLEY, ALAN TOM—Enl 20-9-15; Age 19; Emb 28-1-16; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 4th F.A.B. 9-3-16; France; Inv Aust 14-2-17; Disch 18-5-17.
- TILLEY, EDWARD WILLIAM RANKINE—Enl 1914; Pte 15th Bn, Gallipoli; W and Invalided (Leg Amputated).
- TILLEY, JACK—Enl 3-9-14; Age 23; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 7th Bn; W. Gallipoli 25-4-15; RU, Lemnos, 22-10-15; France; Inv Aust 13-3-18; Disch 30-7-18.
- TILT, ROBERT COATES—Enl 26-7-15; Age 19; Emb 18-11-15; Dvr 4th F.A.B.; Spr 2nd Div Sig Coy, France, 12-6-16; W 18-9-17; transf A.F.C., England, 10-1-18; Sergt 1-4-19; Demob 15-10-19.
- TITCHER, ALAN KEITH—Enl 12-7-15; Age 21; Emb 29-12-15; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; Pte 14th F Amb 18-3-16; L Cpl 21-6-17; Cpl 23-9-18; L Sergt 23-9-18; Demob 10-9-19.

- TOTTON, ARTHUR JACKSON—Enl 10-5-15; Age 21; Emb 11-10-15; Pte 6th F Amb Rfts; 6th F Amb, Lemnos, 7-12-15; France 27-3-16; Inv England (injured) 3-11-17; RU 8-6-18; Demob 13-8-19.
- TREEBY, ALBERT EDWARD—Enl 3-4-16; Age 35; Emb 4-4-16; Pte 46th Bn Rfts; 46th Bn, France, 21-7-17; M.M. 29-8-17; Sergt 15-8-17; 2nd Lieut 20-10-17; Inv Aust 5-4-18; App Ter 1-11-18.
- TREGONNING, DONALD RUPERT CHARLES—Enl 18-8-14; Age 21; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 1st L.H. F Amb; A Sergt, April, '15; Gallipoli; Returned Australia 5-7-15, to complete Medical Course; Disch 23-5-16.
- TREND, HAROLD SAMUEL—Enl 22-12-14; Age 21; Emb 18-11-15; 22nd Bn; Gnr 4th F.A.B.; W France 2-4-17; Inv Aust 11-1-18; Disch 8-8-18.
- TRICKETT, ARTHUR THOMAS—Enl 24-4-15; Age 18; Emb 10-8-15; Dvr A.F.A. Rfts; 2nd F.A.B. 7-10-15; Egypt and France; Demob 27-7-19.
- TRICKETT, DAVID EDWARD—Enl 13-2-18; Age 19; Emb 31-8-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; 14th Bn Rfts, England, 14-11-18; Demob 1-2-20.
- TRIM, JOHN THOMAS—Enl 5-9-16; Age 19; Emb 23-12-16; Gnr 21st F.A.B. Rfts; 8th F.A.B. 15-8-17; W 30-3-18; DW Doullens 30-3-18.
- TROUP, JAMES AMESS—Enl 1918; Demob after Armistice.
- TRUMPY, DAVID ERNEST—App Capt A.M.C. 9-11-18; Age 25; Demob 31-7-19.
- TUCKFIELD, WILLIAM ASTON—Enl 30-7-15; Age 24; Emb 19-2-17; A Sergt 8th Bn Rfts; 8th Bn, France, 20-7-17; Inv England 8-10-17; Demob 29-11-19.
- TULLOH, ALEXANDER—Chaplain, R.A.N., before war; served on H.M.A.S. Melbourne, 1914; at sea until July, '17, when posted to Naval College, Jervis Bay; Senior Chaplain, R.A.N.
- TURNER, ARCHIBALD BANNATYNE—Enl 25-9-16; Age 18; Emb 16-12-16; Pte 2nd Pnr Bn Rfts; 2nd Pnr Bn, France, 5-1-18; Demob 22-7-19.
- TURNER, WILLIAM ALFRED—Enl 9-6-15; Age 21; Emb 10-11-15; Pte 29th Bn; L Cpl, France, 16-10-16; No. 6 Officers' Cadet Bn, England, 5-11-16; 2nd Lieut A.F.C. 1-3-17; 68th Sqdn A.F.C., England, 16-6-17; Lieut, France, 16-9-17; Inv Aust 24-8-18; App Ter 2-12-18.
- TYAS, R. H.
- VANCE, E. S.
- VESSEY, CHARLES WEAVER—Enl 1-7-15; Age 19; Emb 27-9-15; Pte 14th Bn Rfts; 14th Bn, Egypt, 8-1-16; L Cpl 18-3-16; 4th L.T.M.B., France, 29-8-16; Cpl 25-8-16; W 28-7-16; RU 1-9-16; W 10-4-17; Inv Aust 18-10-17; Disch 18-2-18.
- VIAL, LORIMER JAMES—Enl 23-7-15; Age 23; Emb 29-12-15; Pte 8th Bn Rfts; 8th Bn, Egypt, 17-3-16; L Cpl, France, 30-7-16; 2nd Lieut, France, 15-9-16; Lieut 13-9-17; K 9-8-18.
- VINCENT, DUDLEY—Enl 1-7-15; Age 18; Emb 9-11-15; Sergt 30th Bn; 2nd Lieut, France, 23-8-16; Lieut 7-1-17; W and remained at duty, France, 23-3-17; 8th Training Bn, England, 19-7-17; RU 23-1-18; Demob 13-2-20.
- VINCENT, GARNET—Enl 12-6-15; Age 23; Emb 9-8-15; Pte 3rd Bn Rfts; 3rd Bn, Gallipoli, 2-11-15; W 4-12-15; Inv Aust 9-2-16; Re-enl 12-6-16; A Sergt 19-10-16; 2nd Lieut 18-7-17; App Ter 27-2-18.
- VINCENT, OSCAR—Enl 1-7-15; Age 20; Emb 9-11-15; Pte 30th Bn; Cpl, Egypt, 11-3-16; W 20-7-16; RU 29-8-16; Sergt 30-8-16; W 25-2-17; transf A.F.C. 20-8-17; 67th Training Sqdn 22-10-17; 2nd Lieut 25-4-18; A.F.C., Egypt, 30-9-18; 1st Sqdn A.F.C., Palestine, 10-10-18; Demob 10-2-20.

- VINCENT, WALTER—Enl 5-6-17; Age 18; Emb 21-11-17; Pte 23rd Bn Rfts; 23rd Bn, France, 20-4-18; K Mont St. Quentin 1-9-18.
- VISBOED, JACOB—Enl 31-5-15; Age 30; Emb 27-9-15; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 22nd Bn, France, 12-5-16; W 14-8-16; Inv England 14-9-16; T Sergt 69th Bn, England 1-2-17; Inv Aust 23-5-17; Disch 25-8-17.
- VINES, ASHLEY ROBERT—Enl 17-8-14; Age 23; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; Cpl 9-4-15; W Gallipoli 25-4-15; Inv Aust 29-7-15; Disch 7-1-16.
- WALKER, ARTHUR JAMES—Enl 12-7-15; Age 18; Emb 27-11-15; Spr 5th F.C.E.; W France 3-8-16; RU 15-12-16; W 7-5-17, remained at duty; Demob 2-8-19.
- WALKER, HAROLD JAMES—Enl 19-6-16; Age 21; Emb 25-9-16; Pte 39th Bn Rfts; 39th Bn, France, 21-3-17; L Cpl 30-3-17; W 7-6-17; No. 6 Officers' Cadet Bn, England, 9-11-17; 2nd Lieut 1-6-18; RU 16-6-18; Lieut 1-10-18; Demob 29-11-19.
- WALKER, HARTLEY ROWLAND—Enl 2-6-15; Age 19; Emb 17-7-15; Pte Hospital Ship; Returned No. 2 Hospital Ship on duty 22-11-15; Disch 6-10-16, in order to complete Medical Studies.
- WALKER, HERBERT VICTOR—Enl 4-3-18; Age 18; Emb 31-8-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; 14th Bn Rfts, England, 14-11-18; A.A. Pay C., England, 17-12-18; Demob 21-11-19.
- WALLACE, DAVID HARTLEIGH—Enl 14-2-17; Age 18; Emb 11-5-17; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; Spr 5th Div Sig Coy, France, 25-3-18; Demob 19-9-19.
- WALLACE, NORMAN VERSCHWER—Enl 13-5-17; Age 19; Emb 16-7-17; Pte 48th Bn Rfts; 48th Bn, France, 15-3-18; L Cpl 28-9-18; Demob 5-5-19.
- WALLACE, THOMAS ALEXANDER—Enl 12-9-14; Age 23; Emb 25-2-15; Tpr 8th L.H.; K Gallipoli 30-6-15.
- WALLACE, W. H.
- WALLIS, A.
- WALLIS, FRANK HARRY—Enl 3-4-16; Age 23; Emb 11-7-16; Tpr 8th L.H. Rfts; 8th L.H. 30-10-16; T Cpl, Palestine, 4-11-17; W 1-12-17, remained at duty; Cpl 2-12-17; Sergt 20-8-18; Demob 11-11-19.
- WALTERS, LESLIE JOHN—Enl 12-8-15; Age 21; Emb 10-11-15; Dvr 18th Coy A.S.C.; France; Demob 30-9-19.
- WALTERS, ROBERT LOVE—Enl 9-3-15, A.M.C.; Age 26; Sergt 2nd Aust Hosp Ship; App Hon Lieut A.M.C. (Dental Services) 16-12-15; Lieut 6-4-17; Hon Capt 1-1-17; England 29-9-17; 50th Dental Unit, France, 4-3-18; Demob 20-8-19.
- WARBURTON, GILMOUR FROST—Enl 26-10-17; Age 21; Emb 28-2-18; 2nd A/M A.F.C.; A.F.C., England, 20-4-18; Demob 2-9-19.
- WARD, HUGH K.—Lieut R.A.M.C. 1914; Capt 1915; Prisoner of War, June, '17; Released and returned to France, March, '18; three times wounded; M.C. and two Bars.
- WARDEN, REGINALD GEORGE—Enl 5-2-17; Age 28; Emb 5-1-18; Pte A.A.O.C. (I.O.M. Section); Attached Woolwich Arsenal, England, for special duty 11-3-18; A.A.O.C., France, 25-9-18; T Cpl 18-12-18; Demob 28-9-19.
- WARDEN, WILLIAM ALLEN—Enl 17-11-14; Age 20; Disch 30-12-14; Re-enl 23-4-15; Emb 20-8-15; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; France 17-1-17; Demob 1-11-19.

- WARDROP, CLIFTON GEORGE LAMONT**—Enl 30-12-15; Age 18; Emb 4-5-16; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 13th F.A.B., France, 31-3-17; Royal Artillery School, England, 20-5-18; Demob 6-4-19.
- WARING, REX WILLIAM**—Enl 18-8-14; Age 22; Emb 21-10-14; L Cpl 2nd F.C.E.; Cpl, Gallipoli, 14-8-15; Sergt, Egypt, 19-3-16; France 29-3-16; Inv England 24-10-16; RU 8-6-17; Demob 21-2-19.
- WARK, IAN WILLIAM**—Enl 15-10-18; Age 19; Disch 18-12-18.
- WARNOCK, WILLIAM HENRY**—Enl 4-1-16; Age 18; Emb 20-5-16; Gnr 8th F.A.B.; France 30-12-16; Royal Arty Cadet School, England, 12-4-17; 2nd Lieut 7-9-17; 7th F.A.B., France, 26-9-17; Lieut 7-12-17; 8th F.A.B. 17-12-17; Demob 11-8-19.
- WARREN, GERALD BROUGH**—Enl 22-8-14; Age 27; Emb 21-10-14; Pte 5th Bn; L Cpl Gallipoli 2-5-15; Sergt 9-5-15; 2nd Lieut R.F.A. 30-12-15.
- WARREN, PERCY SALTAU**—Enl 17-8-14; Age 31; Emb 21-10-14; L Cpl 5th Bn; Cpl 9-4-15; K Gallipoli 25-4-15.
- WASLEY, MATTHEW RANDALL**—Enl 17-8-14; Age 21; Emb 21-10-14; L Cpl 6th Bn; K Gallipoli 25-4-15.
- WATERS, ARTHUR JAMES**—App 2nd Lieut 7th Bn Rfts; Age 26; Emb 7-3-16; 2nd Anzac H.Q., Egypt, 29-4-16; App D.A.A. Postal S., France, 1-11-16; Lieut 1-11-16; Postal Duties, England, 4-2-18; 7th Bn, France, 5-6-18; Gassed, Aug and Sept, '18; M Desp '17; Demob 24-1-20.
- WATSFORD, GOULBURN**—Enl 6-11-15; Age 44; Emb 14-3-16; Pte 14th Bn Rfts; Att 3rd Echelon, Egypt, 25-5-16; Inv Aust 13-2-17; Disch 18-5-17.
- WATSON, ROBERT STOBA**—Enl 2-3-16; Age 18; Emb 7-9-16; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 8th F.A.B., France, 8-2-17; K 14-8-18.
- WATT, THOMAS JAMES SUTHERLAND**—Enl 2-6-15; Age 19; Emb 17-7-15; Pte No. 2 Hospital Ship; Returned to Aust, No. 2 Hosp Ship, 22-11-15; Re-emb 20-5-16; Gnr 8th F.A.B.; France 23-11-16; 6th M.T.M.B. 15-2-18; Demob 8-8-19.
- WATTS, G.**
- WAUGH, JOHN ANDERSON**—Enl 27-1-15; Age 38; Emb 8-5-15; Pte 22nd Bn; Gallipoli 30-8-15; Inv Aust 31-8-16; Disch 23-11-16.
- WEAVER, RUPERT GORDON**—Enl 18-4-18; Age 20; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- WEDDELL, ROBERT HUNTER**—App Lieut 7th Bn 28-8-14; Age 31; Capt 18-10-14; Emb 21-10-14; Major, Gallipoli, 26-4-15; W 3-7-15; Inv Aust 2-2-16; App Ter 12-3-17.
- WEIR, NORMAN ROBERTSON**—App 2nd Lieut 46th Bn Rfts 6-3-16; Age 30; Emb 7-9-16; 46th Bn, France, 8-12-16; Lieut 6-3-17; Inv Aust 25-8-17; App Ter 25-2-18.
- WHITAKER, JOHN GRIEVE**—App Capt 11th A.G.H., Caulfield, 6-5-18; Age 23; App Ter 10-12-18.
- WHITE, JAMES MURDOCK**—Nominated by Aust Universities for commission, Royal Engineers; Emb 29-12-15; France, 87th Fld Coy R.E., July, 1916, to April, 1919; Lieut, Dec, 1916; W Feb, '17; M.C. 30-9-18; Demob July, 1919.
- WHITE, REGINALD JOHN**—Enl 23-6-16; Age 28; Emb 16-12-16; 2nd Pnr Bn Rfts; 21st Bn, France, 27-8-17; 6th F.C.E., 2-12-17; L Cpl 10-2-18; T Cpl 9-4-18; 2nd D.A.C. 20-1-19; Sergt 23-4-19; Demob 31-7-19.

- WHITE, JOHN EVELYN—Enl 5-5-15; Age 23; Emb 20-8-15; Pte 9th Bn Rfts; 49th Bn, Egypt, 25-2-16; W France 15-8-16; RU 29-9-16; Spr 12th F.C.E. 29-12-16; Disch 31-12-17.
- WHITE, CHARLES STANLEY—Enl 16-2-17; Age 20; Emb 4-8-17; Sergt 7th Bn Rfts; 7th Bn, France, 10-3-18; W 5-6-18; RU 4-12-18; Inv Aust 28-8-19; Demob 20-12-19.
- WHITING, CLARENCE GEORGE—Enl 21-3-16; Age 24; Emb 20-10-16; Dvr A.F.A. Rfts; 7th F.A.B., France, 18-9-17; Demob 14-9-19.
- WHITING, LEOPOLD—Enl 28-7-15; Age 21; Emb 7-3-16; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; 4th F Amb, Egypt, 22-4-16; M.M. 26-9-17, Polygon Wood; L Cpl 14-1-18; Bar to M.M. 16-9-18, Le Verquier; Sergt 1-1-19; Demob 12-10-19.
- WILLIAMS, CLIVE GOWAN—Enl 10-10-18; Age 19; Pte G.S. Rfts; Demob 24-12-18.
- WILLIAMS, S. G.
- WILLIAMSON, RICHARD SINCLAIR—Enl 4-9-16; Age 19; Emb 23-11-16; Gnr 8th F.A.B. Rfts; 8th F.A.B., France, 15-8-17; Demob 1-10-19.
- WILLOUGHBY, ARTHUR.
- WILSON, ALFRED ERNEST—Lt-Col R.F.A., 1915.
- WILSON, ALASDAIR KEITH—Enl 14-3-17; Age 18; Emb 22-12-17; Pte 29th Bn Rfts; 29th Bn, France, 6-6-18; W 19-7-18; RU 19-9-18; Demob 6-9-19.
- WILSON, ARTHUR MITCHELL—App Capt A.M.C. 11-5-15; Age 26; Emb 17-5-15; Gallipoli; Major, Egypt, 25-2-16; 1st F Amb 23-3-16; France 30-3-16; M Desp 9-4-17; Lt-Col and CO 7th F Amb 12-12-17; D.S.O. 7-11-18; Demob 31-5-19.
- WILSON, C. A.
- WILSON, ELIOT GRATTON—App 2nd Lieut 8th L.H. 21-9-14; Age 24; Emb 25-2-15; Lieut, Gallipoli, 3-6-15; K 7-8-15; M Desp 1915.
- WILSON, GEORGE ALAN LACHLAN—Enl 4-4-16; Age 21; Emb 30-9-16; Pte 56th Bn Rfts; 1st Bn, France, 9-3-17; W 8-4-17; Inv Aust 19-12-17; Disch 3-3-18.
- WILSON, J. G.
- WILSON, PERCY JAMES—Enl 9-6-15; Age 22; Emb 27-10-15; Pte 24th Bn Rfts; 8th Bn, Egypt, 24-2-16; Cpl 20-10-16; Sergt 16-10-17; M.S.M. 1918; M Desp; Demob 4-11-19.
- WILSON, ROBERT—Enl 28-7-15; Age 27; Emb 18-11-15; Gnr 4th F.A.B.; France 19-3-16; Inv England 29-9-16; Sergt 1-5-17; Staff Sergt 28-12-18; M Desp; Demob 16-10-19; brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered.
- WILSON, REGINALD CHARLES—Enl 1-3-15; App 2nd Lieut 15th Royal Welsh Fusiliers; France 1-12-15 to 10-7-16; Lieut and Capt; W 10-7-16; Transf R.E. as Lieut 17-1-17; Capt 1-10-17; Demob 19-1-19.
- WILSON, S.
- WILSON, STANLEY WILLIAM—Enl 10-2-15; Age 21; Emb 8-5-15; Pte 22nd Bn; Gallipoli; Sergt, France, 15-6-16; CQMS 30-7-16; Inv England 23-3-18; RU 28-10-18; M.S.M. 1918; Demob 25-7-19.
- WILTON, ERIC ARUNDLE—App Lieut 16th Bn 3-11-14; Age 22; Emb 22-12-14; W. Gallipoli 26-4-15; Capt 1-5-15; RU 18-10-15; Major 20-1-16; 4th M.G. Coy 9-3-16; W Pozieres 7-8-16; RU 14-1-17; Bde Major 4th Inf Bde 7-7-17; Bde Major 12th Inf Bde 7-10-17; D.S.O. Messines; G.S.O. A.I.F. Depots in U.K. 10-1-18; Corps M G Officer, France, 26-10-18; Twice M Desp; Demob 20-3-19.

WOOD, F. G.

WOOD, GEORGE—Enl 30-9-15; App 2nd Lieut 58th Bn Rfts 1-6-16; Age 40; Emb 2-10-16; 58th Bn, France, 22-2-17; Lieut 14-3-17; W near Passchendaele 12-10-17; DW Le Touquet 26-10-17.

WOODRUFF, LAWRENCE JAMES—Enl 2-8-15; Age 22; Died of Pneumonia at Base Hospital 18-1-16.

WOODS, ERIC WILLIAM BERESFORD—Enl 7-11-14; L Cpl 1st Clearing Hospital; Age 21; Emb 5-12-14; Gallipoli; Returned Aust and Disch 24-3-16, to complete Medical Course; App Capt A.M.C. 27-5-16; Emb 25-5-16; 2nd A.G.H., France, 23-9-16; RMO 31st Bn 18-10-16; RMO 32nd Bn 1-12-16; M.C., Polygon Wood, 1917; Demob 29-12-19.

WOODS, LESLIE SAMUEL—Enl 10-5-15; Age 19; Emb 18-5-15; Pte A.M.C.; Served England; Returned Aust 11-3-16, to complete Medical Course; Disch 17-5-16.

WOODS, JOHN GRIEVE—Enl 27-3-18; Age 18; Emb 31-8-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; 14th Bn Rfts, England, 14-11-18; Demob 24-3-19.

WOODS, ROBERT GRIEVE—App Capt A.M.C. 1-3-16; Age 24; Emb 16-3-16; 3rd L.H. F Amb, Palestine, 5-8-16; 2nd L.H. F Amb 11-9-16; 3rd L.H. F Amb 15-10-17; 14th A.G.H. 24-8-18; Major 14-2-19; Demob 26-7-19.

WORTHINGTON, DAVID EDWARD BODYCOMB—Enl 30-10-16; Age 24; Emb 21-3-18; Spr Engr Rfts; Vet Hosp, France, 30-12-18; L Cpl 17-2-19; Aust War Records Sect, London, 23-5-19; Demob 20-12-19.

WRIGHT, FRANCIS SYDNEY—Enl 25-1-18; Age 20; Emb 2-3-18; 2/AM A.F.C. Rfts; A.F.C., England, 5-6-18; Demob 22-5-19.

WRIGHT-SMITH, REDFORD JOHN—Enl 31-1-17; Age 18; Emb 9-11-17; Gnr A.F.A. Rfts; 2nd D.A.C., France, 30-7-18; Gassed 26-8-18; RU 20-9-18; 5th F.A.B. 26-9-18; Gassed 18-10-18; A.A. Pay Corps, England, 19-1-19; Demob 13-12-19.

WOODVILLE, ROLAND TRAVERS—Enl 24-11-15; Age 44; Emb 29-6-17; Pte A.M.C. Rfts; Died Meningitis, Tidworth Military Hosp, England, 13-9-17.

WOODVILLE, WILLIAM HAWTHORN—Enl 8-10-15; Age 48; Emb 12-11-15; Pte 1st Remount Unit; Disch 28-11-16 (Unit disbanded).

YEATS, CHARLES JAMES RUSSELL—Enl 4-3-16; Age 19; Emb 2-10-16; Gnr 118th How Bty; 3rd F.A.B., France, 24-1-17; Cpl 23-9-18; Demob 7-8-19.

YOUNG, C. F.

YOUNG, HARRY NORMAN—V.D.; App Hon Major and QM, 14th Bn, 21-5-14; Age 40; Emb 22-12-14; Gallipoli 8-5-15; Inv Aust 20-1-16; App Ter 6-7-16.

YOUNG, JAMES WHITE—Enl 3-4-18; Age 19; Emb 5-6-18; Pte G.S. Rfts; Eng Training Details, England, 7-9-18; 15th F.C.E., France, 6-2-19; Demob 20-12-19.

YOUNG, PETER CHARLES—Enl 5-7-15; Age 19; Emb 23-11-15; Pte 6th Bn Rfts; 6th Bn, France, 5-6-16; L Cpl 11-8-16; K 20-8-16.

YOUNG, REGINALD ANDREW—Enl 11-2-18; Age 20; Emb 8-5-18; 2 AM A.F.C. Rfts; A.F.C., England, 10-7-18; A Cpl 13-5-19; Demob 1-7-19.

YOUNGER, ROBERT SYDNEY—Enl 12-7-17; Age 32; Emb 29-8-17; Staff Sergt Dispenser A.M.C.; India 23-11-17; WO (Class 2) 30-10-18; Demob 25-3-19; Re-enl 6-10-19 A.M.C. Special Service; Emb 13-10-19; Disch 9-7-20.

YOUNGER, STANLEY WILLIAM.

- YUILLE, MAX—App Capt A.M.C. 14-1-15; Age 26; Emb 15-2-15; 3rd L.H. F Amb, Egypt, 11-1-16; RMO 9th L.H. 24-4-16; Major 29-1-17; 4th L.H. F Amb 20-3-17; SMO Troops Isolation Camp, Egypt, 1-7-17; H.Q. Desert Mounted Column 24-11-17; SMO A. and N.Z. Training Centre, Palestine, 27-6-18; M Desp 1918; Demob 6-9-20.
- YULE, JOHN SANDISON—App Capt A.M.C. 14-7-15; Age 40; Emb 22-12-15; No. 2 Hosp Ship; Major 1-10-18, No. 1 Hosp Ship; App Ter 15-5-19
- YULE, JOHN SMYTHE—App Capt A.M.C., RMO 37th Bn, 1-3-16; Age 34; Emb 3-6-16; 9th F Amb, France, 18-5-17; M.C. 24-8-17; 3rd Div Train 26-6-17; Demob 8-12-19.

Abbreviations

A	Acting
A.A.D.S.	Australian Army Dental Services
A.A.H.	Australian Auxiliary Hospital
Adjut	Adjutant
A.F.A.	Australian Field Artillery
A.F.C.	Australian Flying Corps
A/M	Air Mechanic
2/AM	2nd Air Mechanic
A.M.C.	Australian Army Medical Corps
A.M.T.	Australian Motor Transport
Appt Term	Appointment Terminated
A.Q.M.G.	Assistant Quartermaster General
Arty	Artillery
A.S.C.	Australian Army Service Corps
A.S.H.	Australian Stationary Hospital
Attd	Attached
A.V.C.	Australian Army Veterinary Corps
A.W.S.S.	Australian Wireless Signal Squadron
Bde	Brigade
Bdr	Bombardier
Bde H.Q.	Brigade Headquarters
B.E.F.	British Expeditionary Force
Bn	Battalion
Brig	Brigadier
Bty	Battery
Capt	Captain
Cav	Cavalry
C.C.S.	Casualty Clearing Station
C.O.	Commanding Officer
Coy	Company
Cpl	Corporal
C.R.E.	Commanding Royal Engineers
CQMS	Company Quartermaster Sergeant
CSM	Company Sergeant-Major
D.A.A.G.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General
D.A.C.	Divisional Ammunition Column
D.D.V.S.	Deputy Director of Veterinary Services
Demob	Demobilised
Despatches	Mentioned in Despatches
Dis	Discharged
Div	Division
D.S.C.	Divisional Supply Column
Dvr	Driver
DW	Died of Wound
Emb	Embarked
Engrs	Engineers

Enl	Enlisted
E.O.	Education Officer
F.A.B.	Field Artillery Brigade
F Amb	Field Ambulance
F.C.E.	Field Company of Engineers
Fl Comdr	Flight Commander
G.H.	General Hospital
G.H.Q.	General Headquarters
G.O.C.	General Officer Commanding
G.S.	General Service
G.S.O.	General Staff Officer
G.S. Rfts	General Service Reinforcements
Gnr }	Gunner
Gnr }	
H.A.	Heavy Artillery
H.A.G.	Heavy Artillery Group
H.M.A.T.	His Majesty's Australian Transport
Hosp.	Hospital
How.	Howitzer
H.Q.	Headquarters
i/c	In Charge
I.C.C.	Imperial Camel Corps
Inf	Infantry
Inv	Invalided
L Cpl }	Lance Corporal
L/Cpl }	
L.H.	Light Horse
L.H. M.G. Sqn.	Light Horse Machine Gun Squadron
L.H.R.	Light Horse Regiment
Lieut	Lieutenant
L Sgt	Lance Sergeant
L.T.M.B.	Light Trench Mortar Battery
M.G.	Machine Gun
M Desp	Mentioned in Despatches
MO	Medical Officer
M.T.	Motor Transport
M.T.M.B.	Medium Trench Mortar Battery
N. and M.E.F.	Naval and Military Expeditionary Force
O.C.	Officer Commanding
O.T.C.	Officers' Training Corps
Pnr	Pioneer
POW	Prisoner of War
Pte	Private
QMS	Quartermaster Sergeant
R.A.F.	Royal Air Force
R.A.M.C.	Royal Army Medical Corps
R.A.N.	Royal Australian Navy
R.A.N.B.T.	Royal Australian Navy Bridging Train
R.A.S.C.	Royal Army Service Corps
R.E.	Royal Engineers
Re-enl	Re-enlisted
Regt	Regiment
R.F.A.	Royal Field Artillery
R.F.C.	Royal Flying Corps
Rfts	Reinforcements
RMO	Regimental Medical Officer
R.N.A.S.	Royal Naval Air Service
RQMS	Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant
RSM	Regimental Sergeant Major
RU	Returned to Unit
Sergt }	Sergeant
Sgt }	

S.H.	Stationary Hospital
Sig.	Signal
S.M.O.	Senior Medical Officer
Spr	Sapper
Sqdn	Squadron
Sqn	
S Sgt	Staff Sergeant
S Sergt	
S.S.M.	Staff Sergeant Major
T	Temporary
T.M.B.	Trench Mortar Battery
Tpr	Trooper
transf	Transferred to
Tun. Coy.	Tunnelling Company
Vet. Hosp.	Veterinary Hospital
W	Wounded
WO	Warrant Officer

INDEX

Additions to Buildings (E. Melb.)		Curriculum, The, Lawson Period	139	
1858	23,	"	Morrison Period	141
1860	56	"	Littlejohn Period	152
1873	66	Debating Society	192	
1891	68	Diamond Jubilee, The	349	
1906-10	70	Dining-Hall, The	80	
Adjustment of Grant	54	Disruption, The	13	
Application for Land	51	Distinguished Old Boys	443	
Association, Old Scotch Colle-		Dramatic Club	198	
gians'	352	Early Victorian Schools	13	
Assistant Masters	108	Eastern Hill	18, 51	
Athletics	251, lii	Eastern Hill, Close of	37	
Attendance	157	Editors	xxxviii	
Badges	134	Eighties, The	28	
Boarding House, The (E. Melb.)	25	Entertainments, Early	20	
"	1854 25	Examination, The First	18	
"	1872 25	" Successes	ix	
"	1873 25	Fallen, Roll of	i, 442	
Boarding Houses, The	78, 80	<i>Flosculi Australes</i>	174	
Boat Shed	77	Football	287, lxxvii	
Bowden, H. H.	118	" Premierships	295	
Boxer Rising	373	"For England"	217	
Briggs, W. W. V.	116	Forbes, Rev. John	13	
Cadet Corps	320	Foundation	45	
Camera Club	199	Free Church Claims	57	
Camps	201	Functions, Special	225	
Captain of School, The	125	Games	245	
Captains of School	i	"General McCay"	218	
Chalmers' School	15, 50	Glen Site, The	71	
Chaplain, The	155	Grant of Land	52, 54, 57, 59, 61	
Chess Club	200	Great War	374	
Christian Union	190	Ground Improvements	80, 245	
Class Captains	131	Head Masters	95	
Club, Old Collegians'	334	Head of the River	308	
"	Original	Head Prefect	125	
" Members	369	" Prefects	i	
Clubs	189	" Meetings	130	
Coat-of-arms, The	134	Holidays	26	
Cole, Dr. F. H.	107	House Papers	186	
College Anthem	216	House System, The	132	
College House	70	Ingram, W. F.	100	
Colours, The	134	Internal Economy	119	
Colours, Sports	137	Iron Manse, The	54	
Committee, Academy	47	Jamieson, W. R.	117	
" Colonial	46	<i>Jubilee Historical Sketch</i>	186	
" Education	48	Junior Association	345	
" Educational	47	Junior School (E. Melb.)	27, 58, 70	
" Scotch College	48	Laboratory, The Morrison	70	
" Scots College	47	Lawson, Mr.	14, 20	
Concerts	202	" His Staff	15	
Constitution	45	" His Resignation	20	
Council, Scotch College	48	"Leighwood"	77	
Crest, The	134	Literary Club	194	
Cricketer	259, lviii	Library	20	
" Premierships	286			

Littlejohn, W. S.	90	"Scotch College"	21
Littlejohn Period, The	36	"Scots College"	21
Lot 7	55, 59	<i>Scotch Collegian</i>	161
MacFarland Pool, The	81	"Scotch College Song"	220
Main House (E. Melb.)	66	"Scotch Mixture"	222
McMeckan Endowment, The	80	Selection of Prefects	128
Medical Officer, The	107, 155	Senior School (Haw.)	73
Memorial Hall	77, 364	Shew, Frank	113
Miller, Rev. John	22	Shooting	324
Moir, John	95	Societies	189
Morrison, Alexander	82	Songs	202
" D. R. Appointment	22	South African War	372
" Robert	328	Sport, Public School	247
Motto, The	95	" Within the School	248
Museum	134	Sports	245
Name, Change of	197	" Uniforms	250
Narrative, General	21	" Athletic	251
Nineties, The	13	" Combined	255
Number 1	30	" Results	257
Officers, School	57	" Pavilion	77
Old Boys, The	i	Spring Street	16, 51
" Distinguished	327	Staff, The	82
" Old Scotch Collegians"	443	St. Patrick's College, Matches v.	326
Old Scotch Collegians' Association	330	Swimming	315
Order of the Day, 1865	352	Tennis	319
Opening, The " Club	334	Tower Wing, The	68
Order of the Day, 1865	15	Uniforms, Sports	250
Philatelic Club	25	University Distinctions	xxxix
Playground, The	200	Vice-Captain, The	126
Playing-field, The (Yarra Park)	23	Vice-Captains	i
Power of Prefect	67, 245	Vice-Principals	95
Prefect, The	127	Walking Tours	201
Prefects	126	Waller, A. J.	104
" House	i	War, South African	372
Prefect System, The	vii	" The Great	374
Preparatory School (E. Melb.)	121	" Services	372, xcix
" (Haw.)	27, 58, 70	" " Gallipoli	379, 384
Principals, The	73, 76, 104	" " Helles	382
Prizemen	82	" " Imperial Army,	389
Probationers	xxxv	" " 1915	391
Publications	128, vi	" " France, 1916	391
Record-holders, Athletics	158	" " Palestine, 1916	397
Rhodes Scholarships	257	" " Imperial Army,	397
Richardson, A.	li	" " 1916	397
Riley's	116	" " France, 1917	398
Roll	52	" " Palestine, 1917	411
Roll of Fallen	157	" " Imperial Army,	413
Rowing	f, 442	" " 1917	413
Sandford, C. E.	296, xciii	" " France, 1918	414
Scholastic Record	117	" " Palestine, 1918	436
School Life, Spring Street	235	" " Imperial Army,	436
" Eastern Hill	16	" " 1918	436
Science Block (E. Melb.)	19	" " Flying Units	438
Science Club	70	" " Repatriation	440
"Scotch! Boot the Leather O"	196	Water Supply (E. Melb.)	27
	223	Whyte, J. W.	103
		Wireless Club	197
		Wood, George	115, 329, 362
		Young Victoria	158

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